

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.
For Many Years its Librarian

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It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

IBERSHOFF, ADOLPH ERNEST

ADOLPH ERNEST IBERSHOFF, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was born in Toledo, Ohio, April 17, 1877, son of Louis J. A. and Helen (Weber) Ibershoff. He is a graduate of the high school of Saginaw, Michigan, studied medicine under Dr. H. M. Flower, of Toledo, Ohio, and in 1899 entered the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated, M. D., in 1903. Since that time he has practiced in Ann Arbor, devoting attention particularly to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He also has been assistant to the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan. He was a member of the Michigan naval reserves on the United States ship Yosemite during the Spanish-American war. He is a member of the Alpha Sigma fraternity.

King Vol LV

CARL IHM, M.D., a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and graduate of Wurtzburg, Bavaria, came to Philadelphia in 1829. Being instigated and encouraged by Mr. William Geisse, a Philadelphia merchant, he studied homœopathy, adopted its tenets, and at once began its practice. He was the first physician to practice homœopathy in Philadelphia.

IMUS, HARRY LYMAN

HARRY LYMAN IMUS, Holland, Michigan, born Galesburg, Mich., May 29, 1875; graduated, homoeopathic department, University of Michigan, 1902; ex-president North American Union Club.

INGALLS, COLLIS, M. D., of Northampton, Fulton county, N. Y., was born in Canterbury, Merrimac county, N. H., on March 2d, 1815. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, and his early education was only such as an intelligent and ambitious lad may obtain by the fireside and in the public schools during the winter seasons. At the age of nineteen he chose the medical profession, and began his studies under the private tuition of a somewhat eminent physician and surgeon in the capital of his native State; he continued them at Andover Medical College, N. H., from which he graduated in his twenty-fifth year. After practising for awhile in his native State, he removed to Cranberry Creek, Fulton county, N. Y., where he rapidly acquired a satisfactory position. Up to 1858, he continued to prescribe according to the doctrines of the old school, but about that time he was led to examine the theory of Hahnemann, and his mind being unwarpd by prejudices and open to conviction, it soon forced from him a qualified approval. Thenceforward his treatment of disease was mainly, though not exclusively, in accordance with that system. He did not escape the usual enmity and abuse awaiting those who abandon a party or abjure a system long dominant, but he disregarded them, allowing the success attending his treatment to stand as sufficient answer. To the public it proved quite satisfactory, and his ride became so extended as to greatly overtax his physical powers. In 1866, he removed to Northampton, where every year he extended his circuit of labors. These at last began to tell on a constitution never strong. But even after it became very evident, even to casual observers, that consumption had begun its work, and more than justified his retirement from the active duties of his profession, his love for it, combined with a singularly sympathetic nature, kept him at the call of every sufferer, and he would frequently be found many miles from home in the most inclement seasons, at the bedsides of those whose sufferings were less keen than

his own. Gradually the disease overcame the skill employed to keep it at bay, and resulted fatally on March 21st, 1872.

Dr. Ingalls was a most devoted and conscientious physician, and though qualified by natural abilities and careful culture in the wide range of sciences so valuable to a physician, to make a name for himself as a writer, he preferred to confine all his efforts to the relief of suffering around him. His kindliness, skill and faithfulness won for him the confidence and warm friendship of a large circle, while his benevolence gained him the love and gratitude of the poor.

He was married, in 1849, to a daughter of Judge Gilbert, of Cranberry Creek, N. Y., by whom he had two daughters and a son. This son—Dr. G. Ingalls—was about passing the customary examinations at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, at the time of his father's death, and now continues his father's practice.



INGALLS, FREDERICK W., M.

D., of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., was born in Glenville, Schenectady county, in the same State, on February 9th, 1840. He is the son of Rev. Wilson Ingalls. After receiving a good general education, being intended for the medical profession, he studied for three years in the office of Dr. D. O. K. Strong, of Owasco, Cayuga county, N. Y., and for two years, under the direction of Professor John C. Sanders, M. D., of Cleveland, O., excepting a period of three months, during which he was acting Assistant Surgeon in General Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky. He attended lectures at Cleveland, and graduated from the Homœopathic College of that city, in the spring of 1863.

He commenced practice at Kingston, on May 5th, 1863, and was the second physician to prescribe homœopathically in that place. There are now five resident practitioners of the new school, showing that the cause has been gaining ground steadily, and that it has not been prejudiced by its early exponents. The ability manifested by Dr. Ingalls, and the success that has attended his treatment, have caused his practice to become large and valuable. He is indeed one of the first physicians along the Hudson River.

Dr. Ingalls was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1867; of the State Society, in 1869, and as Censor of the same association for the Southern district, in 1872. He is a member of the Ulster County Homœopathic Medical Society.

He has always taken an active interest in any enterprizes having for their object the advancement of the town. Building societies he warmly advocates, and he has served for some time as a director of the Kingston Building Company. He is also a director of the Kingston National Bank.

On May 18th, 1870, Dr. Ingalls was married to Henrietta Du Bois, only daughter of P. J. Du Bois, of Kingston.

F. W. INGALLS, M. D., was born in Glennville, N. Y., February 9, 1840, and at the time of his death was a little more than forty-five years of age. He first began the study of medicine with Dr. Strong, of Owasco, N. Y., and for nearly two years was a private student of Dr. J. C. Sanders, of Cleveland, O. He graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, O., in 1863, and the

same year began practice in Kingston, N. Y., when Homœopathy was little known, the only other practitioner being Dr. G. D. Crispell, to whom he was greatly indebted for assistance during his early struggles to obtain a business footing. Dr. Ingalls soon took a high rank as a physician and in a few years was in the possession of a lucrative practice, which for twenty-two years he has successfully maintained. He was a trustee of the Kingston Building Co., a director and Vice-President of the Kingston National Bank, and one of the officers of the Kingston Savings Bank. He was also an active member of the Masonic body, being a Past Master of the Kingston Lodge, a Past High Priest of Mt. Horeb Chapter, a Knight's Templar, and in the Scottish Rites he had attained the next to the highest degree. He was a member of the American Institute and the Hahnemannian Association, and an active member of the New York State Society; a tried and true disciple of Hahnemann. In 1870 he married Miss DuBois, whom he leaves a widow with five children.

Med. Advance. V. 16. p 59. July, 1885.

INGALLS.—F. W. Ingalls, one of our old subscribers to the OBSERVER, died recently at Kingston, N. Y., aged 45. In 1870 he was married to Miss DuBois, by whom he had five children, all of whom survive.

Dr. Ingalls had a large and remunerative practice, and was highly esteemed. Active, trustworthy, skillful, kind, his memory will be long cherished.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 21. p 95

In the year 1863, Dr. Frederick W. Ingalls, a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic College, Ohio, settled in Kingston. He opened an office, and came out an open advocate of the doctrines of homœopathy. He has succeeded finely and has greatly enlarged the field in that part of the county.

Trans. N. Y. Hom. Soc. V. 4. p 399.

FREDERICK W. INGALLS, M.D., Kingston, N. Y.

Frederick W. Ingalls, M.D., died Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, February 15, 1885, of apoplexy, at his residence on Union avenue, city of Kingston, N. Y. He was the son of Rev. Wilson Ingalls, of Kinderhook, N. Y., and was born in Glenville, Schenectady county, N. Y., on the 9th day of February, 1840. Upon leaving school he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Strong, of Owasco, N. Y., and subsequently with Prof. John C. Sanders, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he also attended lectures, and in 1863 graduated with honors at the Homœopathic College of that city. The same year he located at Kingston, N. Y., and commenced the practice of Homœopathy. Dr. Ingalls soon took a high rank as a physician, and in a few years acquired a very lucrative practice. For twenty-two years he was perhaps the most successful homœopathic practitioner in that part of the State of New York. He was an active member of society, interesting himself in numerous business enterprises, a trustee of the Kingston Building Company, a director and vice-president of the Kingston National Bank, and trustee and vice-president of the Kingston Savings Bank.

Dr. Ingalls took much interest in Free Masonry, and was a Past Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 10, a Past High Priest in Mt. Horeb Chapter, No. 75, R. A. M., charter member of Rondout Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar, and previously a member of Lafayette Commandery of Hudson, N. Y. In the Scottish Rites he had attained the highest degree but one.

In 1870 he married Miss Henrietta DuBois, only daughter of Peter J. DuBois, of Kingston, whom he leaves his widow with five children. He was an earnest worker, and notwithstanding his feeble health, during the epidemic in Kingston, which commenced the early part of the winter, he obeyed the urgent calls of the sick until he was no longer able to leave the house, and then continued to advise until a few hours before his death. He is missed not only by a large number of people who valued his advice in a professional capacity, but by the many who knew him and valued him as a friend. The last time he went out to make a professional call was during

the night, and he only left when all hope to save the life of his patient had fled. Coming home in the early dawn, it is supposed he took cold, and was ever after confined to his residence.

He was an exemplary member of the Christian Church, loyal to its interests and concerned in its welfare. He was intelligent in his Christian convictions, and based them upon clear thinking and careful conclusions. Nor did he omit to nourish his Christian faith by prayer.

He was identified with a number and variety of public interests, and in all of them he exemplified the dominating power of Christian principle. There was nothing dubious or sinister or uncertain in the man, and he won his way to universal confidence because it did not take long to find out that he was all real and genuine.

A. I. H. 1885

34 My full name is *Frederic W. Vongallo*
I graduated at *Cleveland* ~~Med~~ Medical College, in the year *1863*
My present address is *Kingston* county of *Albany*
State of *New York* where I have resided since *April 1863*
~~Previous to that time I practised in~~
I began to practise Homeopathy in the year *1863* at *Kingston Albany Co.*





Kingston May 19th/68

Com of Lrs of Am Inst of Homoeo
Supt

I shall be at the
20. Annual Session of
Am Inst of Homoeopathy
as delegate of N.Y. to
Homoeo Med Socy. If
anything prevents.

Yours Respect
P. W. Ingalls.
Kingston, N.Y.



Gallery - Pitts Co. Pr. ada

S. W. Ingalls, M.D.

INGALLS, ORLANDO DU BOIS

ORLANDO DU BOIS INGALLS, Brooklyn, New York, born Kingston, N. Y., October 11, 1878; educated at Kingston Academy; graduated, New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1903.

INGALLS, WILLIAM, Sr.

Was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 3, 1769, and received the degree of A.B. at Harvard University in 1790; he immediately turned his attention to the profession of medicine and received the degree of M.B. at the same University in 1794, and that of M.D. in 1801. He held the distinguished post of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Brown University, where he delivered lectures to large classes of students for several years. He was always a persevering student an excellent classical scholar, and even towards the close of his days made considerable proficiency in the German language.

He retired from the active duties of his profession in 1834. In 1842 he became interested in the science of homoeopathy and continued to investigate the system with a zeal seldom found in one so advanced in years. He was one of the committee to prepare a work on Topographical Anatomy, and from his familiarity with the science rendered valuable aid in its execution. He was a true believer to the last, and in his last illness adhered to what he had formerly practiced, *Similia similibus Curantur.*"

(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1852.p 44.)

INGERSOL,

COLORADO TERRITORY has a population of about 100,000. Homœopathy in Colorado, when in its infancy, had quite a hard struggle. The inhabitants were scattered, and composed almost exclusively of miners, among whom homœopathy is not the popular practice at the present time. As nearly as can be ascertained, homœopathy was introduced into the territory in the year 1863, by Dr. Ingersol, who practiced in Denver City five or six months.

INGERSOLL, L F

Progress Dec 1906

Dr. L. F. Ingersoll of Grand Junction, died very suddenly on Dec. 8th. He was in reasonably good health during the day and attended to his patients as usual, but was attacked with heart trouble about 3 p. m., and died within thirty minutes after the attack. He was one of the pioneers of Western Colorado.



JNGERSON, H. H., M. D., of Sacramento, Cal., was born in Morgan, Orleans county, Vt., on February 19th, 1836. His father was one of the most prominent and thriving farmers in that section of the country.

He received his education at a Congregational institution at Derby Center, Vt., and commenced the study of medicine, in 1857, with C. B. Darling, of Lyndon, Vt.

He attended one course of lectures at the University of Vermont, in the spring of 1859, and one course at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1859-'60, at which college he graduated, in the spring of 1860, and commenced the practice of his profession at Fonda, Montgomery county, N. Y., where he was the first to introduce homœopathy.

He practised in Fonda until July, 1861, when he entered the military service as Surgeon of the 115th New York Volunteers, a position which he filled with marked ability for nearly two years, when he was compelled by failing health to resign. After regaining his health, he resumed the practice of his profession at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y. Shortly after he removed to Cairo, Ills., being the first homœopathic physician in that city. Here he established a large and flourishing practice, but, having a desire to engage in commercial pursuits, he relinquished the practice of medicine. After a year spent in commercial business, he returned to the more congenial occupation of the practice of medicine in Kansas City, Mo. He remained here but a short time, when he removed to Peoria, Ills., and formed a partnership with D. M. Troyer, and built up an extensive practice.

In 1871, he left that city for Sacramento, Cal., toward which State his heart had been yearning. In this city he has a large and valuable practice, including many of the leading and wealthy citizens.

A. M. Ingham, M.D., located in Lawrenceville^{Pa} in the year 1856, he being the first local homœopathic practitioner in the town. In the face of severe persecution he built up and preserved an extensive practice. He removed to Blossburg in the year 1863, where he has since been practicing. His labor has been rewarded with great success.

INGRAHAM, EDWARD HENRY

Name in full

✓ Edward Henry Ingraham M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Marveilles, LaSalle Co. Illinois.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hahnemann Med. Col.

Chicago Ills.



INOUE, TOMO



TOMO INOUE, M. D.

We present our readers with a picture of Dr. Tomo Inouye, of Nagasaki, Japan, who graduated April 8th at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. Dr. Inouye has been studying medicine five years, two years in Japan with her preceptor, and three years in Cleveland at the College. Her preceptor is Dr. Mary A. Gault, who is also a Cleveland graduate, class of '83. Dr. Gault married a Japanese gentleman, a Mr. Suganuma. Dr. Suganuma four years ago established a hospital at Nagasaki.

Dr. Inouye was converted by Metho-

dist missionaries in Japan, and under the advice of Dr. Suganuma took up the study of medicine. It is her intention to return and become a medical missionary, doing a general practice among Japanese women. She will remain in the United States and do post-graduate work for some time. She has received an appointment for one year as physician to the Woman's Dispensary, of Cleveland, after which she will pursue her studies in New York City. Dr. Inouye says that there are about twenty women physicians in Japan, one-half of whom are natives, the rest Americans.

Med Era May 1898

IRELAND, CHARLES LEVERING

CHARLES LEVERING IRELAND, Columbus, Ohio, was born in Fredericktown, Ohio, February 4, 1872, son of Dr. George M. and Xantha Ireland, and is of American descent. He acquired his literary education in the Jeffersonville (Ohio) high school, the National Normal University at

Lebanon, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He was educated in medicine in Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, graduating from there with the class of 1898. He has since engaged in general practice in Columbus, and is a member of the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Ireland married, October 16, 1901, Almeda Sidebottom.

~~King~~ Vol IV

IRISH, JAMES HERBERT

JAMES HERBERT IRISH, Syracuse, New York, surgeon to the Syracuse Homœopathic Hospital, is a native of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y., born July 24,

1870, son of Jedediah Irish and Catharine J. Haight, his wife, and a lineal descendant of John Irish of Little Compton in the province of Rhode Island. Dr. Irish acquired his earlier education in the Skaneateles Union School, from whence he graduated in 1889, and his higher education in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., graduating A. B. in 1896. He was educated in medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, where he came to his degree, M. D., in 1899. From June 1, 1899, to June 1, 1901, he was interne at Flower Hospital, New York city, and after leaving that institution established himself in practice in Syracuse. Dr. Irish is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Alpha Gamma fraternities, and of the University Club of Syracuse.

King Vol IV

IRVING, WALTER WILLIAM

Walter William Irving, 1868-1916. Dr. Irving was born near Mukwonago, Wisconsin, January 22, 1868. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Carroll College, Waukesha. After several years of successful work in commercial life, he entered Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago and was graduated in 1897. After special training in the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary, he was associated with Dr. E. W. Beebe of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later in independent special practice in that city. Failing health in 1905 compelled him to return to open air occupation. After recuperation in California climate he resumed practice in 1915, when he became associated with Dr. J. J. Kyle of Los Angeles, California. In August, 1916, he suffered from an infection of the hand, consequent upon an operation, and died October 13, 1916.

Dr. Irving was an active member of the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society, serving several years as Secretary; a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy from 1897 to 1910; also a member of the O. O. & L. Society and an active member of the Phi Alpha Gamma fraternity; also a loyal member of the Masons. Dr. Irving was married to Emily Ward Pray at Wyandotte, Michigan, in 1901, who survives him.

M. A. Barndt.

IRWIN, FREDERICK CANFIELD

FREDERICK CANFIELD IRWIN, Cranford, New Jersey, born Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1874; literary education, Waterville Academy; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1898; began practice in Cranford in 1900.

ISZARD, JACOB H

WELL KNOWN PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Glassboro, Oct. 21.—[Special.]—Dr. Jacob H. Iszard, one of the best known citizens of Gloucester county, and one of the oldest practitioners in this section of the country, died at his home here yesterday. The deceased was about 60 years of age, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, over twenty years ago. He was the father of S. Stanger Iszard, a well known member of the Philadelphia and New Jersey Bar. Another son is also a practicing physician at this place.

Sedgw. Oct 22 1900

Dr. Jacob Izard, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1870, immediately settled in Glassboro, where he now has a good practice. He is the President of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society at the present time, and has contributed somewhat to the homœopathic journal literature.

ISZARD, RALPH JOSEPH

RALPH JOSEPH ISZARD, Haddonfield, New Jersey, was born in Clayton, New Jersey, March 17, 1878, son of William and Eliza A. (Cook) Iszard. He was educated under private tutors, also in the Clayton public schools, and completed his literary course by graduation from Lewis Academy in 1894. He entered Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1896 and graduated from there in 1900. He spent four months in the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital in the summer of 1900; entered the Metropolitan Hospital, New York city, as interne, December 1, 1900, completing his course there June 1, 1902, and served as acting chief of staff for six months of that time. He has since practiced in Haddonfield, and is a member of the West Jersey

and New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical societies, and of the alumni association of Hahnemann Medical College.

King Vol IV

I V E R S O N , A M

Rev. A. M. Iverson was the first homœopathic practitioner in Door County. He began practice in 1858. Door County has now two practitioners.

IVES, NATHANIEL HOLMES

NATHANIEL HOLMES IVES, Mount Vernon, New York, president of the Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society, is a native of Yonkers, New York, born July 3, 1873, son of Rev. Angus Morrison Ives and Armenia Holmes, his wife, his father and grandfather having been clergymen of the Episcopal church. Dr. Ives gained his literary education in the public schools, and his medical education in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, from which he received his doctor's degree in 1895. After graduating from college he served as interne at Grace Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut, and the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. Since 1896 he has been engaged in practice in Mount Vernon, and in connection therewith has served as visiting physician to Mount Vernon Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, to the Martha Wilson Home and also to the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men. He is a member of the Ameri-

can Institute of Homœopathy, the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, member and president of the Westchester County Homœopathic Medical Society, member of the Academy of Pathological Science, the Dunham Club and the Yonkers Clinical Club. Dr. Ives married, October 19, 1899, Flora Thomson of New York city, by whom he has one child—Eleanor Bradford Ives.

King Vol 1V

IVINS.—On January 1, HORACE F. IVINS, M. D., in the 42d year of his age. Funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Amos B. Headley, Tullytown, Pa.

DR. IVINS' FUNERAL

Interment of the Distinguished Specialist to Take Place To-Morrow at Tullytown.

The funeral of Dr. Horace Fremont Ivins will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, Amos B. Headley, of Tullytown, Bucks county.

Dr. Ivins, who died in Easton on Sunday, was the son of the late Isaac Ivins, and since 1882 had been professor of laryngology in the Hahnemann Medical College, of which he was a graduate. He won prominence in his profession as a specialist on laryngology, otology and ophthalmology. For nine years he had charge of the throat and ear department of the Hahnemann Dispensary; for three years he was ophthalmologist, otologist and laryngologist to the Germantown Homoeopathic Dispensary, and since 1893 had been laryngological editor of the Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, of New York. He was a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy since 1887, and for two years was recording secretary of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania; for three years secretary of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, and for two years second vice president of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College. In 1881, when in Europe, he became a member of the International Medical Congress, which met in London that year. In 1888 he spent five months in practical hospital work in Paris and London, and while in Europe was a member of the International Ophthalmological Congress which met at Heidelberg.

Susan Jan 4 99
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DR. HORACE F. IVINS

HORACE FREMONT IVINS, M. D.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

was elected a member of the Institute in 1887 at Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

He was a member of the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology in 1890 and presented a paper on the "Physiological action of the epiglottis". He was a member of the Bureau of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology in 1892, taking part in the discussion of the report. Again he was a member of the same department under the title of "Section" in 1894 and the four following years. At the International Homoeopathic Congress at Atlantic City in 1891, he presented a paper on "Hay fever", and at the World's Congress of Homoeopathic Physicians at Chicago in 1893, as Chairman of the section of Rhinology and Laryngology, he read a paper on the recent progress in those specialties.

Dr. Ivins was the son of Isaac and Sarah Ann Ivins and was born at Penn's Manor, Bucks Co., Pa., October 30, 1856, at Penn's Manor, Bucks Co., Pa., where he attended school from 1864 to 1870 when his parents removed to Bristol and he became a pupil of Peirce's boarding-school for three years. And after one year spent at Swarthmore College he was obliged to leave on account of ill health, and in January 1875 began the study of medicine with Dr. Geo. W. Kirk of Bristol, attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia 1876 to 1879, graduating the last year. He afterward took a special course at the University of Pennsylvania 1879-80. For eighteen months after graduating he was associated with Dr. Chas. M. Thomas and in April, 1881 ^{spent} went to Europe where he spent ten months studying in London and Vienna. Seven ~~later~~ ^{years} later he spent about three months in London and Paris studying eye and ear diseases. He was associated in practice on returning from his first visit to Europe with Dr. Harry S. Weaver. For several years he had charge of the Throat and Ear department of the Hahnemann Dispensary also the Germantown Homoeopathic Dispensary, for four or five years preceding his death he had charge of the department of Laryngology in the Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, for two years Recording Secretary of the Homoeopathic Medical Society, for three years Secretary of the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia and for two years was Second Vice-President of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College. He lectured on diseases of the ear and throat in his Alma Mater for ten years from 1886. He was a contributor of papers on his specialties to the various periodicals. In 1893 published a work of 507 pages on "Diseases of the Nose and Throat". He attended the International Homoeopathic Congress in London in 1881 and in 1888 the International Ophthalmological Congress at Heidelberg. Dr. Ivins married in April 1888, Miss Emma V. Melcher, of Philadelphia. He died January 1st, 1899. *A. I. H. 1899*

HORACE FREMONT IVINS, M.D.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Am Inst Hom 1899

IVINS, HORACE F



Horace F. Ivins, M.D., died suddenly at Easton, Pa., on Sunday, January 1, 1899, in the forty-third year of his age. He was a son of the late Isaac and Sarah A. Ivins, and was born in Penn's Manor, Bucks County, October 30, 1856. He obtained his education in the public schools, at Peirce's boarding-school in Bristol, and at Swarthmore College. Matriculating at the Hahnemann College in 1876, he was graduated in 1879. During his college career he was two years Secretary of the Hahnemann Medical Institute. For eighteen months after graduation Dr. Ivins was associated with Professor Charles Monroe Thomas, and during 1879-80 matriculated and took a special course in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. In order more thoroughly to prepare himself for the practice of his specialties, he went to Europe in April, 1882, and spent some time in the hospitals of London and Vienna, and while in the former city was a student of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. Upon his return to Philadelphia he located first on Arch Street, and later at 1621 Chestnut Street. During the years that have intervened he built up a large practice, in association with Dr. Harry S. Weaver. He won prominence in his profession as a specialist in laryngology, otology and ophthalmology, and since 1882 filled the position of Professor of Laryngology in his Alma Mater. For nine years he had charge of the Throat and Ear Department of the Hahnemann Dispensary; for three years he was ophthalmologist, otologist and laryngologist to the Germantown Homœopathic Dispensary, and since 1893 had been laryngological editor of the *Journal of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology*, of New York. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1887, and was Recording Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1886 and 1887. He was for three years Secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, and for two years (1885, 1886) Second Vice-

President of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College. He joined this Society in 1882. In 1881, when in Europe, he became a member of the International Medical Congress, which met in London that year. In 1888 he spent five months in practical hospital work in Paris and London, and while in Europe was a member of the International Ophthalmological Congress, which met at Heidelberg. As a result of his successful career in his profession, Dr. Ivins published, in 1893, a work on diseases of the nose and throat, a text-book for students and practitioners, containing 507 pages, with 129 illustrations, including eighteen colored figures, chiefly original, from drawings and photographs of anatomical dissections. It is a thorough and comprehensive treatise on those subjects, and has already been accepted as a text-book in nearly every homœopathic college in the United States. The last two years, being in poor health, Dr. Ivins travelled extensively.

The funeral was held from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Amos B. Headley, in Tullytown, Pa., on Thursday, January 5, 1899, at 2 o'clock P.M.

For several years previous to his death Dr. Ivins had suffered from progressive locomotor ataxy, on account of which complaint he was obliged to relinquish his practice.

Tr., Ham. Med Soc, Pa. 1899

Horace F. Ivins, M.D.

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H. M. Feb 1899

UP-ENDERMICALLY.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

HOW SHE GOT IT.

The Doctors Ordered a Man For Her Ailment.

Make way there for science. See how the glorious nineteenth century does the trick. Ho, there, you relics of conservatism in medical practice! Make way with your tardy "one horse shays" for the healing art as applied by the healing artist. Get out of the way there, you. Don't you see you are blocking the procession with your calomel and quinine and pills? Don't you see you prescribe the wrong medicines and begin at the wrong end to give 'em? Why your old ways and antiquated medicaments aren't in it with the new up to date methods. Take a tumble to yourselves and catch up to the procession if you don't want to get left. Look around you and see how up to date practitioners are scooping in the dollars. Shake your wise locks and hog Latin phrases; turn your methods upside down; also your patients. That'll be a revolution. Proclaim ruin to the drug stores. Healing by nature's own remedies. No more bitter, nauseous doses. No more dieting. No more drugs at all, therefore no more drug stores. Get onto the new racket. Nature's own remedies. Supplied directly by the doctor who gives the prescription. Only the most reliable agents chosen to administer relief. Relief instant, prompt, pleasant, even ecstatically emotional. No more giving it to patients in the neck. No charge for administering remedy. Premium willingly paid in some cases if demanded. Delightful sensation. Satisfactory result guaranteed. The patient who gets one dose anxious for more. Children try for it; men lie for it; women sigh for it; cats fight for it; dogs bite for it. Prescriptions vocal. Agents sent to your house. Souls repaired while you wait. No cash required. Old hats taken in exchange. Science does

it. Great is science. Great revolution in medical practice. Medicine turned upside down; patient upside down. Life's elixir. Death's defier. "Kill us some more; we dearly love to die." Magnetizing the spinal column, increasing heart action. Titillating all the nerves, exciting the mind. No more cruel, needle-pointed syringes. Nature's own remedies. *Vale* drugs, *vale* one horse shays, *vale* Pierce's pleasant pellets for puny patients, *vale* Pinkham pink pills for purple people. Science does it. Great is science.

THE CAT IN THE BAG.

During the past fortnight there have been wise winks, nimble nods, mysterious mumblings and other suggestive indications of a storm center somewhere in the realms of what is known as Philadelphia good society. Worthy dames whispering in corners and separating with guilty countenances if approached by younger members of society. Young misses and old maids in earnest conference in other corners discussing earnestly with rapt faces and glazing eyes some state secret, who dispersed with guilty haste if older dames intruded upon them. Gilt edge clubmen held gleeful whispered discussions when they met on the street. Everybody knew there was something scandalous hidden under the skirts of good society, and everybody was bent on finding out what it was; but hardly anybody succeeded.

THE PUSSY IN SIGHT.

THE TRANSCRIPT society man went about with his nose angled and eyes wide open, for a time vainly. At last it came out in shy, stingy instalments, that a certain society damsel past her teens by a few years, who was subject to a complication of nervous ailments that baffled the regular remedies, had applied to a physician, whose specialty was the sphincter muscle, for relief. After gravely hearing her case up to date the doctor as gravely told this pretty patient that the ailment she was suffering from would only yield to one kind of treatment, and that was marriage.

The society miss demurred. It was impossible, she said. She had nobody in view whom she could marry. She couldn't go out on the street and compel a man, who would be acceptable to her, to go and marry her. That remedy was simply impossible at the present time and, so far as she could see, in the near or remote future. She didn't object to marrying; but there must be some affection and fitness in the matter.

Just as gravely the faithful doctor repeated his prescription. The patient still demurred, and the up to date doctor to clinch matters suggested that she visit another up to date doctor and see what he could suggest. This counsel she took and went to the doctor he suggested. He confirmed the advice of the first doctor and went further, so it is said.

THE PUSSY IN HANDS.

He counseled prompt action, and, like the man of emergencies that he was, volunteered to find the man who would do the trick of transient wedlock promptly, pleasantly and frequently at his own expense. Having persuaded the girl that she had no other remedy he volunteered to save her all trouble. He would send the man, satisfaction guaranteed, to her house with a formal introduction. She consented, and the man presented himself promptly, as appointed, was accepted to fill the role, and the assignation was made for next day. It is needless to say it was kept.

THE MEDICINE MAN.

Here society grew more reserved and provokingly mysterious. Who was the man fitted by nature for this difficult and dangerous (!) medical feat? There were more winks and nods. Little by little it came out that he was a prominent Chestnut street business man residing on North Broad street, and, being a married man, had had lots of experience in this scientific medical up-ending treatment. That was all, so far. It evidently wasn't all, but it was all society meant to divulge; for the patient was in society, Doctor No. 1 was in society, the Chestnut street merchant was in society, and society seeing lots of pleasant experiment for itself in this up-to-date up-endermic treatment, didn't want an exposure over it. Society wanted a justification, a scientific medical justification for doing what it just about ached to do. All sorts of matrons and maids were getting all sorts of nervous complications, and planning to visit all sorts of up-to-date doctors for one sort of up-to-date relief. Hence, society kept that pussy assiduously hidden under its skirts—wouldn't let the cat out of the bag.

But the puss couldn't be restrained any longer. She cut the knot and got out. She came out boldly, tail first. Here's the way it happened: In the issue of the *Press* for December 27, 1895, was the following advertisement, asking for witnesses to an assault upon Dr. Ivins, 1631 Chestnut street:

WILL PATIENTS WHO SAW A LADY slap the face of Dr. Horace N. Ivins, 1631 Chestnut Street, on December 21, send address to C 265, Press Office.

This looked like a promising opening, and the TRANSCRIPT society man proceeded to follow it up. The most direct way was to answer the advertisement of "C, 265" and get up to the advertiser, in case no one else answered it, and lay for the person calling for the answers. It took patience, but it brought the answer so well that the colored boy messenger was easily traced to Twentieth street, not three blocks from Chestnut street.

Then diligent search found the arrest, December 30th last, of Charles S. Hirst, diamond and jewel broker, No. 631 Chestnut street, up-stairs, on the charge of adultery upon the docket of Magistrate Lukens. Hirst waived a hearing, gave bail 31st ult. and departed.

Here were two parties to the case, the complainant, a lady residing at the house where the advertiser in the *Press* of December 27 was located was one and Hirst was the other. Now what connection had Dr. Horace N. Ivins, 1631 Chestnut street, with the matter? Could he be the doctor who had diagnosed the case and prescribed the remedy? If so, was he Doctor No. 1 or No. 2?

That problem had to be worked out patiently. According to the best information the TRANSCRIPT could secure, which, by the way, was corroborated extensively by circumstances. Doctor Ivins was No. 1. He is reputed a skillful all around physician, with throat diseases for a specialty, and has an extensive, gilt-edged practice.

THE WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM.

According to the story, the woman in the case, who is said to be comely, talented and highly accomplished, and whose name is not here published for the reason that she has suffered already for her credulity, was troubled with one of the nervous diseases that render life unenjoyable, if not intolerable, and after trying many other remedies applied to Dr. Ivins. The doctor is said to have told her she had it bad and ordinary medicine would not benefit her. Her only need could be supplied by marriage. She demurred that the remedy he prescribed was not in reach. She was not engaged to marry, and not likely to be. She asked him to prescribe the next

best remedy, and he told her there was no other. As she was in evident doubt of his science or sincerity, Dr. Ivins is then said to have told her to seek the advice of another doctor, skilled in nervous diseases, and when she asked him to suggest such a one he is said to have mentioned the name of a less well-known practitioner on North Twelfth street.

NATURE'S BORN HEALER.

And right here is where the practical part of the new up-to-date system of medical science comes in prompt, and comes out strong. For it is alleged that when the patient called upon the doctor he not only coincided with Dr. Ivins in his diagnosis of the case and remedy therefor, but met the difficulty like a competent general, and literally trampled over every obstacle. If she wouldn't, or couldn't marry permanently then she had no other resource than to get the appliances of wedlock on the instalment plan: So much down, so much whenever convenience, taste or necessity demanded it; and that's you is.

What is more, when the patient insisted she couldn't ask a man to play matrimonial billiards with her, even to save her life, and that she couldn't play solicitor for creature comforts on the street and hold her old hat out like a beggar and wail, "Please help the suffering," it was then that the doctor is alleged, like Mark Tapley, to have "come out strong," even beyond the ordinary line of professional etiquette of the old school of practice. For they contented themselves with giving the prescription. But, it is alleged, he crossed the Rubicon, like a brand new, up to date doctor, and volunteered to find the man who would administer the elixir of life that was to save this charming patient from the cold and silent tomb, and to guarantee that his agent should be gentle, skillful and efficient all around. If that isn't philanthropy you must go to England for it.

At any rate, the patient went home with the assurance that the life saver was to call at her house with a formal introduction from the doctor next day. She was to arrange preliminaries, keep cool and—be happy ever afterward. All this occurred in May last.

THE ENDERMIC UP-ENDER.

And the up to date agent of the up to date doctor was up to date with his appointment.

He called on the afflicted woman with his remedies (Nature's own) and arranged to take her out to a private hospital—where such operations are abundantly performed without the formality of doctors' prescriptions every day and night in the year—and the ways having been opened and path blazed, he kindly and humanely insisted upon repeating the operation at his own cost whenever the patient felt the need of his services.

It is alleged that the patient's gratitude to the man who had saved her life grew into a warmer feeling. She even got to like the treatment, and continued taking it off and on for months, and might have been at it yet—for chronic nervous cases are stubborn things and liable to frequent relapse—had it not been that envious fate stepped in and revealed to her that her life preserver was a married man with a wife and family living at 923 North Broad street. Just what difference that should have made, when the treatment was said to be not only salutary, but ecstasically pleasant, is a question for scientists. Probably it can be accounted for on scientific grounds as a nervous accompaniment. At any rate, it made a fatal difference.

THEN SHE KICKED.

The patient kicked violently and viciously. She wouldn't take any more up and medicine from Hirst. She'd die first. Well, she wouldn't, and she didn't; she didn't die first either, nor even later. She went and told her nearest female relative, and her nearest female relative went to Dr. Ivins' office and, so it is said, slapped him in the face. Dr. Ivins had her arrested and held under bail for assault before Magistrate Jermon.

That wasn't all. The grateful patient whose life had been saved by Hirst at his own proper cost for medicine, instruments, attendance and hospital room rent went to Magistrate Lukens and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Charles S. Hirst, diamond broker, 631 Chestnut street; residence 923 North Broad street, for adultery, and he is held for court under bail to answer the charge.

Not content with that, she packed up all the presents Hirst had given her in his joy at the result of his treatment, including a costly writing desk, and sent them to Hirst's wife at the Hirst residence, with a

letter detailing all the circumstances. That raised a rumpus in the Hirst family, madam naturally objecting to her husband shelling out his ample supply of nature's remedies with such reckless, promiscuous, upendermal generosity, so 'tis said.

This is a very serious charge to lie at the door of the medical profession of this or any community, and suggests the anxious inquiry, "how many doctors give such advice to foolish, and perhaps too willing, patients who, for the sake of their reputations, dare not expose the crime?" Doctor Ivins, at least, bears a good reputation in his profession, and as there are always two sides to every question, and this column has only presented one of them, it places whatever space the doctor wants at his disposal for the statement of his side in the next issue. His name needn't have appeared in this column but for the *Press* advertisement of the 27th ult., and the wide curiosity it excited as to why his face was slapped by a lady in his office; the implication being a graver one than the professional advice—a course that is frequently advised by specialists in some classes of nervous diseases of women. The other doctor can have the floor free of cost for explanation, if he so desires, in any issue of this paper.

WHERE DOES SCIENCE COME IN?

From the scientific side it may be said that other eminent doctors prescribe marriage for a certain disease that has passed the bounds of self-control by the patient.

And that would seem to be the limit to which even professional zeal and humane solicitude for the relief of disease should go. When it comes to prescribing transitory wedlock on the half shell and acting as half shell marriage broker in supplying medicine and agent to administer it, it would seem to a man up a tree that that was forcing the pace a trifle too fast for even the up-to-dateness of this rapid generation. If this position is erroneously taken by this column it is open to correction.

HERO HIRST.

As to Hirst, he's a made man from this time henceforth. He awakes this morning to find himself famous, the envy of every man, the idol of all women; the voluntary, self-seeking benefactor of suffering female humanity. He'll be pointed out on the street as a curiosity of philanthropy.

It would seem that such a rare benefactor, with such unlimited capacity and willingness to do good to the suffering, would be so cramped for room in Philadelphia that he ought to seek a wider field. That is, if, to the actual needs of up to date science, such healing means are indispensable.

However, Hirst is an Englishman, and there's prejudice against everything English just now; beside, though this column hasn't heard it authoritatively, this mode of treatment may be accepted in English science and society, and in that case this column is only exposing its ignorance. Upon whatever ground Hirst can justify himself, if he feels that he needs justification, this column is open to him. Meanwhile the *TRANSCRIPT* calls a halt upon this new natural remedy as alleged to be prescribed by the doctor and administered by Hirst under the authority of the healing science.

*Phila Sunday
Transcript, July
12, 1896.*

UP-ENDERMICAL.

The publication in last Sunday's issue of a case of alleged queer practice in the medical profession excited a painful apprehension as to how far this practice prevails in the profession. From the numerous anxious inquiries made during the week the *TRANSCRIPT* selected the following as covering the ground of apprehension and anxiety and procured the appended answer from an eminent medical scientist, writer and lecturer of this city:

Will you kindly cover the scope of these questions, so far as they are of interest to the public, using whatever space is necessary, and avoiding, as far as possible, medical and technical terms.

"Are there reputable physicians in Philadelphia who prescribe marriage for a certain class of nervous diseases of females; and is the practice general?"

"Is there no other possible remedy for the disease?"

"Is the disease congenital or the result of vicious indulgence, or both?"

"Would it not be better for social morality, if the disease is congenital and can be cured in no other way than by marriage or the physical conditions of wedlock, to restrain the afflicted as other classes of the insane are segregated?"

THE DOCTOR'S REPLY.

The series of questions, which as you rightly infer are of importance and interest to the reading and intelligent public, are of equal interest to the medical man and to the scientist, who makes investigations into the moralities and immoralities of society, high, low and in the middle—one of his objects in life, be it understood not as a participant but as an observer: First, for I prefer to begin at the cause, are there any disorders for which marriage is a cure aside from the saving of a reputation of one who has indulged in its rites prematurely? Yes, there are. In the first place mankind flatters itself falsely when it places itself so far above all other animals as it is so fond of doing. Men and women are animals, and, like all other animals, have certain appetites and functions. The strongest of the former and the most masterful of the latter are the various details, which modesty in man hides, concerning the process known as reproduction.

When you see a flower unfolding its petals and exhaling perfume, delighting the senses of smell and sight of the exquisite woman, the plant is simply in process of reproduction.

When birds sing sweetest, when they put on their brightest plumage; when the doe's eyes soften like unto velvet, what is it? The influence of Spring, yes! It is more; it is the aching, the coquetting to secure, the complement necessary for reproduction. They are whispering the poetry of what we call love.

At intervals other animals present evidences which the male of the species, when he finds them, and he is generally looking for them, makes no mistake in. He solves the problem with benefit to himself and to the natural complement which sufficiently indicates the condition of craving. These animals are flowering.

When the sexes are separate, as in the higher animals, the female mutely thus tells her mate. They discuss the matter and nature does the rest, and papa in vulgar parlance hustles for his new family; or, as with many of the lords of creation, plays his part and basely absconds.

Among the lower orders of man, very, very low in the scale, as among the Australians and certain African tribes, where there is no law, there is no sin; neither are there any nervous diseases or disorganized functions any more than among mere brute beasts. These diseases are the penalty humanity pays for the fracture of law upon which higher civilization is based. But who would exchange the life of civilization for the mere existence of barbarity?

It is to be remembered that this instinct is as strong in one sex as in the other. Among the civilized races it is the practice to restrain instinct, and some theological systems teach that all carnal appetites are to be kept down except where the church opens the door, not as many of her sons do and have done, but by putting her seal of approval on future up-endermic treatment in the name of marriage. This is the safety valve for previously controlled desires.

Among men and boys the instinct is frequently gratified legitimately, illegitimately, regularly or irregularly, as soon as the individual becomes aware of what ails him; so his headaches and fits of despondency, dreams of ambition and adventurous spirit are calmed, except when nature re-arouses them by renewed demands. In the education of women—in their training—they are presumably kept in ignorance of matters with which a cub of a boy becomes familiar soon after his voice changes. When a girl attains the age of from thirteen to sixteen a radical alteration occurs in her physical make up. She has reached a stage of development which in plants would be budding. Unlike animals, however, if she has been properly brought up she does not know what ails her, and if she knows that she has periods of disturbance and ill defined long-

ings, she does not, unless taught by actual demonstration, fully know what they mean.

Her mother, by wise, prudent and moral counsel, may instruct her enough to increase the modesty, which of itself increases at this period, or she may go on wondering until matrimony teaches her the solution of the problem.

In some girls, even those bred under the utmost care and by the best of parents, the undefined desire may be strong, so strong as to be overmastering, rendering the girl a miserable victim. The climax of disorder comes on at regular intervals, then lessens, but does not cease, and the constant tension of repression affects the mind and bearing of the sufferer.

This is the condition which marriage cures, unless the patient is afflicted with congenital deformity, a rare condition, and one plus of insanity which I will not discuss fully here as it is, at that stage, beyond the reach of moral or hygienic cure.

The first legitimate treatment of the trouble, or disease, is the removal of the mental phase. It is the means usually adopted by the reputable physician; the patient is given employment which shall engage the mind so that a loose imagination can have no play. Music, painting, travel, physical exercise and good literature are given in amount sufficient to keep the mind occupied. She is placed among women whose minds are clean, who are modest and self-respecting. What is perhaps better, the systematic care of a household and the practice of household duties, enough to send her to bed honestly tired at night, and, above all, surrounded by good women and by men who respect women in word, act and thought. When these directions are carried out it is extremely rare that an animal appetite gains such an ascendancy that it must be satisfied by vicious indulgence.

It is among women of leisure, that is women who have no other demands upon their own time than their own pleasure, that this disorder, or these disorders, all included under the head of hysteria, gain dominion. (The Turk recognizes the value of training in ease and luxury, to serve his purposes.)

Girls reared in leisure and luxury are pampered, coddled, every desire gratified, and their inmost souls rebel against a desire which they may, or may not, know the nature of. If they do, many

of them suffer it in silence, but the longing may yet remain. Others marry young and unwisely; others take the bit between the teeth and treat themselves without the formality of a marriage ceremony. The majority, however, suffer in silence, and even though a medical man get an inkling of the true condition, he is kept frequently in partial ignorance of the extent of the patient's disorder.

Marriage cures many, but not all the cases; it is the most potent remedy. Not marriage viewed as a mere casual union of the sexes, but that higher combination in which the marriage is of the mind as well as the body—the marriage which makes faithful wives, honest husbands and good parents. Intercourse upon which the law of the books, or the unwritten law of usage does not put its seal is a remedy worse than the disease. The patient relieved of certain acute symptoms becomes the victim of a mental disturbance, which occupies the intervals.

A physician who would prescribe this cure would be called a blackguard by every self-respecting medical man, and it is a pity there is not some law by which his diploma could be rescinded. However, as far as my observation goes, this class of men rarely have diplomas.

When the prescription, marriage, is given as the probable cure of an existing hysteria it should be given first to the mother of the girl, not to the girl herself. No decent doctor ever mentions such a subject to any reputable unmarried woman. The general class of medical men are, as their profession should make them, a class of individuals who have learnt self-repression and conquered the more common forms of temptation, as found in the propinquity to women. Not a few of them practice the morality, and have the inclinations, of Italian women of the Twelfth Century. It is their business to recognize symptoms of salacity in women as a condition requiring cure, and not the cure suggested by the modern Pander to the Trollius described in your columns. Cressidas of this type are by the decent, the regular and legitimate medical man taught to curb, not to play, with these sinful inclinations. And I cannot urge too strongly that in severe self-repression lies the health and self-respect of the individual, and the safety of society.

The deliberate opinion is here stated that illicit intercourse is the cure of nothing

except the lust of the male partner. Any man, no matter who, who prescribes so monstrous a remedy is a monster, Juvenal would have blushed to describe.

Aside from the purely physical condition which such a prescription (no matter how carefully compounded, religiously administered and faithfully taken), fails to relieve and fans a flame which every succeeding dose increases, there is the aspect of the matter of vital interest to every man who believes that wives and not strumpets should be the pattern women: the question of the stability of society. Is there to be a condition where a man may be reasonably certain the children he raises are his own; or shall he be called upon, whose lines of heredity are irreconcilable. This is the condition which would be ultimately brought about were the prescription of the pill vendor and medical go between carried out to its logical extent. So far as it already prevails, that horrid practice can only be halted and stamped out by publication and no journal should be too scrupulous to sound the note of warning. "In knowledge is safety." Forewarned is forearmed.

Every reputable medical man recognizes, and prescribes accordingly, that repression of illegal appetites is a better cure than indulgence. He knows, as one who studies the human mind, that the impression made upon a girl by her initiation into Nature's great mystery is the most vivid picture of her life. Shall this be of a nature that her mother sanctions, or shall it be one she dares not recall, herself? There is the difference of a permanent influence born of a consciousness that she is ennobled; or of an ever present inner conviction that she is degraded for all time.

In the face of this a man who would prescribe a course which would bring about the latter effect is either a knave, an ass or a charlatan even unfit to carry swill to city bred swine.

This opens a field, not agreeable for a medical man to contemplate, but which the lay public would do well to scan. Creatures, charlatans, who advise as this Twelfth street doctor did, degradation to cure hysteria, evidently exist in greater numbers than we are aware of, and, unfortunately, until caught red-handed, there is no means of exposing them.

A victim's shame, or it may be her temporary satisfaction with the line of ill-treatment advised, may prevent the exposure of these medical Panders.

A physician cannot possibly say with propriety to a female patient anything he could not say to her nearest relative, and the danger has been shown that he might give advice for which her male relatives would be justified in flogging him; so until each prurient minded medicos is exposed and labelled, it is a wise precaution for the nearest relative to be present and be assured that the prescription advised is compounded from the pharmacopœia and not from the unqualified male laboratory.

The matter may be thus summed up: There are forms of hysterical disorder which the married state, its several duties and concomitants, may cure. Illicit intercourse is by no means either a medical or moral substitute, and any medical man who would prescribe it is a low knave or a miserable ass. There is not in the entire range of legitimate therapeutics anything or any method which conflicts with the moral law, as the better class of people understand it; and no one item of it which could cause the most modest to lose one iota of her self-respect. Any prescription which could not be fitly administered by a trained nurse (female) to a (girl) patient has no part in the pharmacopœia. The hypodermic and eudermic methods of applying remedies are legitimate; the "ep-endermically" utterly illegitimate.

But a man who would prescribe the remedy would not hesitate to cover the result by malpractice, and cover that by a burial certificate if necessary.

In conclusion, I would add I have handled this subject as delicately as consistent with the information asked, and the real necessity for mothers and guardians to know the "danger period" in their daughters' existence, as well as the only legitimate and salutary treatment. I cannot make it too strong that at the critical period both sexes are dominated by the merely animal in their nature.

In the healthy female subject this danger period is comparatively brief, the period of transition through the portals of womanhood; and all the highest and holiest

instincts of the mother should come in play during that period to watch and ward the girl until she shall have become the new being—this, too, whether she be the mother of the probationer or not. In that way these diseases can be prevented or controlled, and the after suffering will not ever later pass beyond control, except when incited by vicious practice.

It is, as I said, a delicate subject to treat for public reading, but as the worst diseases of civilization result from ignorance of conditions and remedies that mothers ought to know, yet are restrained by modesty from discussing with even their family physician until the necessity is tyrannically pressing, I have thought this a good medium to communicate necessary information which it would be unprofessional to volunteer in any other way. If the knowledge is applied as I intend only good can come from eating the fruit of this tree of good and evil.

IVINS, HOWARD

HOWARD IVINS, Trenton, New Jersey, was born there July 5, 1870, son of William C. and Elizabeth (DeCou) Ivins. He was educated in the private school which for twenty-five years was conducted by his father near Trenton, and acquired his professional education in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1895-99. He took a post-graduate course on diseases of the eye at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and Hospital for Graduates in Medicine, and is chief of staff in the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital, Trenton, New Jersey, and consulting physician to the Florence Mission, Trenton, where he has practiced since his graduation. Dr. Ivins is a member of the New Jersey State Homœopathic Society, the West Jersey Homœopathic Society, and the Hahnemann Clinical Club. He married, October 4, 1899, Eliza Foskett, and has one son, William C. Ivins.

King Vol IV

IRVIN, GEORGE HOFF

GEORGE HOFF IRVIN, Orrville, Ohio, born Creston, Ohio, January 1, 1874; literary education, Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., graduated B. E. 1894; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1903; member of Upsilon fraternity, C. H. M. C.

IRVING, WALTER WILLIAM

WALTER WILLIAM IRVING, practicing physician of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was born in Mukwonago, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, January 22, 1868, the son of Walter and Caroline E. (Boss) Irving. Dr. Irving obtained his early education in the common schools of Waukesha, and later attended Carroll College. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. W. E. Taylor, then of Monmouth, Illinois, and now superintendent of the Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane at Watertown. In 1894-1897, Dr. Irving studied in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, there receiving his degree. In 1897 he attended the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, taking a clinical course, and also attended the night clinic of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1897 he located in Milwaukee, where he associated in practice with Dr. E. W. Bebee, but has practiced alone since 1899. He is a member of the visiting staff of the Milwaukee Protestant Orphan Asylum; a member and ex-secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Wis-

consin; member and ex-president and ex-secretary of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society, the Phi Alpha Gamma, the Ustion, and also of the Masonic order. January 1, 1901, Dr. Irving married Emily Ward Pray.

King Vol-14

JACOBI, WILLIAM CORLANDO

WILLIAM O. JACOBI, M. D., was born in Mellenville, N. Y., April 10, 1857, the anniversary of Hahnemann's natal day. He received a public school education and while engaged in mercantile pursuits in Escanaba, Mich., began the study of medicine with Dr. Kendrick, a graduate of the U. of M., from which after a three years' course he graduated in 1885. He began practice in Ludington, Mich., whence he removed to Chicago in 1889. On November 25, 1891 a fire occurred in the basement of the block in which he lived and in removing his family he suffered from the effects of smoke. On December 29 the fire was repeated and in removing an invalid parent he was nearly suffocated by smoke from the effects of which he never recovered. He died January 20, aged 35. August 27, 1884, he married Stella E. Chapman, M. D., who graduated in the same class, who with two children survive him. He was an earnest student of Hahnemann and one of the best prescribers in the city.

Med Adv May 1892

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE PROVERS' UNION AND MATERIA MEDICA CLUB OF CHICAGO--Since death has taken away our esteemed colaborer, Dr. William Jacobi of this city, a member of this society, and a thorough

homœopath. We would add a word of appreciation of his character and true worth; therefore

Resolved, That in his death we have lost one of our honorable members and homœopathy one of its truest advocates and staunchest friends. He commanded respect from all who knew him.

Resolved, That this tribute to his memory shall be entered on our records and copies furnished for publication to the MEDICAL ADVANCE and the Medical Visitor.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and his friends our tender sympathy in their bereavement.

Med Advance May
1892

J. B. S. KING, M. D.
F. O. PEASE, M. D.
E. E. REININVER, M. D.

The doctor died January 20, 1892.

Mar 1892

RECENT DEATHS.

Dr. William O. Jacobi, of 815 West Madison street, died January 20th, from bronchitis, directly attributed to the effects of smoke inhaled on the night of December 31th. The Doctor and his wife, who is a physician also, lived with their sons, aged three and five years respectively, in the second flat at the number designated, and had their offices there. On New Year's eve a fire in the basement filled the building with dense smoke, and the Doctor was nearly overcome before he could reach the open air. The fire was quickly extinguished, it was thought, but burst out again soon after the firemen had gone away. Smoke filled the building again, and again Dr. Jacobi suffered. The fire was easily put out, but the Doctor had received a permanent injury, which resulted in bronchitis, and Wednesday night he died. Dr. Jacobi was born in Mellonville, Columbia county, N. Y., April 10, 1857, where he passed his boyhood and youth. He attended the district and graded schools there and received his title at the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1885. In his class was Miss Stella E. Chapman, of Ludington, Mich., and a year previous to their graduation the two were married. After leaving college they went to Ludington and began the practice of their profession and were very successful. Ambitious to work in a less limited field, they came to Chicago in 1889. The funeral was held at one o'clock from the house. Rev. N. D. Pendleton officiated and the interment was at Forest Home.

JACOBS, H P

Name in full

H. P. Jacobs

P. O. Address in full

Ephraim P. O. Door Co, Wis

my name has no business in the Register of the
M.D. as I am only a lay practitioner, never
Graduated (or Licentiate) of
graduated. but have I would say, not to my
own honor, but to the honor of the Similibus
Similibus, an extensive & successful practice
amongst the scattered people of the northern
part of this thinly settled County H. P. Jacobs



JACOBSON, EDWARD H., M.D.,
of Bethlehem, Pa., was born
March 31st, 1831, in Salem, N. C.
He is a son of Bishop John C.
Jacobson, an eminent Moravian Divine, for
many years the Principal of the Female Mo-
ravian Seminary at Salem, N. C., who origi-
nally came from Denmark, and who died
November, 1870.

Dr. Jacobson was educated at Nazareth
Hall, Pa., and graduated in medicine at the
Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia,
receiving his diploma in 1854. He com-
menced practice in Freedonsville, where he

married, in 1855, Miss Louisa V., daughter
of C. A. Suckebach. In 1857, he left Free-
donsville, and went West, practising there
four years. He returned to Bethlehem, but,
in 1864, he again went West, and for some
time practised in Hope, Ind. In 1867, he
again returned to Bethlehem, and established
himself in practice.

Having tested the homœopathic remedies,
and satisfied himself of their efficacy, in 1855,
he adopted that system of practice, and has
ever since relied upon its teaching, and ex-
hibited its remedies with gratifying success.

JACOBSON, EDWARD H.

Obituary. After four days' illness of malignant diphtheria, Dr. Edward H. Jacobson, the oldest homœopathist in the Lehigh Valley, died July 6, 1896, aged 65 years.

Hm. Aug 96

JACOBSON, FRANK AIKENS

FRANK AIKENS JACOBSON, Newburgh, New York, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey, May 30, 1864, the son of Frederick and Sarah H. (Aikens) Jacobson. His father, Frederick Jacobson, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was of Swedish and Dutch parentage, his grandfather was born in Stockholm, Sweden, and his grandmother, Ann Vaeder, in Preakness, New Jersey. His mother, Sarah H. (Aikens) Jacobson, was born in Windsor, Vermont, the daughter of Judge Asa Aikens, of the supreme court of Vermont. Frank Aikens Jacobson attended the Hackensack Academy for nine years, 1874-1883, and entered the School of Mines, Columbia College, in 1883, remaining there until 1885. His medical education was acquired in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, which he entered in September, 1885, after having studied for six months with Dr. C. F. Adams, of Hackensack, New Jersey, and from which he was graduated in 1888. He located in Brooklyn after his graduation, where he remained for one year, and then removed to Newburgh, New York, where he has since been in the practice of his profession. During the years 1888 and 1889, Dr. Jacobson was assistant to Dr. H. D. Schenck, at the Eastern District Homœ-

opathic Dispensary. He also was a member of the Newburgh City Board of Health from 1893 to 1900, when he was offered a re-appointment, which he declined. Dr. Jacobson is a member of the following societies: The American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the Newburgh City Club and Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, F. & A. M. He also is secretary of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Dutchess, Orange and Ulster counties. In 1891, Dr. Jacobson was united in marriage with Mary Romaine of Rochelle Park, New Jersey. One child was born to them, May Marguerite Jacobson. Dr. Jacobson and his family reside at No. 269 Grand street.

King 01 1V

JACK, HORACE WESLEY



JACKSON, ANNA WOODWARD.

Having neither acquaintance with our deceased member, nor knowledge of her characteristics, I am indebted to Dr. Carolins E. Hastings of Boston for the following history of Dr. Jackson.

ANNA WOODWARD JACKSON, M.D., died at Canastota, N.Y., August 23d, 1878, aged 45. She graduated from Boston University School of Medicine in 1877. For some weeks before, and at the time of her graduation her health was very feeble, but she was possessed of an indomitable energy which carried her through. Almost immediately after her graduation, she was taken seriously ill and regained only sufficient health to allow her to go to her friends in N.J., and from there she went

to a water cure establishment in Canastota, N.Y., where she improved in health, and from which place she was intending to return, and commence practice in Brooklyn, N.Y. On Friday, August 23d her friends received notice that she had that morning, been found dead in her bed. She had so lately become a member of our Society that she was little known to us, but those who had known her as a woman and a student, realize that we have had one taken from us who was capable of accomplishing much in the profession she had chosen.

She possessed certain qualities which always drew around her a large circle of friends, and which would have been her capital in commencing the practice of medicine. Of sufferings both mental and physical she had much, yet it had not spoiled her nature, but rather deepened and broadened, and rendered her the more capable to relieve others. The autopsy revealed the extent and kind of physical suffering she had endured, and at times it must have been extreme, yet she was always cheerful and full of hope for the future.

Of her it may be said, as of another whose death was noticed at our last meeting. She was a true woman, and held her woman-hood higher than aught else — an unswerving friend, and a true christian.

Trans. Mass. Hom. Med. Soc. 1878-79.

Mass 78-79

JACKSON, FRANK BLACKMARR

FRANK BLACKMARR JACKSON, Oil City, Pennsylvania, was born in the city in which he now resides, September 20, 1876, son of Dr. W. H. H. and Mary Cordelia (Blackmarr) Jackson. His paternal great-grandfather was for many years a resident of Chester Cross-Roads, Massachusetts, and his grandfather, John Erastus Jackson, was a state senator of Ohio when the capital of that state was at Chillicothe. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Ransom L. Blackmarr of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a native of Ohio, but preached in the Erie conference in New York state, where his daughter, Mrs. Jackson, was born. The senior Dr. Jackson studied at Oberlin College, served a short term in the union army at Cincinnati, studied at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), took post-graduate courses at New York and Chicago, and received his degree at the Western Reserve University, 1868. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the American Association of Official Surgeons. Dr. Frank B. Jackson was educated in the public schools of Oil City, Blair Presbyterian Academy at Blairstown, New Jersey, 1892-93, and the Oil City high school, from which he was graduated in 1896; and during the summer of 1895 studied German with Professor F. A. Dauer of Geneva, Ohio. January 1, 1897, he entered the University of Chicago, but owing to impaired

eyesight was prevented from completing his course. The following fall he matriculated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, and graduated therefrom in 1901. He resided with Dr. D. J. Bryant while pursuing his studies in Cleveland, served a short time in the surgical clinic of Dr. J. C. Wood, gynecologist to the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, passed the Pennsylvania state board examination December, 1901, and practiced with his father until the death of the latter, October 31, 1903. Since that time he has continued in the same office.

King Vol IV

JACKSON, HENRY H

Name in full

Henry H. Jackson M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Painesville

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Home Med College -

Lake Co. Ohio.

JACKSON, JOHN HAMILTON

him to her bedside. It took but a glance to see death settling on her face; she was speechless, hardly conscious, yet in pain which was only partially obtunded by Morphine. The symptoms were rapidly gathered and notwithstanding the discouraging prospects, the remedy administered. A hoped for but almost unexpected result followed: the face resumed its color, the features became less drawn, the voice and consciousness returned. For twenty four hours this improvement continued when a chill came on, followed by fever, delirium and death.

Dr. Flanders was noted for her cheerful, genial nature as well as for her competent management of affairs. She was a skillful homœopathic prescriber. The husband and six boys are left to mourn her great loss. K.

Dr. Harriet Yergin, who formerly practiced medicine in Davenport, died yesterday at Clinton, Ia., where she had been confined by illness. Death was due to pneumonia. Dr. Yergin left Davenport last August, after practicing medicine here for about a year and a half. She had come to Davenport from Chicago. On leaving here she went to Sterling, Ill., where she engaged in the practice of her profession. She was a homœopathic physician. When she was taken ill, a daughter, Mrs. Dr. White of Clinton, went after her and had her removed to Clinton. A sister, Mrs. Meyer, living on Tremont avenue, in Davenport, is in Clinton to attend the funeral. The body will be taken to Delmar, Ia., for interment. Dr. Yergin was 47 years old.

Dr. John Hamilton Jackson was born in New York City Jan. 7, 1850 and passed away in the city of Peoria, Ill., on Jan. 11, 1912, at the age of sixty-two years. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. At an early age the boy was a druggist's apprentice in Cleveland, Ohio. After serving in that capacity he entered the Homœopathic College in Cleveland in 1872, from which institution he graduated with honor. In 1875 he was married to Miss Mary Whitman who died in 1882 leaving one child, a daughter.

In 1900, while practicing medicine in Oskaloosa, Ia., he was married to Miss Flora Moss, who was also a practicing physician of that city.

Dr. Jackson was not a famous man as the world goes; for to be famous may mean much or little, but he was a great man, as he possessed in rounded measure those splendid qualities and attributes that go to make greatness. His was a sensitive soul and this was, no doubt augmented by his rugged honesty and fine sense of justice. He loved his profession—his high calling: he loved it because it enabled him to see and understand more clearly the handiwork of a beneficent Creator; he loved his profession, too, because it made it possible for him to relieve suffering and to aid and to cure the sick. His compassion, his love for the sick, his anxiety for their sufferings can best be exemplified by the fact that he insisted upon and did prescribe for patients who come to him while he himself was on his death-bed riven with pain. The writer witnessed these acts.

He was a true disciple of Hahnemann, and for forty years without a break, he upheld the banner of pure Homœopathy, never deviating from its noble teachings.

Dr. Jackson was a man of great force of character, absolutely fearless in the discharge of duties which to him seemed to be right; a diligent seeker after the truth in all things and his pride stood not in the way of humility, for if wisdom came from the mouths of babes, it would be as acceptable to him as from a savant.

He loved the beautiful, and was with art and music deeply moved; flowers to him were God-thoughts—he always called them so.

He was a believer in and an earnest student of the teachings of Theosophy. The justness, the cardinal virtues, in a word, the Golden Rule promulgated by the Theosophical Society had a strong attraction for him and in him had a staunch supporter.

He was very near and very dear to the writer of these lines, who probably knew him as few did, for he sought not applause—his work was done without ostentation.

JACKSON, LINDSAY ANDERSON

LINDSAY ANDERSON JACKSON, Columbus, Ohio, born Chesterville, Ohio, September 3, 1875; educated in public and high schools; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1898; practiced in Gahanna, Ohio, 1898-1903, and in Columbus since March, 1903; member of staff, Huron Street Hospital, Cleveland.



JACKSON, MERCY B., M. D., of Boston, is a member of the Ruggles family, of Hardwick, Mass., where she was born on the 17th day of September, in the year 1802. She is the daughter of Constant and Sarah Ruggles, and the grand-niece of Brigadier-General Ruggles, who won his rank in the war for American liberty. Descendants of the same stock still live in Hardwick, and in high honor in State and National politics.

She was married, in 1823, to Rev. John Bisbe, pastor of the First Universalist Society in Hartford, Conn., and afterwards of the First Universalist Society in Portland, Me., where he died in 1829. He was a gentleman of superior excellencies and advanced views, living ahead of his times in regard to questions that are still before the public mind, and dying honored, beloved and mourned. No doubt his influence imparted additional tone and texture to the sterling nature of his young wife. Certainly the marriage between them was a happy one, and its fruits were three children.

After the death of her husband she resorted to teaching, and opened a school for young ladies, which she conducted successfully for three years. Her health failing under this arduous calling, she relinquished it at the end of that time, and ventured upon the enterprise of a dry goods store. This she continued for three years, and then married with Daniel Jackson, of Plymouth, Mass., where a number of happy and useful years were employed alike in the bosom of her own family and in more public efforts to do good. The result of the second marriage was eight children. Thus Dr. Jackson has been the mother of eleven children, having twice borne twins, they being in one case both boys, and in the other both girls. She possessed rare qualifications for the duty of rearing children, and, indeed, for any active or difficult line of responsibilities; for she is distinguished by great energy of character and equal originality and independence.

The experiences of maternity, especially the care of so large a family of children, naturally acquainted her intimately with the sickness of children and with the treatment

of diseases then prevailing. In all this acquaintance she was constantly shocked at the violence of remedial action, and the repulsiveness of almost all medicines to the human taste and constitution; so that she conceived a fixed belief that a beneficent Creator, whose works were otherwise so perfect, had made some better way to combat the ills of the flesh; and she often expressed this belief to her family physician, Dr. Capen of Plymouth, who was of course of the allopathic school. As one seeking a system beyond the range of her knowledge, yet believed in by a sort of intuition, she devoted much time to reading medicine and pathology, besides studying clinics after a practical fashion. Dr. Capen sympathized with her desire for knowledge, and largely with her idea of a better way than he knew of, permitting her the advantages of his library and of his advice. Meeting with a friend who was then using a package of powders medicated after the homœopathic manner, she was introduced to homœopathy, and at once hastened to Dr. Capen to tell him she had found the object of her search. He was so far interested in the matter that he drove to Boston—there being no homœopathist nearer, and no railroad communication (1841)—and there procured her both books and medicine, in the use of which he liberally participated.

Thus she began the practice of homœopathy, in a limited circle, in the year 1841. The circle of her practice widened with years; hence she was led to add the influence of a diploma to her manifest qualifications,

and to increase them by a college course of instruction, in which she graduated at the New England Female College, in 1850, at the age of fifty-eight years. She settled in Boston on the 3d of May in the same year.

Here, in thirteen years, she has built up a large and lucrative professional business, standing among the first physicians in the city. She declined an urgent request to fill a chair in the New York Medical College for Women, other engagements preventing its acceptance. Recently, on the organization of the Boston University, she was elected Professor of Diseases of Children, associated with Dr. Nathan R. Morse.

Dr. Jackson is of forcible character, very
free address and pleasant personal bearing,

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Boston Mass.

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Dr. Jackson is of forcible character, very fine address, and pleasant personal bearing, wearing her years well. Her influence and value in the profession will be in some measure preserved to the future in her valuable contributions to the medical periodicals of the country, for nearly or quite all of which she writes. It is to her that the profession owe the demonstration of the power of prolatilla in bringing cases of false presentation to a natural issue.

MERCY B. JACKSON, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.

The death of this estimable lady and accomplished physician deserves on many accounts a special and honorable commemoration in our annals. She was the daughter of Constant and Sarah Ruggles, of Hardwick, Mass., where she was born September 17th, 1802. Her education was of the substantial and practical kind, obtainable in the best schools of her native State.

In 1823 she married the Rev. John Bisbee, of Hartford, Conn., afterwards of Portland, Maine, where he died in 1829, leaving her with the care of two young children. During her widowhood she turned her talents and acquirements to good account as a teacher. In 1835 she married Captain Daniel Jackson, of Plymouth. In 1852 she was again left a widow, with a large accession to her family of children, the most of whom were dependent upon her for support; in all, she was the mother of eleven, including two pairs of twins.

During her residence in Plymouth she had become greatly interested in the subject of medicine as an art. Her own repeated experiences of maternity, and especially the care of so numerous a family, naturally afforded her opportunities for becoming acquainted with many forms of sickness and with the usual methods of treatment. Other circumstances greatly enlarged her means of observation and strongly impressed her with the manifest harshness and inefficiency of much of the prevailing practice. With convictions of this kind, derived from personal experience and quick observation, she was prepared to approve the milder methods and apparently more reasonable principles of homœopathy when presented to her.

When thrown a second time, at fifty years of age, upon her own resources, she conceived the design of qualifying herself, notwithstanding the obvious impediments to such a task, by a

regular course of study and preparation for the legitimate exercise of the medical profession according to the homœopathic method. This was no sudden resolution, but the result of much mental conflict with herself and many not very encouraging consultations with friends, but having adopted it, there was never afterwards any hesitation or vacillation. With the energy and determination of maturity, but with the enthusiasm of youth, she entered upon the difficult and wearisome task. Without in any respect neglecting the duties of her large and dependent family, she grappled with the unfamiliar technicalities and infinite details of medical science, and with discriminating judgment so divided her time as to devote to each department of duty its necessary proportion.

After the needful course of preparatory reading, she entered the New England Female Medical College, in Boston, as a student, and during the entire course was the equal in diligence, regularity, and progress of her younger sisters of the school, and received her well-earned degree of doctor of medicine in February, 1860, being then between fifty-seven and fifty-eight years old.

Such extraordinary conquest of obstacles attracted no little admiration, and inspired a confidence which can usually be gained only after years of successful practice, and Dr. Jackson speedily found herself the trusted medical adviser of an extensive circle of patients and families.

After a few years' practice in Boston with general acceptance, she made application to the American Institute of Homœopathy for admission to its membership. As the admission of women to the privileges of our Association had not been contemplated or provided for in its organization, the proposed innovation aroused the liveliest opposition from many members, and the application was for several years successfully resisted. The progress of the contest is still familiar to the members of the Institute and need not here be described. Each year the application was renewed, and generally with an increasing body of supporters, until at length, in the session of 1871, in Philadelphia, she, together with two other physicians of her sex, was duly elected to full membership.

At the organization of the Boston University School of Medicine, in 1872, Dr. Jackson was appointed, in conjunction with Dr. N. R. Morse, to the chair of Diseases of Women and Children, a position which she continued to fill with entire satisfaction to the officers and faculty until her death. A similar position in New York was offered to her, which was declined.

She took an active interest in the medical education of women and in the various efforts for extending the means and opportunities of usefulness to her sex. She was a woman of unusual intellectual force and clearness, and was ready and able at all times to defend her opinions against all opponents. As a further evidence of her industry and perseverance, it may be mentioned that a few months before her death, at the age of seventy-five, she began the study of the German language.

She died of softening of the brain, December 13th, 1877, at her residence in Boston, after an illness of only a few weeks. Her funeral was attended by an immense assembly, who came to express the respect and admiration in which she was universally held. A special meeting of the University Medical School was convened for the same purpose, at which resolutions of sorrow and honorable commemoration were adopted.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1878.

Name in full

Mercy B Jackson M.D.

P. O. Address in full

*681 Tremont Street
Boston Mass.*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*New England
Female Medical College
Boston Mass.*

WE are called upon to chronicle the death of Prof. Mercy B. Jackson, which took place in this city on the 13th of December, from softening of the brain. Dr. Jackson had been in active practice for upwards of thirty years, and in that time had made hosts of friends who mourn her loss sincerely. She was twice married, and it was after her second marriage that her attention was called to medicine and to Homœopathy in particular. Her husband, Capt. Daniel Jackson of Plymouth, had striking proof of the efficacy of Homœopathic medicine in the cases of two or three of his daughters, who, while in Baltimore on a visit, were attended by Dr. McManus of that city. Capt. Jackson after being convinced of the superiority of this method of practice, went to New York and purchased a case of medicines and some books, and commenced practice in a quiet way in Plymouth. His wife became interested and studied the subject with care, bringing to it that indomitable perseverance which always characterized her. As their practice increased they began to charge for their services, which had previously been rendered gratuitously. They used to drive around together on their professional visits. At last Capt. Jackson resigned in favor of his wife, who took the sole charge of what, by that time, had come to be quite an extensive practice. Dr. Jackson, after the death of her husband, removed to Boston and continued practice. She was always a firm advocate of female suffrage, and anxious that women should study medicine as well as men. On the opening of the Medical School of Boston University she received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of the Diseases of Children, which position she occupied at the time of her death. Dr. Jackson was a woman of great energy and strength of character, and her example and precept have doubtless served as a stimulus to many of her sex when entering upon the study of medicine.

3

JACKSON, MERCY B.

Prof. MERCY B. JACKSON, after a protracted illness, died at her residence in Boston on the thirteenth of December last, aged 75 years—Dr. JACKSON was in the practice of medicine for upwards of thirty years in Plymouth and Boston. By great perseverance and energy of character, she overcame many obstacles in her professional career. At the time of her death she was a Professor in the Medical School of Boston University. In the year 1874 she was admitted a member

of the Mass. Hom. Med. Society. She was a noble woman and while she was queenly in her maternal relations, she was loyal and dignified in her profession. Those of her sex who have chosen the medical profession as their life work, would do well to cherish her many virtues, and imitate her noble deeds.

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Mass. 1878-79.)

DR. MERCY B. JACKSON.

DR. MERCY B. JACKSON died in Boston, Dec. 13th, 1877, at the advanced age of 76 years. Mrs. Jackson commenced practice in Plymouth, some thirty years ago, and was for many years a resident and successful practitioner in the city in which she ended her days. She was a woman of rare intellectual abilities, and enjoyed the unbounded confidence of all with whom she came in contact, and took an active interest in promoting the welfare of her sex. At the time of her death she was Prof. of Paedology in Boston University School of Medicine, which position she had occupied with great credit for some years.

N.Y. Hom. Times. V. 5. p 239.

Jan 1878

NECROLOGICAL.

JACKSON.—*The Congregationalist* of Dec. 26th, records that Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, a widely known and extremely successful homœopathic physician and instructor in medicine in Boston, died on the 13th Dec., at the age of 75. Mrs. Jackson was a remarkable woman, and her career was very interesting. Twice married, and in 1852 left a second time a widow, with a large family of children dependent upon her, she began at that time the study of medicine, and in 1860 took up her professional residence in Boston. After a persistent effort lasting for more than ten years, she succeeded in gaining admission to the American Institute of Homœopathy, which achievement assured her standing and confirmed her already abundant success. She was industrious, learned, and skillful, and as a consulting physician enjoyed the confidence of the most eminent practitioners in the city. Her professional life was a brilliant illustration of what woman can do within her own sphere.

Am Hom Obs

Feb 1878

Dr. Samuel H. Jackson Dead.—Dr. Samuel Hahnemann Jackson, one of the best known homœopathic physicians in New England, died of Bright's disease at his late residence, 335 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, Mass., at 9 o'clock on Saturday night, February 27, 1897. Dr. Jackson was born in Plymouth in June, 1854, and was a direct descendant of Miles Standish and John Alden. He was graduated from the Pulte Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio. For the past twenty years he had been a successful practitioner in Boston. He had for several years been professor of medicine at the Boston University Medical School, and had had a very large practice in all parts of Boston and contiguous territory. His mother, now deceased, was Mrs. Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, one of the first lady homœopathic physicians in New England.

Hahn Monthly April 1897

Med Cent'y Apr 1 1897

Dr. S. H. Jackson, a well-known homeopathic physician of Boston, died at his home, Jamaica Plains, on February 27th, after an illness of three months. Dr. Jackson was a son of the well-known lady physician, Dr. Mercy B. Jackson, a graduate of Pulte Medical College, and for many years a professor in the Boston University School of Medicine.

OBITUARY.

DR. SAMUEL HAHNEMANN JACKSON.

We are pained to announce the death of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann Jackson, Jamaica Plain, Mass. His mother, Dr. Mercy Bisby Jackson, was one of the first woman homœopathic physicians in this country and to her enthusiasm for homœopathy her son owed his given name. Dr. Jackson was one of those noble men whose sterling character was known and appreciated by all with whom he came in contact. His loyalty to Hahnemannian homœopathy brought with it a large practice and an enviable reputation. Modest and unassuming, yet possessing that decision which always inspires that confidence so thoroughly appreciated by the public. The doctor was born at Plymouth, Mass., June 22, 1844, a direct descendant of Miles Standish and John Alden, so he took just pride in his pilgrim ancestry. His body was cremated.

Hahn Advocate Mar 15 1897

JACKSON, WALTER M.

Graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1868. Practised in Providence, R. I. for several years and then retired from practice. (W.C.)

JACKSON, WILLIAM F.

On the annual Fast day, April 3d, (1879) William F. Jackson, an honored member of this Society and one of its ex-presidents, died of apoplexy at his residence in the Highlands in the 55th year of his age. The latter years of his life had been years of intermittent suffering and comparative health, and paralysis had necessitated his retirement from all professional duties for many months previous to his death.

Dr Jackson was born in Brunswick, Me., was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1846 and soon after commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr William E. Payne of Bath, Me., receiving his medical degree from Jefferson College, Phila., in 1849. He commenced practice in Gardner, Me., and was, I think, the first homoeopathic physician there; his practice grew rapidly and was held not from the newness of the method as much as from his personal popularity, his close attention to business and his success. About 1853 he removed to Roxbury in this State, where he has since resided. He soon became known and a large and extensive practice was the result, which continued to the day of his death.

Dr Jackson's character was one that could ~~not~~ be best understood by those most intimately acquainted with him. An appearance of brusqueness covered a most gentle and loving heart, an offhand manner a perfect willingness to serve; an apparent carelessness, a close attention to the wants of others. None were so poor but they might have his services, and many a need has been supplied when the supplying hand was not made known. The appeal of suffering or sorrow was always more efficacious with him than the appeal of words. His mind was ever quick and active, both in receiving and imparting knowledge, and his memory was retentive and exact. Chemistry was the favorite study in his early life, and in after years it proved a great auxiliary to his knowledge of the Materia Medica. His judgement in disease was excellent, based

as it was on a sound common sense, and consequently he inspired his patients with confidence and hope.

Dr. Jackson has always been closely identified with the best interests of this Society ever since his election to membership in 1853. In April 11, 1854, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer, which position he held till 1856, when the offices being separated, he retained the treasury for another year. In 1865 he was chosen to the Presidency. And he is remembered now, as being ever ready for every good work for the cause of Homœopathy.

Trans. Mass. Hom. Med. Soc. 1878-79.

THE LATE DR. WM. F. JACKSON.

DIED April 3, 1879, of apoplexy, at his residence, 84 Dudley St., Boston Highlands, Wm. F. Jackson, M. D., aged fifty-four years.

Dr. Jackson was born in Brunswick, Me., graduated from Bowdoin College, in 1846, studied medicine with Dr. Wm. E. Payne, of Bath, Me., and took his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1849. For several years he practised at Gardiner, Me., from which place he removed to Roxbury, where he has lived for the last twenty-five years.

In 1850 he was married to Miss Abby C. West, who, with their three sons, survives him. The eldest son, Dr. Wm. L. Jackson, succeeds to his practice.

For years his professional labors have been very arduous. His practice was so extensive as in all probability to have occasioned the attack which terminated his life.

He was the first treasurer of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and afterwards became its president.

To all who attended his funeral, the question must arise as to the cause of the coming together on such an occasion of so large and intelligent an assemblage, a large proportion of whom were beyond the middle period of life. The cause seems to have been this: Dr. Jackson united many qualities and acquirements for a good physician, and he cultivated them with a good-will. When he had work to do, or an object to accomplish, he aimed to reach his point in a direct or bee-line. He wasted the least possible time in reaching good results. His diagnosis was quick, and his action prompt. His temperament was such as to aid in giving vigor and activity to all his faculties. This, united with great tenderness and sympathy for those in distress, enabled him to reach and help his patients along the path of recovery in a way that gained their confidence and regard in a most remarkable manner. This was not done through flatteries, which he thoroughly detested; on the contrary, he was often blunt with friend or foe, in brushing away what he regarded as mistaken fallacies.

~~N E Med Gaz June 1879~~

JACKSON, W. F.

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In the month of April, 1849, Dr. William F. Jackson, now of Boston Highlands, formally introduced homœopathy to the citizens of Gardiner. Previous to this time, however, dating as far back, perhaps, as 1843, homœopathy was practiced in Gardiner to a limited extent, and with some degree of success, by an *amateur* practitioner, a clergyman, by the name of Howard, so that, on entering the field, Dr. Jackson found a few persons prepared to give homœopathy a favorable reception. By devotion to business and by marked ability, Dr. Jackson succeeded in making for homœopathy a good name, and, at the end of four years when he removed to his present location, left behind him many firm supporters of homœopathy, as well as a large number of warm personal friends.

(W.C.)

JACKSON, WILLIAM LEAVITT

WILLIAM LEAVITT JACKSON, M. D.

Dr. William Leavitt Jackson, a well-known physician of Roxbury, Mass., whose health for the past few years has been such as to necessitate frequent trips to Europe, died June 21, 1905, at Bad-Nauheim, Germany, at the age of 52 years. Dr. Jackson was born at Gardiner, Me., on January 23, 1853. His parents were Dr. William Francis Jackson and Abby Crocker (West) Jackson. When the children were quite young the family removed to Roxbury, where the father soon established a large practice. The son attended the Roxbury schools, including the Roxbury High, after which he spent two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He then entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1876. The following two years Dr. Jackson spent abroad studying at such prominent centres as London, Paris, and Berlin. About 1878 he returned to this country and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. In the same year (1878) he joined the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Massachusetts Homeopathic Medical Society. In 1879 he with others founded the Hughes Medical Club of Boston. In 1881 he joined the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society and in 1894 served as its president.

He succeeded to his father's practice after the death of the latter in April 1879, and continued in active and successful practice until 1895, when his own health gave out. His genial personality, his conscientiousness and his trained ability made him a favorite with the laity and the profession, and he had a large and successful practice. He had to an unusual degree the confidence of his patients, to whom he was deeply devoted. In May, 1884, Dr. Jackson was married to Miss Edith Talbot, the daughter of Dr. I. Tisdale Talbot of national and international fame. Dr. Jackson was for years a member of the surgical staff of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital and was also professor at Boston University School of Medicine. He was especially interested in electro-therapeutics having been a student of Apostoli, with whom he spent considerable time when in Paris. Dr. Jackson was president of the National Society of Electro-Therapeutics in 1894-05. Dr. Jackson, who was never of robust physique, during the last ten years of his life suffered from heart disease which gradually incapacitated him. He spent much of his time abroad and derived much benefit from Dr. Schott's treatment at the baths of Bad-

Nauheim. In 1897 after his return from a very beneficial course of the baths he read a valuable paper before the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society on "The Schott Method and the Nauheim Baths in Chronic Heart Disease," which was afterward published in the New England Medical Gazette for January, 1898. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the now well-known Schott method, and by his advocacy did much to popularize it in Boston and its neighborhood.

Dr. Jackson bore the trying months and years of invalidism with courage and Christian fortitude, and during this period of suffering he was unquestionably largely upheld by the watchful care and untiring devotion of his wife, who, with a daughter, survives him.

Dr. Jackson joined the Institute in 1878.

A I H 1906

WILLIAM LEAVITT JACKSON, Boston, Massachusetts, was born January 23, 1853, at Gardner, Maine, son of William Francis and Abby Crocker (West) Jackson. The first American ancestor of the family came from England in 1650 and lived in Plymouth. He married Remember Morton. In 1871 William L. Jackson graduated from the Roxbury high school, then took a special course for one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1872. He graduated from the Harvard

Medical School in 1876 with the degree of M. D. From 1875 to 1876 he was interne at the Boston City Hospital and from 1876 to 1878 he was a student in hospitals in London, Dublin, Paris, Vienna and Heidelberg. Upon his return to this country he engaged in general practice, followed by specialty in electro-therapeutics. His hospital appointments have been: surgeon and electro-therapist to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital; surgeon to the Boston Homœopathic Dispensary; and professor of electro-therapeutics and lecturer on minor surgery at the Boston University School of Medicine. He has been president of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society and of the National Society of Electro-Therapists. He is claimed as a member by the Massachusetts and the Boston Homœopathic Medical societies, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the National Society of Electro-Therapists, the Société Française d'Electrothérapie and the Hughes' Medical Club. Dr. Jackson married, May 21, 1884, Edith Talbot. They have one child, Margaret Talbot Jackson.

King Vol 1v

WILLIAM S. JACKSON, M.D.

Dr. Jackson was present at the session of the Institute at Chicago, in 1893, and was elected to membership. He was the son of Enoch and Nancy Jackson, and was born near Wabash, Ind., in 1863. After graduating from the country schools, he attended two years at the South Wabash Academy, and afterward began the study of medicine with Dr. Wesley A. Dunn, and attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1890. He began practice immediately in Bucyrus, O., where he continued until the fall of 1894, when ill-health, resulting from blood poisoning, compelled his leaving home and seeking benefit in the south, where, however, he died of tuberculosis, in May, 1895. He married Miss Rose Flora, of Springfield, O., in 1888, who survives him.

A. T. H. 1896

JAEGER, CHRISTOPHER A

Name in full

Christoph. A. Jaeger

P. O. Address in full

Elgin Illinois

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Graduate of Cleveland (Ohio)
Homoeop. Med. College*

Elgin, Ills., 4-30-96

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OBITUARY.—Dr. Jahr, one of the most celebrated homœopathic physicians, a student and friend of Hahnemann's, and the author of numerous treatises on Homœopathy, died on the 11th of July at Brussels, at the age of 75. From the *Revue Homœopathique Belge* we learn that he was born in Saxony, and was trained under the care of the Moravian brethren, who, having observed his intelligence and capabilities, when he was about to leave college, offered him a professor's chair, which he accepted. About this time Hahnemann became acquainted with him, and by his influence persuaded Jahr to study medicine. This he did at Bonn, meanwhile maintaining correspondence with his friend, who was then ardently pursuing his investigations with reference to his new therapeutic principles. He then joined Hahnemann at Kœthen, and for three years studied pure science and took part in the determination of pathogenesies. In Liege he gave himself a clinical practice. Thence he proceeded to Paris, where for thirty-five years, by pen and practice, he advocated the claims of the new doctrine. Although busy with his cases he found time for the compilation of his "Manual of Homœopathic Medicine," which was soon followed by an epitome for more general use, and subsequently by several other treatises. In these works he has rendered to the cause of Homœopathy most signal service, and contributed not a little to its extension. The Franco-German war of 1870 compelled him to leave Paris, whence he fled to Brussels, where he found a warm welcome from sympathising admirers, to whom in return he rendered aid in difficult cases. Here he was always ready to defend his principles, and by word and character and cures gave an impulse to the extension of truth. Being a man of vigorous body, as well as vigorous mind, he was enabled to accomplish more than many men; but was at last obliged to succumb to disease in a ripe old age, leaving behind him a world-wide reputation.—*Hom. World.*

O. Med. Surg. Rep. V. 9. p. 301.

DR. J. G. JAHR.

A PARTISAN of homœopathy, a friend and disciple of Hahnemann, an indefatigable worker, a voluminous writer, Jahr, whose name has for many years occupied a position in homœopathy second only in point of notoriety to that of Hahnemann himself, departed this life at Brussels on the 11th July last.

Johann Gottlieb Jahr was born at Neudietendorf, a small town in Saxony, in the year 1800. His youthful studies were made at a Moravian college, where he so distinguished himself that when his education was complete he was offered a professorship in the college, which he accepted. This was in 1825. How he became acquainted with Hahnemann about this time is not known to us, but it is certain that he was employed by the master to assist him in arranging his pathogeneses. Hahnemann judged that Jahr's utility would be much increased if he had a medical education, so he sent him to the University of Bonn, where Jahr completed his medical studies and took his degree. During all the period of his studies he kept up a lively correspondence with Hahnemann and helped in the work of the *Materia Medica*. When he quitted Bonn he went to Liege to practise, but when

Hahnemann left Coethen for Paris his faithful disciple and useful assistant followed the master to the French metropolis, where he continued until on the outbreak of the late war in 1870 he was forced to quit Paris and the practice he had acquired there after upwards of thirty years' residence. He took refuge in the neighbouring kingdom of Belgium, going first to Liege, then to Ghent, and finally to Brussels, where he endeavoured to obtain practice and delivered a course of lectures at the homœopathic dispensary. But not having a Belgian diploma he was prohibited from practising in Belgium. It is thought that this prohibition—which, in fact, deprived him of his livelihood—weighed so much on his spirits that it accelerated his death, the immediate apparent cause of which was two large carbuncles. His colleagues in Belgium entered on a subscription to make up for his loss of professional income; but though this relieved his pressing necessities it was unable to avert the fatal issue of his malady.

The works of Jahr are almost too well known to require us to enumerate them here. His chief work, the *Symptomen Codex* and its abridgments, which have been translated into every European language, will cause him to be gratefully remembered by all practitioners of homœopathy. Some of his other writings are also

of considerable practical value--such as his treatises on cholera, on cutaneous maladies, on venereal affections, on diseases of the digestion, his pharmacopœia, and his *Forty Years of Practice*.

Though not a scientific physician Jahr was a hard-working compiler and a painstaking practitioner, and his death, though at a ripe age, will be much regretted by all practitioners of homœopathy.

Brit. Jk. Hom.

Hom Time *Obituary*. Sept 1875

THE DEATH OF DR. JAHR.

ONE of the most celebrated homœopathic physicians, one of those whose writings have powerfully aided in propagating our doctrine in every country in the world, Dr. Jahr, has just died at Brussels, at the age of 75 years.

From the remarks of M. Moreau, M. Hammelrath, and M. Seutin, as delivered at the grave, and published in the August number of the *Revue Homœopathique*, we obtain the following sketch of the life and labors of the deceased.

Jean Gottlieb Jahr was born the 30th of January, 1800, at Neudittendorf, a little village in Saxony. His first studies were made at the Institute of the Moravian Brethren, where his intelligence and his aptitude were so remarkable that on leaving the college he was offered the chair of professor, which he accepted. This was in 1825. This date was a notable one in his life, because it was then that he encountered him whose influence determined his vocation, and whose co-worker and friend he was to become. Hahnemann was at this time in all the ardor of his work upon *Materia Medica*. His studies of pathogeneses occupied him entirely, and with characteristic shrewdness he quickly discovered in Jahr the spirit of investigation and of method which he was later to put to use. Now the young professor was a complete stranger to all medical studies, but Hahnemann convincing him of the end to which his studies ought to tend, the object he ought to strive for, induced him to study medicine at the University of Bonn.

During his medical studies homœopathy was not neglected, and the student of Bonn kept up a correspondence with the Doctor at Koethen. Having returned to Koethen with the title of doctor, after an examination brilliantly sustained, he devoted himself exclusively to the study of *Materia Medica* and therapeutics, which was to be the object of his life-long labors. He attached himself to the founder of homœopathy for several years; took an active part in the proving of several drugs, and contributed powerfully in building up the work of Hahnemann, which is and will always remain the monument of our doctrine. This is an epoch in his life which Jahr loved to recall, knowing well that it was to these studies with the master that he owed his pro-

found knowledge of the symptoms of drugs and that talent of individualization which he cultivated to such an extent.

After three years passed in the studies of pure science he came to Liège, and aided by Dr. Malaise, he devoted himself for some time to the practice of medicine. But Jahr's talent demanded a larger sphere; Paris tempted him, where perhaps he was attracted by the idea of rejoining his master, then at the height of his glory. He went then to Paris, and for thirty-five years, by his practice and his pen, he held high and firm the flag of homœopathy. Although a great favorite among his patients, he found time to write a colossal work. His great *Manual of Homœopathic Medicine* is, in truth, a work so considerable, that it is necessary to have a complete initiation in homœopathy before reading it. Then to facilitate those commencing the study of this science, of which he had had the courage to unravel the chaos, Jahr did not delay

in publishing a *resumé* of this book, and it is this work which has become the *vade-mecum* of every practitioner. The eight successive editions which this treatise has had, sufficiently demonstrates its value. After these works, which were enough to make a man famous, it would seem as though Jahr ought to have been satisfied with himself, and aspired to repose. But his mind of devouring activity must have appropriate food, therefore we see him commence the deep study of almost all diseases and their treatment; and only to cite his principal books we have: *The Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera*; *Treatment of Affections of the Skin and Exterior Lesions*; *Homœopathic Treatment of Nervous Affections and Mental Diseases*; that of *Diseases of Women*; *Treatment of Diseases of the Digestive Organs*; that of the *Venereal Diseases* and *The Homœopathic Pharmacopœia*. These are the various practical treatises which the persevering work of labor has left us. For the use of young physicians he has published the principles and rules which ought to guide them in the practice of homœopathy. More lately addressing himself to all classes as he himself says, to all men of good faith who wish to be convinced by essays of the truth of this doctrine, he published elementary ideas with the most important effects of ten principal remedies. Besides that he is the author of several treatises which he proposed to translate into French.

Finally for two years a journal very highly thought of, *Le Bulletin de l'Art de Guérir*. These various works placed him high in the scientific world; his renown extended everywhere; besides the various scientific titles which had been bestowed upon him, he received the decoration of the order of Charles III. of Spain.

Having become a resident of Belgium in 1870, he came to Liège, to Gand, to Brussels, and there always on the alert for the defence of his principles, and without any other desire than the triumph of his doctrine, by his lectures, and by the cures he performed, he caused the truth to shine.

For almost five years his zeal and devotion never ceased for an instant, and the most cruel sufferings could scarcely force him to rest.

During this time he has attended every day at the Hahnemann Dispensary in Brussels, always ready to aid with his advice; every Wednesday he gave a clinical course from which many former opponents of our system obtained their first notion of Hahnemannian therapeutics. Jahr had no diploma in Belgium. His writings and his great scientific attainments ought to have taken the place of a diploma. It was not so however; the government forbade him to consultations, thus cutting off all his resources. This was the finishing stroke to the already declining health of Prof. Jahr.

From this time his friends saw him fail in a very alarming manner; his pupils remarked it; the Society of the Hahnemann Dispensary assembled *en masse* and decided to make an appeal to the Belgium homœopathic physicians to establish a pension in his behalf.

The greater part immediately responded in contributing to the subscription, the amount of which would have placed the professor in easy circumstances.

Alas! he was not to profit by the good will of his pupils; he soon succumbed and his system became much reduced, and two large carbuncles made their appearance at the same time. Nothing could arrest their destroying march, and Jahr died the 11th of July, at 11 o'clock in the evening, retaining until the last moment all his faculties, and giving to his attendants indications for the choice of remedies to promote his cure. Thus ended the life of this most illustrious physician; the services he has rendered homœopathy will cause his name to be placed beside the

most illustrious. In truth he has lived a noble life. During so many years consecrated to suffering humanity what miseries has he not relieved! Such a man ought to have the right to distinction, to reward and to fortune, and yet they were not his lot. But he possessed instead, other more precious treasures, in his honor, his talent, in the profound science which is so remarkable in the many works which survive him.

~~Hom Times Sept 1875~~



JAMES, BUSHROD W., A.M., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., the eldest son of David James, M.D., was born in that city, in 1836.

He received the advantages of education afforded by the the common schools of that day, and finally graduated at the Central High School.

Commencing the study of medicine, he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated in the twenty-first year of his age. Having been a close student, an ardent reader, and a searcher after new theories, novel ideas, and scientific discoveries, it is but natural this should become a marked feature of his character. As a writer, he is widely known. He is Surgical Editor of the *American Observer* of Detroit, and for two years was Surgical Critic for the *Medical Investigator* of Chicago. He is a contributor to the *Hahnemann Monthly* of Philadelphia, and to numerous other medical journals. As a surgeon, he has attained great eminence in the profession. His practice in this department is conservative when available, rather than operative, but he is firm and skilful in the use of the knife, when occasion demands an operation.

Through his instrumentality the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania was inaugurated, and, having for seven years served as its Recording Secretary, holds now the honorable position of President. He is connected with a number of scientific and literary societies in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Dr. James has travelled extensively through Europe and America. A close observer of men and scenes, he has of late acquired a high reputation as a lecturer, his descriptions of the scenes through which he has passed being exceedingly happy. An extensive practice, and the numerous professional duties incident thereto, constrain him to decline many calls to appear in public.

In 1867, he attended the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians, held in Paris, as a delegate from the American Institute of Homœopathy. He is an active member of the Executive Committee of this latter body, to arrange and develop plans for a World's

Convention of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, to be held in Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition, in 1876.

To Lecture on Mexico.

The widely-known lecturer and traveler Dr. Bushrod W. James, will lecture to-morrow evening in the New Century Drawing Room for the benefit of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. James' subject will be "Mexico," and the lecture will be elaborately illustrated with pictures of some of that ancient country's most notable landmarks.

Times, May 11, '93.

PERSONAL

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES, of Eighteenth and Green streets, who is equally known as a scientist, a literateur and a philanthropist, is passing a brief vacation at Newport. His coming book, "Echoes of Battle," shortly to be issued from the press of Porter & Coates, will be welcomed by all interested in colonial history. Dr. James is an active member of the Sons of the Revolution, and delights in the study of the "times that tried men's souls."

Phila. Times. Aug. 3. 1892

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES'S ESTATE

Physician's Estate Largely Made Up of Insurance Policies.

An inventory was filed with Register Singer to-day of the estate of Dr. Bushrod W. James, a homœopathic physician, who lived at 1719 Green st., and who, by his will, provides for the endowment of an eye, ear and throat hospital at 1717-19 Green st., and for libraries and various other charitable purposes.

The inventory shows the total value of the personal estate to be \$111,139.26, made up largely of cash, \$22,254.61, and the proceeds of three policies of life insurance aggregating \$75,837, one of which was for \$50,000. This inventory does not include real estate owned by decedent, believed to be worth as much more.

An inventory of the personal estate of the late Mathias E. E. E. shows property worth \$113,474.61. By will probated to-day Catharine Scattergood, who died recently at 1836 Master st., cuts off her daughter, Mrs. Juliet Macy, with \$1, assigning no reason for the act. She devises \$500 to the Old Ladies' Home of Wilmington, \$100 to Albert E. Peterson, a lawyer of this city, who is her executor, and her residuary estate to the Old Swedes' Church of Wilmington.

DR. JAMES LEGACY IS ABOUT TO BE MADE OPERATIVE

**\$100,000 Fund Will Shortly
Be Paid Over to the Board
of City Trusts—Provides
for an Eye and Ear In-
stitute and a Select Library**

The account of the estate of the late Dr. Bushrod W. James has been filed in the Orphans' Court by the Provident Life and Trust Company, executor, and as there is no contest of any kind the \$100,000 fund will be paid over to the Board of City Trusts. Soon the "Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute" will be in operation at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Mt. Vernon streets, which the doctor had fitted up for the purpose before his death. The "Bushrod W. James Library," at 1719 Green street, will open at the same time.

There is a trust of \$55,000 for the eye and ear institute and \$45,000 for the library. There is also a \$5000 endowment of a Bushrod W. James School of Domestic Sciences in the American Temperance University of Harriman, Tenn.

Ample estate to carry out all the purposes of the testator is shown in the account. The residuary estate goes also to the city to be divided pro rata between the endowments of the eye and ear institute and the library. The balance for distribution, upon the audit of the Orphans' Court, will be nearly \$100,000, as the testator calculated. There is valuable real estate in addition.

Homeopathy to Prevail

Principles of homeopathy and the homeopathic mode of treatment are to prevail in the institute. Of the eye and ear institute fund \$5000 is to be devoted exclusively to the pharmaceutical department.

Concerning the library, the terms of the will give room for the creation of a very select kind. It provides "especially for

books for the children and the blind, books pertaining to music, arts, sciences, books of reference and those of an elevating character."

Every line of the testator's will tells of his nobility of purpose. He was indefatigable in writing on a wide variety of subjects. Aside from his medical works, which have been neglected by his profession and which will be grouped for use in the new institute, there is a book on "Political Freshmen" which has a large circulation.

Tried Suggestive Therapeutics

Like many other public benefactors, Dr. James had his peculiarities, and his life was not fully understood. He had a powerful way of making a suggestion for good.

One anecdote will illustrate:

A typhoid fever patient in the Hahnemann Hospital was day by day emerging from the regions of fever delusions, and as he had been an intemperate man, a not strange hankering for whisky punches seized him.

"He wants whisky?" said the doctor, repeating the nurse's words over the fever-clouded understanding of the patient. "Give him whisky straight, then; what is the use of spoiling good milk."

"My befuddled mind kept wobbling over the phrase 'what is the use of spoiling good milk, spoiling good milk,'" said the man. "Sanity got into my mind as straight as a streak of light. I did not want any more whisky. There was mind-curing matter. I haven't touched a drop of whisky since that hour. I have no doubt that there are ten thousand other instances like that of Dr. James' power of suggestion over his patients. My belief since then runs in a current that whisky absolutely ruins good milk. I can't think in any other way about it."

JAMES.—On the 6th inst. BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES, M. D., aged 66 years. The relatives and friends of the family, also the Masonic Fraternity and all other bodies of which he was a member are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, at his late residence, northeast corner Green and Eighteenth Streets. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

James.—We are pained to hear of the severe illness of our colleague, Dr. Bushrod W. James. The doctor removed a malignant tumor from a patient, and was so unfortunate as to become inoculated with the virus. He has been sick (September 26), some ten days, but is now recovering, and will, we hope soon be able to resume his professional duties. Our readers may expect some further illustrated articles from his pen.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 7 p 511.

Bushrod W. James, M.D., born in Philadelphia in 1836, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857. He has been a large contributor to our medical journals and has served on the editorial staff. He is actively engaged in all the departments of general medicine, and is much interested in hygiene and climatology; in the latter department he has made many observations which are of great use to the profession.

CONTEST LIKELY OVER DR. JAMES' ESTATE

Mayor and Administrator of Oakland Clash as to 7½ Acres of Land.

OAKLAND, Cal., October 16.—Public Administrator George Gray has petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of Bushrod Washington James, who died some months ago in Philadelphia and left to the City of Oakland seven and one-half acres of land which he requested should be named Bushrod Park.

Another petition in behalf of the city has been filed by the Mayor, and a contest is expected.

The will of Dr. James was probated here last February, devising an estate valued at about \$200,000. Most of the money was left to the city of Philadelphia for the establishment and maintenance of the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institution, Eighteenth and Mt. Vernon streets, and the Bushrod Public Library, at 1717-19 Green street.

Dr. James left instructions that his body was to be embalmed according to the most improved methods, as it was his desire to be a mummy. A variety of trinkets was buried with him in accordance with his wish.

PROMINENT MEN ATTEND FUNERAL OF DR. JAMES

Distinguished men in the medical profession, prominent members of the Masonic Fraternity, and a host of personal friends attended the funeral yesterday of Dr. Bushrod Washington James from his late residence, Eighteenth and Green Streets. The religious services were conducted by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, Rev. Herbert E. Foss and the Rev. Dr. James. In accordance with the request of Dr. James, Alfred H. Love, president of the local branch of the Universal Peace Society, delivered a brief address. Mr. Love was a close personal friend of the deceased. Rev. Dr. James and Bishop Foss also spoke.

The honorary pallbearers consisted of Edgar A. Tennis, William A. Sinn, Judge Michael Arnold, Judge William B. Hanna, Conrad B. Day, Charles Carey, Frank M. Highley, Arthur A. Much, William H. Burkhard, Dr. B. F. Betts, Dr. A. Korndoefer, Sr., Dr. O. S. Haines, Dr. P. Dudley, Dr. J. H. McClelland, George I. Bodine, Edward T. Stotesbury, Daniel A. Waters, J. Franklin Moss, Emil P. Albrecht, John C. Schaefer and Alfred H. Love. Interment was at Monument Cemetery.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE MAY BE CLOSED SOON

City Will Probably Decline to Increase Fortune Left by

Dr. James.
N. American, Feb 8/03
WISHED TO BE A MUMMY

Body of Man Who Founded Eye and Ear Establishment Carefully Embalmed.

Unless the city is willing to augment substantially the fortune left by Dr. Bushrod Washington James for the purpose of continuing as a public charity his Eye and Ear Institute, at Seventeenth and Green streets, and for the establishment of a library for children and the blind, it is probable that the eccentric old physician's bequest will revert to his heirs and that the institute, which is still in operation, will be closed.

The officers of the institute have received an intimation that the city will not accept the gift. The affairs of the estate are in a tangle. The institute, which was started in 1886, had always been known as the Bushrod James Eye and Ear Institute, but the doctor, in arranging for its maintenance in his will, inserted his middle name, Washington, in the title. Thus, it is alleged, the Bushrod James Institute died with its founder.

Wish Clinics Abandoned.

For that reason, it has been urged that the clinics should be abandoned and that the staff physicians should no longer continue to give their services.

Another disturbing feature of the will is that it specifies that the institute shall be moved to a new building, which had been prepared for it a short time before Dr. James' death, in Eighteenth street, and that the library shall be established in the present institute building. The bequest—about \$100,000—is not large enough to run the two establishments, and it would be a violation of the provisions of the will to keep the institute where it is.

Will Much Discussed.

Dr. James' will has been much discussed and written about on account of a clause in it which provides that his body should be "embalmed according to the most permanent embalming process known to science," and that certain trinkets and papers should be buried with him.

A year before his death, which took place on January 6 last, the doctor bought a lot in Monument Cemetery. In April the construction of his grave was begun under his personal supervision. It was unusually deep, and was lined with slate, with a lower vault of solid slate slabs. Above that was an air chamber six feet high, and then another slate slab.

How Body Was Embalmed.

A member of the undertaking firm which buried Dr. James said yesterday:

The doctor desired that his body be made mummy, and, of course, we don't pretend to have the art of embalming down as fine as the old Egyptians had it, but to the best of our ability Dr. James' body was put away to last for centuries. The construction of the grave, with the hermetically sealed vault and air chamber, will assist greatly in the preservation of the body, and if the action of the chemicals is not interfered with by any underground conditions I see no reason why Dr. James' body should not become a mummy.

"We buried the body in a metal-lined coffin. Beneath it were laid his photograph, his latest book, "The Political Freshman," the newspapers containing the account of his death and his obituary notices, a few small coins and his Masonic marks."

Clinic Auxiliary, Bushrod James Institute.

The Clinic Auxiliary of the Bushrod James Eye and Ear Institution held their fourth annual reception last evening at 1717 Green street. Music was furnished by a mandolin club. A silver offering, sale of fancy articles, candy, ice cream, &c., netted funds for the continuance of the work of this organization.

The object of the auxiliary is to advance the interests of the clinics held at the institution on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock, and to provide means for increasing the usefulness of the same.

Members and contributors are furnished cards for sending worthy cases requiring eye treatment to these clinics. If the patient is unable to pay for the necessary glasses the same are purchased through the fund collected and maintained by the auxiliary for this special purpose.

The officers and members of the Clinic Auxiliary are: Mrs. C. J. Suplee, President; Miss E. E. Mauger, Miss Martha James, Vice Presidents; Mrs. H. P. Coulter, Treasurer; Miss Alice B. Garrett, Secretary; Mrs. N. T. Folwell, Mrs. U. C. Smith and the Misses Carrie Brown, Louise D. Brink-

man, Florence Himmelwright, Alice Rowland, Genevieve Stackhouse, Ella M. Taylor, E. Louise Watt, Annie E. Whitman and Ella M. Wood.

Nov 10 1897

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.,

N. E. CORNER 18TH AND GREEN STREETS.

OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
4 TO 6 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA

March 31 1901

My Dear Dr. Bragdon

Can you tell me how many Am. phys. there were in the A. S. in or abt. 1844?

Can you tell me how many met & from the Am. Inst. of Hy. or how many were in active membership the first year? I could not find this data and some other points - I will need for the last chapter of my History of Am. Inst. in which I want to mention all the unnamed data and facts concerning Am. Inst. at that date. Let me know soon if you can find the above.

Yours truly & gratefully Bushrod

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cellent novel, the "Political Freshman." Masonic

ing to endorse a religious or spiritual form of
ment, with which we have nothing whatever to do.
The Board is proposing to furnish a standard and
the means by which members shall be admitted to
the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois. We
are unwilling to have enacted a law that any of the
faith healers are practising medicine. Christian
Scientists, faith healers and other similar beliefs are
religious cults and will probably continue as long
as the world exists, but as deceivers of the public in
the treatment of physical ailments they will go out
of fashion sooner if the medical profession ignores
and lets them alone than they will if we oppose them
in such a way that they can refer to it as a persecu-
tion.

These amendments are fair in every way and
should carry, in fact, no bill should pass without
them, and the profession of the State of Illinois
should hasten to put themselves in touch with their
Representatives and Senators. There is work that
every physician in the State can do for the cause
of Homœopathy; if they cannot go to Springfield
in its interest at the proper time, letters written to
their Representatives will show at least an united
profession in its demands for justice and fair play.
Every physician in the State will receive a copy of
the bill, the Eclectic physicians also, for it is as
much to their interest as to ours to have these amend-
ments pass, and by a combined action and a united
one it is sure to carry.

Letters written to the chairman of the committee,
to which the bill is referred, will do good and we can
not urge upon our readers in Illinois too strongly
the necessity of at least a small amount of interest
and active work. The future security of our pro-
fession depends upon it.

Feb 1 1903 Century

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES IS DEAD.

He was a versatile man. His influence was felt,
not only in the practice of his profession, but also
in its literature. Years ago his researches in clima-
tology were printed in an able book, which has been
of positive service to many a sufferer forced to a
change of residence.

Dr. James was a patient, plodding, persistent and
conscientious student. His papers and addresses
bear universal testimony to these excellent qualities.
The writer has in mind now the infinite labor which
must have been expended in collecting material for
a paper on Cineraria which Dr. James presented at
the Washington meeting of the American Ophthal-
mological Society. The doctor was not satisfied
with the bare facts relating to any subject, but de-
voted himself to its philosophy, logically tracing its
ramifications into this and that field of science.

Dr. James's ambition and energies were not con-
fined to the profession he graced and honored by a
long life of unblemished medical activity. Within
a few months he gave to the general reader an ex-
cellent novel, the "Political Freshman." Masonic

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...circles knew his face and loved him for his unselfish devotion to those principles which insure a place in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The writer remembers with pleasure the kindness of Dr. James to the young men in the profession. He bears willing testimony to the kindly manner, the courteous treatment of every colleague, the lack of bitterness in debate, the generosity of our translated brother.

On one occasion, meeting Dr. James in front of Morefield's Ophthalmic Hospital in London, he is told of several important operations about to be made. He hesitated, "Really I would like to see them, but"—his love of literary characters proving too great a temptation—"I had planned to visit the scenes of Dickens's novels today; please excuse me."

Lofty minded, pure minded, serious minded always, Dr. James impressed his friends and the passing stranger, indeed, with his sincerity and honesty of purpose.

The homœopathic profession will remember him as one who had sublime faith in our remedies. He never had any doubts or fears. He hitched his cart to a star and was an inspiration to many a homœopathic weakling. What a pity that such faith as his cannot be potentized and administered to a faltering multitude. Verily, brethren, when men like James and Allen and Helmuth and Talcott and Houghton and Talbot are translated those of us who are left are sad indeed and lonely, but more than this, we are poorer and weaker, less resistant to the encroachment of professional skepticism and infidelity.

The death of this good man should remind us of that which is more than duty, the *absolute necessity* of adding to our ranks a multitude of new disciples to fill the places of the Old Guard. Heaven will be sweeter to them if in looking over the battlements they see great activity in the recruiting stations of the homœopathic army.

The recollections of Dr. James's life and labors will be as sweet music, with no discordant note to jar the harmony of memory.

R. S. C.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

Adulterated Drugs.

The health department of this city has been making investigations among druggists who furnish to the self-prescribing public drugs that have been found to be spurious. Thus it was shown that a large amount of Phenacetine contained Acetanilid and other deleterious substances. There is no excuse for substitution in any form, yet it is a practice that has become quite prevalent. It is the duty of physicians to see that their prescriptions are properly compounded and that the materials used are of the proper quality. The specifics for headache and other affections are hundreds in number, and

ence to

homœopathic and temptations medicines, and discriminate sel lic, oftentimes The evil of d reaching one, a fact, laws are 1 they are to reg sicians of thor prevent a physi unless he has b the corner drug impunity.

We would c set for the clos fore, there re sired to extend and will not c cient number says have begi a wide-spread ly a day pass respecting the the committee to choose from ments that ha have appeared ly the latter, our columns spread and th sicians throug that a need f

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Dr. Bushrod W. James.

Dr. Bushrod W. James died at his home in Philadelphia on January 6th after a prolonged illness at the age of 67. Dr. James contracted pneumonia in September while on a visit to Boston. He recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home in Philadelphia, but he never regained his strength, anæmia succeeding which terminated fatally.

Dr. James was born near Philadelphia in 1836. His father was a physician. His ancestors came to Pennsylvania at the time of William Penn. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and was one of our most prominent and active Homœopaths, attaining celebrity as an

author, his most prominent works being "American Resorts and Climates," "Alaskana," "Echoes of Battle," "Alaska, Its Neglected Past and Its Brilliant Future," "Dawn of a New Era," "The Political Freshman" and the "Rise and Progress of the Masonic Veteran Association." At the time of his illness and death he was engaged in writing a history of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was a prominent and active member, serving as its president in 1883. He was a trustee and a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital, consulting physician to the Hahnemann Hospital and a member of the Union League Club and the Methodist Episcopal church. His specialty was diseases of the eye and ear, and his contributions to periodical literature have been important and learned.

Century Feb 1 1903

his unselfish devotion to those principles which
insure place in that "house not made with hands"

Dr. Bushrod W. James died on January 6th of anæmia, following an attack of pneumonia several months ago. Dr. James was widely known both as a homœopathist and as an eye specialist. He left a considerable fortune, much of which he has left to endow a free institution for the treatment of diseases of the eye. He was a prominent Mason and had received high honors in that line. He was sixty-seven years old, but looked much younger.

1903

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re 22

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES IS DEAD.

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Dr. James was a patient, plodding, persistent and conscientious student. His papers and addresses bear universal testimony to these excellent qualities. The writer has in mind now the infinite labor which must have been expended in collecting material for a paper on Cineraria which Dr. James presented at the Washington meeting of the American Ophthalmological Society. The doctor was not satisfied with the bare facts relating to any subject, but devoted himself to its philosophy, logically tracing its ramifications into this and that field of science.

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and church circles knew his face and loved him for his unselfish devotion to those principles which insure a place in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

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Century Feb 1 1903

Bushrod W. James, M.D.

N. E. Cor. 18th & Green Streets.

OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
4 TO 6 P. M.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5th 1892

20th 1901.

Dear Doctor,

Yours at hand. I have
need not see in either
of these sets, ^{if they are} anything as
they are not fully complete. Kindly
some auction sale might
get them much cheaper than
some day. I am not
in a hurry about it and
especially for that much
money. You might keep
your eyes open; some
day you might find a
much cheaper lot & can
plate too.

Yours very respectfully
Bushrod

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.,
N. E. CORNER 18TH AND GREEN STREETS.

OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
4 TO 6 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 20th 1901.

My dear Dr. Bradford:-

I think I have
extracted all I need from the
books which you have so kindly
loaned me from the Habnemann
College Library.

Please accept my thanks for your
kind interest in my work.

I return herewith the books and trust they
are all right; they were of great help
to me.

Yours very truly
Bushrod W. James

Rich^d Koch M.D.

Dear Doctor

Please

Send me the total no-
of matriculants for the
past session in your
College and also the
number you will
graduate this time and
I will make a note
for the April No of the
Am. Home Observer of the
fact -

I would like to hear
in two or three days
if possible

Very fraternally Yours
Darius W. James

1821 Green St

Phil^a Feb. 24.

his unselfish devotion to those principles which in-
sure a place in that "house not made with hands"

Dr. Bushrod W. James, of Philadelphia, died at his home January 6, 1903, of pneumonia, in the 67th year of his age. Dr. James was a graduate of the high school and also of the Hahnemann Medical College of that city, in the class of 1857. He was a member of many homeopathic medical and hospital organizations, and after devoting years to the general practice of medicine, he restricted his work to surgery, and still later to ophthalmology. He was a world-wide traveler and spent considerable time in Alaska, writing two books upon that Northern country, "Alaskana, or Legends of Alaska," written in the style of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," and "Alaska, Its Neglected Past and Brilliant Future." His last book was a romance published last year, "The Political Freshman," devoted to reform measures.

Med Arena V 12 no 2



Bushnell W. James

DR. BUSHROD JAMES.

MANY homeopaths on this side of the Atlantic will hear with regret that Dr. Bushrod Washington James has passed away. His name has been for many years prominent among the homeopaths of marked executive ability, and he was generally to be found among the organisers and workers of societies and congresses. The following is from the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* of January 7th:

"DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES.

"Dr. Bushrod W. James, a widely known homeopathic physician and oculist, died at five o'clock last evening at his home at 18th and Green Streets, of anemia, following an attack of pneumonia, from which he suffered several months ago.

Dr. James, who was born in this city in 1836, was a son of Dr. David James, a noted physician of the old school, who gave it up for homeopathy after a practice of fourteen years. After gaining a degree at the Central High School, he entered the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and was graduated as a physician in 1857.

Dr. James was a man of wide culture, and in the midst of his many professional duties found time for literary diversion. He was the author of several books, including *Alaskana; or, Legends of Alaska*, *Alaska, its Neglected Past and Brilliant Future*, and a novel, *The Political Freshman*, the latter being published only last year. He was a member of the Union League, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, Horticultural Society, Anglers' Association of Pennsylvania, Young Men's Christian Association, Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, Masonic Veterans' Association, Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies.

The *Hahnemannian Monthly* of February mentions that the will of Dr. James bequeaths his property for the founding of an "Eye and Ear Institute" to bear his own name, and also a free library. In regard to the former institute the will stipulates that "the principles of homeopathy shall be allowed at all times to be taught in said institute, and that mode of treatment should always be allowed to all cases admitted thereto"—a somewhat curious mode of putting it, and showing a broad-mindedness on the part of our departed *confrère*. For our part we should have preferred directions of a more positive kind.

Dr. James was unmarried.



Gilley & Co. Philad.

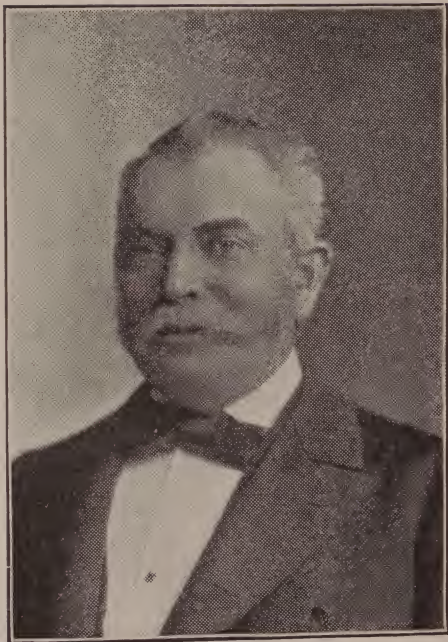
Bushrod W. James

140 Park St
July 14, 1883

Dear Doctor,

From the

Condition of Miss. Harveys
Optic Disks I would
suggest that she have
Stychn^{3 or 6} for about
8 weeks and continue
the same glasses
during the treatment.
Now let me examine
the Eyes again.
Yours truly B. W. Davis



Bushrod W. James, M.D.

DR. B. W. JAMES SUCCEUMBS TO LONG ILLNESS

Inquirer Jan 7 1903

Noted Eye and Ear Specialist
Dies of Anaemia,
Following Pneumonia

FAMOUS AS AN AUTHOR

Wrote Books on Many Subjects
and Held Three Degrees
Besides Medical Diploma



BUSHROD W. JAMES

Dr. Bushrod Washington James, the
eye and ear specialist, died shortly
yesterday afternoon, from
a long illness, at his late
residence, northeast corner of Eight-
th and Chestnut streets, in his sixty-sev-

Dr. James was stricken with pneumonia
at York Harbor last August, and was
taken to Boston, where he hovered be-
tween life and death for more than six
weeks.

He recovered sufficiently to be able to
return to this city, but he never regained
his strength. He was again taken ill four
weeks ago, anaemia having resulted from
his attack of pneumonia.

Dr. James was never married. He is
survived by a brother, Dr. John E. James,
a well known physician of this city; a
sister, Mrs. Henrietta Moore, and three
nephews, all physicians of this city, Dr.
Landreth W. Thompson, Dr. David Bush-
rod James, and Dr. John Edward James,
Jr.

The funeral will probably take place on
Saturday. Burial will be in Monument
Cemetery.

Graduate of High School

Dr. Bushrod Washington James, A. M.,
LL. D., was born in Somerton, a suburb
of Philadelphia, on August 25, 1836. He
was the son of Dr. David and Amanda
Worthington James. The family came
of Welsh extraction, an ancestor, David
James, having come to Pennsylvania at
the time of William Penn. from whom
he had purchased a tract of land which
he called Radnor, where Bryn Mawr,
Rosemont and other towns now stand.

Dr. James was graduated from the Cen-
tral High School with the degree of Mas-
ter of Arts, and from Hahnemann Medi-
cal College with the degrees of M. D. and
H. M. D.

He had attained celebrity as an
author, his works being "American Health
Resorts and Climates," "Alaskana," "Ech-
oes of Battle," "Alaska, Its Neglected
Past, Its Brilliant Future," "Alaska's
Great Future," "Dawn of a New Era,"
"The Political Freshman," and the "Rise
and Progress of Masonic Veteran Asso-
ciations."

An Active Homoeopath

Dr. James was one of the committee
which aided in forming the International
Convention of Homoeopathic Physicians
held during the Centennial, 1876, and he
attended most of its biennial meetings
being elected vice president in 1886. He
was also an active member of the American
Institute of Homoeopathy, at one time
being its vice president and its provisional
Secretary, and in 1883 he became its
president. He was a prominent Mason, be-
ing president of the Masonic Veterans' As-
sociation. He was a trustee and a member
president of the Masonic Veterans' Asso-
ciation. He was a trustee and a member
of the staff of the Children's Homoeopathic
Hospital, consulting physician of the
Hahnemann Hospital, a member of the
Union League and of the Arch Street
Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES B W

Dr Bushrod W James died at his home in Philadelphia Jan 8th ~~#8~~ aged 66. The Doctor was attacked with Pneumonia while at York Harbor, Me., last August.

He was taken to Boston where he hovered between life and death for more than six weeks. He then recovered sufficiently to

be moved to his home in Philadelphia, but never regained his strength, succumbing to an attack of anæmia as the result of the pneumonia.

He was born in Somerton, a Philadelphia suburb, Aug. 25th, 1836; the son of Dr. David W. James. The family is of Welch extraction, coming to Pennsylvania at the time of William Penn, from whom they purchased a tract of land which they called Radnor, where Bryn Mawr, Rosemont and other points are now situated. Dr. James graduated from the Central High School with the degree of Master of Arts. Entered upon the study of medicine, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College with the degrees of M. D. and H. M. D. He was one of the best known and most popular members of the American Institute, and in 1883 was elected president. He was active in forming the International Convention of Homeopathic Physicians, held in Philadelphia during the Centennial year, 1876, and has attended most of its sessions since. He held numerous positions in local societies in Philadelphia, either as a member or trustee. The eye and ear was his specialty, which he had followed for many years. Dr. James is well known as one of our authors whose work extends outside the medical profession. Among his best known works are: "American Health Resorts and Climates;" "Alaskana;" "Echoes of the Battle;" "Alaska, Its Neglected Past, Its Brilliant Future;" "Alaska's Great Future, Dawn of a New Era;" "The Political Freshman;" "Rise and Progress of Masonic Veteran Associations;" and his latest, just issued from the press, "A History of the Transactions of the American Institute." Another of the well-known figures of the American Institute, who rarely missed a session, has passed to his reward, beloved by all who knew him.

Dr. James was never married. He is survived by a brother, Dr. John E. James, professor of surgery in Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

med adv
Jan 1903

ESTATE OF DR. JAMES FOR FREE HOSPITAL

Physician's Will Orders Institu-
tion for Treatment of Eye,
Throat and Ear Troubles.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR

Bequests for the foundation of a hospi-
tal for the poor and a library are con-
tained in the will of Dr. Bushrod W.
James, who died at his residence, 1719
Green street on Friday 6 last. The will
was admitted to probate yesterday and
disposes of an estate valued at more than
\$100,000. Letters testamentary were
granted to the Provident Life and Trust
Company. Few bequests were made to
relatives.

The testator gives to the city of Phila-
delphia the premises at the southeast cor-
ner of Eighteenth and Mt. Vernon streets;
lots at Island Beach, N. J.; the premises
at 120 Walnut street; the net proceeds of
the sale of the second edition of "Ameri-
can Resorts and Climates," and \$55,000 and
various articles of furniture and surgical
appliances to found an institution for the
treatment of eye, ear, nose, throat, cardiac
and pulmonary diseases. The institution
is to be known as the Bushrod Washing-
ton James Eye and Ear Institute. Clinics
are to be established free to all worthy
poor persons, to whom glasses are to be
furnished free.

To the city of Philadelphia are also de-
vised the houses, 1717-19 Green street, 953
Corinthian avenue, certain mining inter-
ests, books, relics, jewels, emblems, copy-
rights, patents and \$40,000 as an endow-
ment fund to maintain forever 1717-19
Green street as a free public library, to
be known as the Bushrod Library. It
is specially provided that neither the hos-
pital nor library shall be merged with
any other institution.

Properties in Oakland and Coronado,
Cal., and in Harriman, Tenn., are be-
queathed to those cities for educational
purposes.

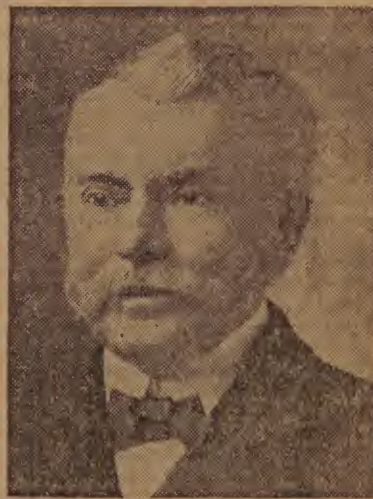
JAN 7 1903

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES.

Dr. Bushrod W. James, a widely known
homoeopathic physician and oculist, died
at 5 o'clock last evening at his home at
18th and Green sts., of anaemia, following
an attack of pneumonia from which he
suffered several months ago.

Dr. James, who was born in this city in
1836, was a son of Dr. David James, a
noted physician of the old school, who
gave it up for homoeopathy after a prac-
tice of fourteen years. After gaining a de-
gree at the Central High School, he enter-
ed the Homoeopathic Medical College of
Pennsylvania, and was graduated as a
physician in 1857.

Dr. James was a man of wide culture,
and in the midst of his many professional
duties found time for literary diversion.



DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES.

A noted Homoeopathic physician of this city,
who died last evening at his home,
18th and Green sts.

He was the author of several books, in-
cluding "Alaskana, or: Legends of
Alaska," "Alaska, its Neglected Past and
Brilliant Future," and a novel, "The Po-
litical Freshman," the latter being pub-
lished only last year. He was a member of
the Union League, the Philadelphia
Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin
Institute, Horticultural Society, Anglers'
Association of Pennsylvania, Young
Men's Christian Association, Grand Lodge
of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsyl-
vania, Masonic Veterans' Association,
Knights Templar and other Masonic
bodies.

DR. JAMES ENDOWED HOSPITAL FOR POOR

Distinguished Homœopathist Left the
City \$55,000 for Eye and
Ear Infirmary.

CURIOUS BURIAL WISHES

The Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Infirmary, to be erected at 18th and Mount Vernon sts., and the Bushrod Library, at 1719 Green st., are the principal institutions provided for in the will of Dr. Bushrod W. James, the distinguished homœopathist, who died January 6, at his home, 1719 Green st., leaving a large estate, the value of which has not yet been accurately ascertained.

The will of Dr. James was admitted to probate by Register Singer to-day, having been filed by J. Roberts Foulke, of the Provident Life and Trust Company, which is constituted executor. It is dated August 14, 1900. The estate is roughly valued by Mr. Foulke at \$100,000 and upward. Nearly the entire estate is devised for the creation and maintenance of public charitable institutions. The will which contains some rather remarkable clauses, is in substance as follows:

Dr. James directs in the opening paragraph of his will that his body be embalmed according to the most permanent embalming process known to science, and, after being laid in a hermetically sealed stone or metal receptacle, placed in his walled tomb, "together with any photographs, papers, autographs, coins, jewels or jewelry that may have been laid aside by me marked for such purpose, or any relics or other suitable articles which may be deemed appropriate and selected by my friends in charge of my funeral.

"Should I prepare and leave among my papers any obituary material or pamphlet or biographical sketch for publication or any other manuscript or matter marked for publication, I direct my executor to publish the same, and pay for it out of my estate; but should I not leave any such material so marked and should my friends prepare any such matter for publication after my decease, I direct my executor to publish the same as soon thereafter as practicable and pay for it out of my estate, a sum not exceeding \$100 in such manner as it shall seem meet, and to distribute the same among those who may be desirous through friendship or interest of obtaining copies of the same."

Furthermore, he directs that the preparation of any biographical sketch or other posthumous matter be done by Harriet Stapleton, and that any matter his executors think worth publication should be distributed among the public libraries and friends.

"I give to the city of Philadelphia called herein my trustee, the premises at the southeast corner of 18th and Mt. Vernon sts., lots at Island Beach, N. J.; premises at 120 Walnut st.; the sum of \$55,000; also, the net proceeds of the sale of the second edition of 'American Resorts and Climates,' such furniture and household goods as may be needed and all my eye and ear and surgical instruments and such medicines and medical desks, book cases and surgical chairs as may be required in trust for the following purposes to invest the said sum of \$55,000 and establish an endowment fund, the principal of which is to keep forever intact, the income to be applied to the maintenance upon the premises, 18th and Mt. Vernon sts., of an institution for the examination, treatment and operation of eye, ear, nose, throat, cardiac and pulmonary diseases.

GLASSES FOR THE POOR.

"I direct that the said institution shall be called the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute, and that the examination and treatment of the above-mentioned diseases be carried on and that clinics for the same be held regularly and daily by competent specialists connected with the different departments of the said institute. These clinics shall be free to all worthy poor persons and glasses shall be furnished free to all such as shall be properly vouched for as to their need and worthiness. Provided the clinics and other features of the said institute be not impaired or hindered hereby, I desire my trustee to encourage voluntary contributions for said institute from all persons charitably inclined towards the same.

"I direct that courses of instruction and lectures on the aforesaid subject be arranged as soon as can be after the establishment of the said clinics, and that physicians, students and nurses be regularly received there under the tutelage of those in charge of said clinics or others properly selected.

"I charge upon my trustee that the principals of homœopathy shall be allowed at all times to be taught in said institution and that mode of treatment shall always be allowed to all cases admitted thereto. I desire that the said institute shall become a permanent and successful one, shall be constantly enlarged and improved, and that the sum of \$5,000 of the principal of \$55,000 be set aside, the income to be used for such enlargement and improvement."

He also suggests that if the funds are sufficient in the opinion of his executors that the lots at Island Beach be used for the erection of a house for convalescents, or for a separate building or cottage system, provided that such expenditures shall not impair the conduct of the institute in this city.

He directs that only the name, "The Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Infirmary," be placed on the outside of the institute building for the information of the public.

After referring to the fact that The Bushrod W. James Eye and Ear Institute was incorporated in 1892, he states that the gift is made to the city "not from a desire to oust the present management from the control of the institution, but with a feeling that the city will be the better enabled to fulfill the trust and carry out the objects of these gifts; but it is my desire that the created institute shall pursue the same policy as the present corporation."

\$40,000 FOR A LIBRARY.

He also devises to the trustees of the city of Philadelphia the house 1717-19 Green st., 953 Corinthian ave., certain mining interests, various books, etc., relics, curios, professional records, jewels, emblems, society regalia, copyrights, music, poems and patents and \$40,000 as an endowment fund to maintain forever at 1717-19 Green st. a free public library to be called the Bushrod Library, which shall contain especially books for children, the aged and the blind, music books, the arts and sciences as well as the general literature of the day and his professional records. The latter, however, are not to be open to the use of the general public. He directs that all his diplomas, certificates of honor and membership shall be framed and hung in the library building.

Continuing, the will reads: "I direct that neither the Bushrod Library nor the Washington James Eye and Ear Institute shall at any time be merged or united with any other institution. No one who has been or may be at the time of my decease unfriendly to me in any way shall at any time be elected or appointed to any office or position in or connected with either of the institutions."

To the city of Oakland, Cal., he bequeaths a lot of ground known as Bushrod Park, provided the same is cared for by that city and that no penal institution, hospital for contagious diseases or other buildings objectionable to the neighborhood be erected thereon.

To the city of Coronado, Cal., is devised a lot of ground in that city in trust to erect thereon a school of instruction for young people to be called The Bushrod Washington James Institute. For the maintenance of this institute two other lots of ground in the same city is devised for the purpose. The city of Coronado is required to signify its acceptance of the gift in writing within a year.

In the will Professor James states that he has given the American Temperance University of Harriman, Tenn., a property for the establishment of a school for domestic science. He devises to this school \$5,000 for the endowment fund.

Comparatively little is left to any members of Dr. James's family, although David Bushrod James is left a package of deeds with the provision that they shall never go out of the James family, his interests in the Morning Star Lode Mining Claim, his horses, carriages, robes, etc.

**DR. B. W. JAMES DIES
AFTER LONG ILLNESS**

Anaemia Follows Pneumonia
Contracted at a Maine Summer Resort.

PRACTICED SINCE 1857

Dr. Bushrod Washington James, long one of Philadelphia's most successful physicians, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Green streets. Progressive anaemia was the cause of death.

Dr. James suffered a severe attack of pneumonia last September at York Harbor, Me. He came home in October and seemed to gain in strength until a month ago, when he became weaker and was not again able to leave his bed.

Dr. James was 66 years old last August. He was a descendant of Colonel Thomas Potts, who served under George Washington in the Revolutionary war. He was born in Philadelphia and received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Central High School. In 1857 he was graduated from the Homoeopathic College of Philadelphia, and afterward took a private course in surgery under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. He was a consistent follower and teacher of the principles of homoeopathy.

He found much time to devote to business and scientific affairs outside his profession. In his profession he was probably best known as an oculist. His best book is "American Health Resorts and Climates." He was unmarried.

Bulletin, Jan 16 1905

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES.

Dr. Bushrod W. James, widely known as an eminent homeopathic physician and oculist, and for many years President of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, died yesterday at his residence, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Green streets. He was 66 years old. Dr. James was born in this city, and was the son of the late Dr. David James, one of the pioneers of homeopathy in Philadelphia. His grandfather and a brother also were members of the medical profession. Dr. James, after leaving the Central High School, took up the study of medicine at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in March, 1857, with the degrees of M. D. and H. M. D.

In 1867 Dr. James visited Paris as a national delegate from the American Institute of Homeopathy to the French Homeopathic Medical Congress, and in 1881 was sent as a delegate to the International Homeopathic Convention in London. He prepared and read papers before each of these gatherings for discussion. After attending the London Convention and the World's Medical Congress, held in the same city during August of that year, Dr. James made an extended tour to places along the Mediterranean Sea, as well as to Switzerland and France. As a writer on medical subjects, Dr. James was well known, while as an oculist he attained considerable reputation. For a number of years he was attending physician of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, where he obtained his early experience in ophthalmic practice, having treated in two epidemics of contagious ophthalmia over 500 cases without having a single case of blindness to result. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 Dr. James served as the commissioner from Philadelphia. He delivered a number of important addresses before distinguished medical societies throughout the country, one of which, entitled "Progress of Homeopathy in America," was copied and read before the International Homeopathic Convention held at Basle, Switzerland, in 1886.

Dr. James had held many positions of honor during his lifetime. He was President of the American Institute of Homeopathy; President of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; for seventeen years surgical editor of the American Observer; President of the American Literary Union; President of the Hahnemann Club of Phil-

adelphia and, subsequent to his resigning the Presidency of the Medical Board of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, was for ten years the ophthalmic clinician at that institution. For a number of years Dr. James was a trustee and casualty physician to the Hahnemann College Hospital, and was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Spring Garden Institute. Of the national societies of which Dr. James was a member may be mentioned the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the "Seniors' Association of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the American Public Health Association.

Dr. James was a member of the Union League, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, Horticultural Society, Anglers' Association of Pennsylvania, Young Men's Christian Association, Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, Masonic Veterans' Association, Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies.

WILLS NEW EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL TO PHILA.

The Late Dr. Bushrod James Bequeaths
\$55,000 and Land for Site.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—The will of Dr. Bushrod James, of this city, which was probated to-day, devises to the city of Philadelphia \$55,000, several pieces of real estate in this city and several lots at Island Beach, N. J., for the purpose of establishing a free hospital in this city for the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear.

The will directs that the \$55,000 be invested as an endowment fund. The proposed hospital is to be called the Washington James Eye and Ear Institute.

JAMES.—On the 6th inst., BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES, M. D., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Masonic Fraternity and all other bodies of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, at his late residence, northeast corner Green and Eighteenth streets. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

his unselfish devotion to those principles which in-

Dr. Bushrod James' Political Novel.*

Bushrod Washington James, the Philadelphia oculist, the author of several works on Alaska, "The Dawn of a New Era in America," and "Echoes of Battle," has just published in his own Bushrod Library his first novel, entitled "The Political Freshman." In this work is set forth the career of a young graduate of one of our universities, who enters the political arena and who, on account of his upright character and personal magnetism, carries all before him in promulgating his reform doctrines. He is afterwards sent to Congress. With the exception of the young man whose story is told in this volume, the only other characters that have any bearing on the development of the plot are the two girls—one beautiful, rich and ambitious, who uses every means in her power to trap the boy into a declaration of love, but without success—and the quiet, dignified captain's daughter, whom he afterwards marries. It is a long story and it must be said that an occasional swerving from the paths of rectitude on the part of the hero and a little display of common human weakness would be a relief to the reader who perseveres in following the fortunes of this young prig. The "Freshman" in the end becomes a Senator and makes speeches of some hundred pages in all, which, we suppose, embody the political views of the author concerning various questions of the day. Apr 12 1902

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

SOFTLY the clock ticks on,
And thou, O friend, art gone!
Gone from this place.
Yet scarce a void appears,
Though long and bright the years
That touched thy face.

We will not call thee dead!
Only thy noble head
Has bowed to rest.
For still thy gentle life
So grandly free from strife
Has left us blest.

Blest by thy tender song
That sweetly trips along
The gliding years;
Bursting in joyous note,
Or soft in pathos float
Laughter and tears.

Resting without a thought
Whether his life has brought
Blessings or fame.
Pause while the angels write
Fair in the golden light
His honored name.

—Bushrod W. James.

N Y Med Times
March 1895

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.,
N. E. CORNER 18TH AND GREEN STREETS.
OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
 { 4 TO 6 P. M.

Philadelphia, June 14th 1899.

JUN 14 1899

My dear Henry W.

What in the world you
have been doing, or where you have
hidden yourself for the last year,
I am at a loss to know.

I have nothing in my hands towards
the Hahnemann Monument Fund, ^{and}
I do not know that I am any longer
Treasurer of the State Society Monument
Fund.

The Secretary has a peculiar way of
not letting us know much about it
except in his annual meeting notices.

Will you kindly let me have the names

Dr. Philadelphia New of I Busl "Th is se of o polit upri carri refor Cong man only ing two tious to tr but ried ward must from the humu read tunc in th speed whic view tions

of any of the Seniors that have passed away since the Omaha meeting? I have an "In Memoriam" of Prof. Peuben Ludlam, which I would like to present and read before the Senior's Association with the kind consent of the members and of the Necrologist, and when I make this request of him, I hope he has his smoking cap on, is in a good humor and will accord to me the privilege of such a paper.

If not too much trouble, could you send me a list of all the deceased members for the year (as well as the Seniors)? When do you reach Atlantic City and where will you stop?

Yours very fraternally
P. M. Howard

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.,
N. E. CORNER 18TH AND GREEN STREETS.
OFFICE HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
4 TO 6 P. M.

Philadelphia July 24th 1899

My Dear Doctor Bradford;
Many thanks
for your kind package
of journals which you
so kindly promised and
packed up for me.

I hope you enjoyed
the Institute meeting.
I did not see much
of you there. How is
that? A. City is our
old rendezvous in days
gone by. How it has grown
since three of us made it
a "howling" success many years
ago. Yours fraternally

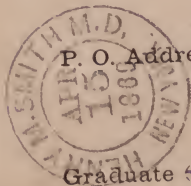
Bushrod

Hom Recorder Nov 1902

Dr. Bushrod W. James, while away on his vacation to York Harbor, Maine, in August, was stricken down with pneumonia, due no doubt to the foggy, damp climate which was prevalent there last summer. The doctor started home, but only got as far as Boston when he collapsed. He was sick there for several weeks, under the care of Dr. Herbert C. Clapp, and was only able to reach home the early part of October. Dr. James is still weak and nervous and not fully able to resume all his duties.



Name in full



P. O. Address in full

Bushrod W. James M.D.
1821 Green Street
Philadelphia Pa.
Graduate (or Licentiate) of
Hahnemann Medical College of Pa.

his face and loved in
his unselfish devotion to those principles which in-

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, at once, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is Bushrod M James

I graduated at Penn^a. Hom^e Medical College, in the year 1857

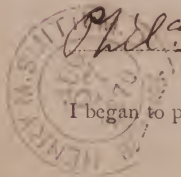
My present address is 1821 Green St county of Phil^a

State of Penn^a where I have resided since

Previous to that time I practised in Always practised in

Phil^a County. My native home

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1857 at Philadelphia



and turns embodying principles have been both described and illustrated in detail. Simplicity is the main characteristic of the modern bandage. The old writers, particularly Galen, describe most intricate bandages, winding in many unusual directions. Almost every newly-invented turn can be found in the bandages of the ancients. Their bandages were too complex, while we, on the other hand, are apt to be ignorant of their proper construction and careless of their application.

Inasmuch as the book is intended for beginners and others not informed in medicine, the language used has been as simple and direct as possible, technical terms and expressions being avoided.

Essentials in Pharmaceutics. By L. H. Witte, Cleveland, Ohio. 1902.

This little brochure is the outcome of a request to the author on the part of the students of the Cleveland Homœopathic College to deliver a course of lectures on the preparation of medicines. Basic facts only are presented, in order to keep the work within the compass desired. Much is intentionally left to the thinking capacity of the reader, on the principle that books are useless to men who will not think.

H.M. Feb 1903

Obituary.—Bushrod Washington James, M.D., died at his residence in Green Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, January 6th, after a long illness. Dr. James was stricken with pneumonia while at York Harbor last August, and was taken to Boston, where for six weeks he hovered between life and death. Though ultimately he recovered sufficiently to be brought to his home in this city, he did not regain his strength, and finally passed away after weeks of progressive enfeeblement.

Bushrod Washington James, A.M., M.D., LL.D., was born in Somerton, a suburb of Philadelphia, on Aug. 25, 1836. His family was of Welsh extraction, an ancestor, David James, having come to Philadelphia in the time of William Penn; from the latter he purchased a tract of land called by him Radnor, on which are now situated the famous suburban towns of Bryn Mawr and Rosemont. Dr. Bushrod W. James was a son of Dr. David James, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who attained prominence as an advocate of homœopathy in the early days of that school. He was graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia, securing the degree of Master of Arts, and received from Hahnemann Medical College the degrees of M.D. and H.M.D. He early took a prominent part in the activities of his profession, being one of the committee which aided in the organization of the International Convention of Homœopathic Physicians held in Philadelphia during the Centennial in 1876, and he attended most of the subsequent conventions, being elected Vice-President at the session held in London in 1886. He also took an active part in the deliberations of the American Institute of Homœopathy, serving as Vice-President and Provisional Secretary, and in 1883 he was elected President. He was a trustee and a member of the staff of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, and consulting physician to the Hahnemann Hospital. In addition, he was a member of the Union League and of the Arch Street Methodist Church, and was active in Masonic circles.

In addition to his prominence in medicine, Dr. James was widely known as an author, his works including "American Health Resorts and Climates," "Alaskana," "Echoes of Battle," "Alaska, its Neglected Past, its Brilliant Future," "Alaska's Great Future," "Dawn of a New Era," "The Political Freshman," and "Rise and Progress of the Masonic Veteran Associations."

Dr. James was never married. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Henrietta Moore, and by a brother, Dr. John E. James, and three nephews, Dr. Landreth W. Thompson, Dr. David Bushrod James and Dr. John E. James, Jr., all homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia.

Dr. Bushrod James Finds a New Hospital.—The will of the late Dr. James, admitted to probate on January 16, 1903, devises to the city of Philadelphia the bulk of his real estate, including the property at Eighteenth and Mt. Vernon Streets, together with \$55,000 in cash, for the maintenance upon the premises mentioned of the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute. His exact words are :

"I give, devise, and bequeath unto the city of Philadelphia, called herein my trustee, the premises at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Mt. Vernon Streets; also the lots at Island Beach, N. J.; also the premises 120 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; also the sum of \$55,000; also the net proceeds of the sale of the second edition of 'American Resorts and Climates,' together with such furniture and household goods as may be needed, and all my eye and ear and surgical instruments, and such medicines and medical desks, bookcases, and surgical chairs as may be required, in trust, for the following purposes :

"To invest the said sum of \$55,000 and establish a permanent or endowment fund, the principal of which is to be kept forever intact, unused, and well invested, and apply the net income to the maintenance forever upon the premises Eighteenth and Mt. Vernon Streets of an institution for the examination, treatment, and operation of eye, ear, nose, throat, cardiac and pulmonary diseases. I direct that the said institution shall be called the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute, and that the examination and treatment of the above-mentioned diseases be carried on, and that clinics for the same be held regularly by competent specialists connected with the different departments of the said Institute. These clinics shall be free for all worthy poor persons, and glasses shall be furnished free to all such as shall be properly vouched for as to their need and worthiness; provided, the clinics and other features of the said Institute be not impaired nor hindered hereby, although I desire my trustee to encourage voluntary contributions for said Institute from all persons charitably inclined towards the same.

"I direct that courses of instruction and lectures on the aforesaid subjects be arranged as soon as can be after the establishment of the said clinics, and that physicians, students and nurses be regularly received there under the tutelage of those in said clinics or others properly selected. I charge upon my Trustee that the principles of homœopathy shall be allowed at all times to be taught in said institute and that mode of treatment shall always be allowed to all cases admitted thereto."

The decedent expresses the desire that the Institute shall become a permanent one and constantly and permanently enlarged and improved, and furnished with modern apparatus, for which purpose he directs that \$5000 of the \$55,000 devised be set apart in a separate, permanent fund. These instruments are to be in one room, properly secured. Should the lots at Island Beach, N. J., be of sufficient value to utilize for a house for convalescents, or for a cottage system, and there be sufficient funds for the purpose, he directs that the money be so expended. He authorizes only his own name to be placed on the outside of the Institute building "to inform the public of the hours at which the clinics are held."

There is also bequeathed to the Trustee the premises, Nos. 1717 and 1719 Green Street, also No. 853 Corinthian Avenue, his mining interests, also all books, pamphlets, journals and manuscripts, relics and curios, records of professional cases, jewels, emblems and society regalia, surplus of books, copyrights of books, music and poems and all patents, and \$40,000 as an endowment fund to maintain forever at Nos. 1717 and 1719 Green Street "a free public library to be called the Bushrod James Library, which shall contain especially books for children, the aged and the blind, books pertaining to music,

the arts and sciences, as well as the general literature of the day. I direct that my diplomas, certificate of honor and membership shall be kept neatly framed and hung up in a suitable room. I direct that neither the Bushrod Library nor the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute shall at any time be merged or united with any other institution. I direct that no one who has been, or may be, at the hour of my decease, unfriendly to me in any way, shall at any time be elected or appointed to any office or position in or connected with either of the institutions."

To the city of Oakland, California, he bequeaths the lot of ground known as "Bushrod Park," provided the same is maintained in good condition by that municipality.

To the city of Coronado, Cal., is devised a lot of ground in that city, in trust, to erect thereon a school of instruction for young people, to be called the Bushrod Washington James Institute, and for the maintenance of the same he bequeaths two other lots, the city of Coronado to signify in writing in one year's time the acceptance of the gift. He refers in the will to having given the American Temperance University of Harriman, Tenn., a property for establishing a school of domestic science, and gives the said institution \$5000 for establishing an educational fund.

The writing bequeaths to David Bushrod James, a nephew, a package of deeds and papers which he directs shall never go out of the James family. After making a few minor bequests, the decedent gives the residue to the trustee in trust, the income arising therefrom to be used for the benefit of the Bushrod Library and the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES, M. D., LL. D.

Bushrod W. James died at his residence in Philadelphia, January 6, 1903. He was born August 25, 1836, at Somerton, Pa., a village within the present boundaries of the city of Philadelphia. He was descended from a Welsh ancestry who emigrated with Penn and his associates in 1680, or soon afterwards, and settled a few miles west of Philadelphia. They named their new home "Radnor." from the name of their old Welsh home, Radnorshire. Our subject was a member of the fifth generation from the emigrant David James, in whose Radnor home four generations of his descendants had their birth. Dr. Bushrod James's father, David James, M.D., was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1828, having been among the first students who entered the (then new) institution in 1826. He practiced the "old school" system until about 1844, at which time he began an investigation of homœopathy and rapidly adopted it in his practice. He was the pioneer of the new system over many miles of territory in Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery Counties and was a staunch and devoted exponent of its principles until his death.

Bushrod W. James's early education was obtained in the public schools of his native city supplemented by a complete course in the Philadelphia High School. From the latter institution he received the degree of Master of Arts and then entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in medicine February 27, 1857. The whole of his subsequent career was spent in medical practice in Philadelphia.

When our subject entered upon the practice of his profession, the art of surgery among homœopathic physicians was at a very low level. They were so earnestly engaged in developing the new art of prescribing medicines for the cure of disease that they seem to have had neither time nor inclination for the more mechanical part of their calling. The homœopathic profession, however, was beginning to feel the need of surgeons, especially as it was quite well known that if a homœopathic practitioner should be prosecuted for mal-practice in a surgical case, he could expect no measure of support from the experts of the opposing school, and would be left to the tender mercies of an uninformed jury, no matter how unjust the prosecution might be. Notwithstanding this professional peril, Dr. James, in common with some few other homœopaths, engaged in surgical work as opportunity offered, and aided in establishing professional confidence in homœopathic surgeons. Subsequently, however, he practically abandoned this line of professional work and devoted his attention more especially to the treatment of diseases and abnormalities of the eye and ear. In this department he built up for himself a large practice which he held until his death. He also became greatly interested, in his earlier years, in the subject of public hygiene, particularly in the department of Climatology, and contributed numerous and valuable Papers to the literature of the subject, besides a more standard and formal work entitled "American Health Resorts, with Notes Upon Their Climate." This work was originally published in 1889.

No portrayal of Dr. James' medical personality and career can be adequate and just except as it includes mention of his profound belief in the homœopathic principle of remedial selection and his firm and persistent adherence to it in the

practice of his profession. In the practice of his ophthalmic specialty, he seldom met with cases in which he did not consider the homœopathic remedy called for in the progress of the treatment. He never boasted of the "purity" of his practice, yet he seems never to have forgotten that he was a homœopathic physician.

His active interest in the organizations and institutions of homœopathy were remarkable. In the county, state and national societies he was a faithful, earnest and tireless worker. In all of them he was often relied upon to do the drudgery of committee work, and was often on record as the contributor of scientific papers to its bureaus and sections. In 1882 he held the office of Vice-President of the Institute and in the following year he served in the Presidency—the highest office in the gift of the American homœopathic profession. He was one of the number who organized the county society of Philadelphia in 1866, and the state society of Pennsylvania in the same year. In 1872 he joined in the organization of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia, a society whose work and influence were fruitful of good results in the advancement of scientific homœopathy and in the maintenance of personal and professional amenities among the physicians of Philadelphia. Dr. James also assisted, in 1876, in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and for a quarter of a century remained one of its most self-sacrificing supporters.

JAMES, BUSHROD WASHINGTON



For a number of years he was the surgical editor of the *American Observer*, a homœopathic journal published in Detroit, Mich. From 1880 to 1888 he was the Managing Business Editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and throughout his entire professional life was a frequent contributor to our journalistic literature generally.

Besides the work on American Health Resorts already mentioned, Dr. James was the author of "Alaska, its Neglected Past and its Brilliant Future," "Alaskana," "Echoes of the Battle," "The Political Freshman," "Rise and Progress of Masonic Veteran Associations" and other volumes. He also recently completed "A History of the American Institute of Homœopathy."

Dr. James was never married. He is survived by a brother, Dr. John E. James, and by several nephews engaged in medical practice in Philadelphia.

Am Inst Hom 1903

1866—Bushrod Washington James, M. D., died January 6, 1903, of anæmia following an attack of pneumonia. He was born in Philadelphia, 1836. Son of Dr. David James, a noted physician of the old school, who gave up allopathy for Homœopathy, after trying the former for fourteen years.

His early education was in the Central High School, of Philadelphia. After graduating from the above school he entered the Homœopathic Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in 1857. He was a member of the International Congress of Homœopathy,

Senior of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Franklin Institute, Horticultural Society, Anglers' Association of Pennsylvania, Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, Masonic Veterans' Association, Knights Templar and other Masonic bodies. He was a man cultured in arts and sciences. Wrote several books from his numerous travels, as "Alaskana or Legends of Alaska," "Alaska, Its Neglected Past and Brilliant Future;" a novel, "The Political Freshman," the latter being published in the last year of his life.

Penna Hom Med Soc 1903

his unselfish devotion to those principles - 100 -

OBITUARY.

Dr. Bushrod W. James.

Dr. Bushrod W. James died at his home in Philadelphia on January 6th after a prolonged illness at the age of 67. Dr. James contracted pneumonia in September while on a visit to Boston. He recovered sufficiently to be taken to his home in Philadelphia, but he never regained his strength, anæmia succeeding which terminated fatally.

Dr. James was born near Philadelphia in 1836. His father was a physician. His ancestors came to Pennsylvania at the time of William Penn. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, and was one of our most prominent and active Homœopaths, attaining celebrity as an author, his most prominent works being "American Resorts and Climates," "Alaskana," "Echoes of Battle," "Alaska, Its Neglected Past and Its Brilliant Future," "Dawn of a New Era," "The Political Freshman" and the "Rise and Progress of the Masonic Veteran Association." At the time of his illness and death he was engaged in writing a history of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was a prominent and active member, serving as its president in 1883. He was a trustee and a member of the staff of the Children's Hospital, consulting physician to the Hahnemann Hospital and a member of the Union League Club and the Methodist Episcopal church. His specialty was diseases of the eye and ear, and his contributions to periodical literature have been important and learned.

Med Century Feb 1 1903

JAMES, BUSHROD W



B W James

BUSHROD W. JAMES.

From 1859 to 1903 is a long time—not only to live, but to be actively engaged in work for the betterment of his fellows in the profession. We know of no man who did more for the American Institute of Homeopathy or who was more faithful in his attendance upon the sessions of the same than Bushrod Washington James, of

Philadelphia. This characteristic of a desire to be helpful and to so conduct himself that all with whom he should have any intercourse should be benefited, was characteristic of this man throughout his entire life. Have we said it? That life is ended. It will come as a shock to hundreds of members of the Institute who knew him, when they learn that on the 6th of January Dr. James passed to his reward.

He had not really recovered from an at-

tack of pneumonia with which he was stricken last August, having developed an anaemic condition which, during the past four weeks, confined him to his house and his bed and finally resulted in his demise. An active man, a hard worker, for whom no task was too great if good were to be accomplished, his activities manifested

themselves in many directions. As a society worker he was thoroughly and intensely in earnest; following his chosen profession he bent all his energies towards reaching the goal of success which was finally his.

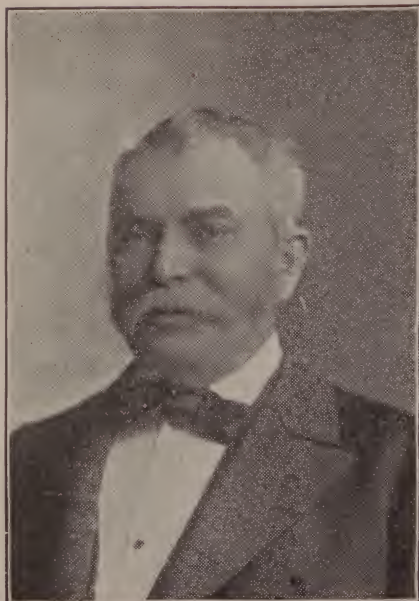
In the world outside of medicine he was active and prominent. He was an author, having during the past twenty years published the following works: "American Health Resorts and Climates," "Alas-

kana," "Echoes of Battle," "Alaska, Its Neglected Past, Its Brilliant Future," "Alaska's Great Future," "Dawn of a New Era," "The Political Freshman," and "The Rise and Progress of Masonic Veteran Associations".

From a careful study of that which led to the writing of the works on Alaska he was considered an authority. More recently he had taken up lighter literature, the result being the political novel mentioned above, which was favorably reviewed in these columns some months ago. Above all, he was a man to whom religion was not merely a cloak or an empty thing, but was one who manifested his Christian character by active work. He belonged to the Arch Street M. E. Church, of Philadelphia, for a number of years.

Truly, the loss is one which may fitly be classed with those which the Institute in particular and the homeopathic profession in general has recently sustained. It is with a feeling of sadness that one wonders how soon it will be before all of these

Cl Med Surg Rep
Jan 1903



JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS Jan 1903¹⁷

Dr. Bushrod W. James, Deceased

Just as the journal is going to press we learn of the death of Dr. B. W. James, of Philadelphia, Pa. He died about 5 o'clock on the evening of January 6th. His death is due to anemia, following an attack of pneumonia from which he suffered several months ago.

Dr. James was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He was graduated as a physician in 1857. Dr. James was an eye specialist, and enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice. He has always been a staunch friend to homeopathy in this country. He was President of the American Institute of Homeopathy during the year of 1883.

Dr. James found time for literary work. He was a world-wide traveler, having spent considerable time in Alaska, and two of his books concern that country. One is "Alaskana, or Legends of Alaska," written in the style of Longfellow's Hiawatha. The other is "Alaska; its Neglected Past and Brilliant Future." His last book was a romance called "The Political Freshman," dealing with reform measures, and published only last year. He was unmarried.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES. BORN 1836; DIED 1903.

On the sixth day of this month, just as the day's work was closed, the book of life which Bushrod James was writing was filled and he passed into rest. Dr. James was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1836, and passed away in the city of his birth on Jan. 6th, a few months past his sixth-sixth year.

It has been one of the pleasant anticipations of our going to the American Institute that we would meet Bushrod W. James, listen to his interesting tales of travel, enjoy the intense earnestness of the man, gather inspiration for the future from his untiring energy, and now this has gone.

Dr. James has done much for the cause of Homeopathy. He founded a surgical infirmary a short time after he graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, which is still in existence, having a record of continuous work for nearly fifty years. He worked hard for the founding of the Children's Home, under Homeopathic care in his native city, and has worked in and out of season for the good of the school. He has been a member of the American Institute since 1859, being elevated to the high office of president in 1883, long before the politics of the Institute had become so vile as they have under these later days.

Besides being one of the busy physicians he found time to devote to literary work, of which he was fond. Dr. James was a great traveler, having visited Alaska and two of his works were concerning that section of our country. He also wrote a romance, dealing with political reforms and has closed his earthly career of letters with a history of the American Institute, he being one of the few living men who owned a complete set of its Transactions from the beginning.

Dr. James was one of the most lovable men in the American Institute. He forgave his enemies with a forgiveness that carried the branch of peace to everyone; he had learned the art of making men better, and has passed away with the whole of his acquaintances feeling as if each had lost a personal friend; yea, almost a brother. If the angels carry messages beyond the sunset, Bushrod James will hear whispered from heavy hearts, "Farewell, friend, until we meet again."

Med Visitor Jan 1903

JAMES, CHARITY

CHARITY JAMES, M. D.

CHARITY JAMES, M. D., died at the residence of her brother, in Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 4, 1883, of tuberculosis of the lungs.

Dr. James was a member of the class of '80, B. U. S. M. She was beloved by all who knew her for her genial, kindly manner, and unselfishness of heart, and her early death is lamented by all.

N E Med Gaz Oct 1883



JAMES, DAVID, M.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Radnor, Pa., March 14th, 1805; studied medicine with Dr. G. McClellan, of Philadelphia, and was graduated at Jefferson College, in 1828. After a year's practice here, he removed to Byberry township, fifteen miles north, and was a partner with Dr. John Worthington. Here he married Miss Amanda Worthington, who is still living. Succeeding to Dr. Worthington's practice at his death, Dr. James, in 1841, commenced to employ his studies in homœopathy and to prosecute them more vigorously. His successes induced him to discard allopathy entirely, while they steadily increased his business; and it was equally creditable to himself and his fellows in the allopathic practice that their personal esteem remained intact.

In April, 1855, Dr. James returned to Philadelphia. His practice, at an early day, equalled

his ability, and has only been met in its expansion by the admission of his youngest son, John E. James, M.D., to partnership. Dr. James is also the father of the distinguished surgeon, Bushrod W. James, M.D., whose name is honorably and widely known: and of William H. James, a successful counsellor-at-law in western Pennsylvania. An active and leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for half a century; always employed in some good work outside of, but harmonizing with his profession, Dr. James is a happy example of the fruit that follows industry, intelligence, activity, and a conscientious adherence to the right.

Dr. James occupies a prominent position among the older homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia, and is a man of such conceded integrity, so punctilious in the etiquette of his profession, that he has the rare good fortune of having no enemies.



DR. DAVID JAMES departed this life on the 6th of June last, at his residence in Philadelphia. He was born in Radnor Township, Montgomery Co., Pa., March 14th, 1815. He studied medicine and surgery with his father, Dr. Isaac James, who is still living at the advanced age of nearly 96 years, and Dr. George McClellan, the distinguished surgeon, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. He commenced the practice of homœopathy about the year 1848, at a time when to do so was almost equivalent to sacrificing the respect of friends and the confidence of patients. But Dr. James, through his sterling character as a man, and his sound judgment, good sense, and skill as a physician, had inspired a confidence in him which could not be shaken, and he soon found his practice and his reputation as a skilful physician increasing. He removed to Philadelphia upwards of fifteen years ago, and soon entered into a large and lucrative practice. He died after a comparatively brief illness, from heart disease. Dr. James was a sterling man in every sense of the word, and one who was held in high esteem by all who knew him. It will be seen by reference to the reports of the meetings of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society that action was taken in regard to his death. A memorial will be prepared, and read before the Philadelphia Medical Society, and printed in this journal. Dr. David James was the father of Drs. Bushrod W. and John E. James of Philadelphia.

Hahn Monthly July 1873

Am Hom Obs Dec 1872

JAMES.*—David James, M. D., prominent among the older Homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia is Dr. James : a man of such conceded integrity and so punctilious in the etiquette of his profession, that he has the rare good fortune of having no enemies.

Dr. James was born at Radnor, March 14. 1805 : studied medicine with Dr. George McClellan of this city, and was graduated at Jefferson College in 1828. After a years practice here, he removed to Byberry township, 15 miles north, and was a partner with Dr. John Worthington. Here he married Miss Amanda Worthington, who is still living. Succeeding to Dr. Worthington's practice at his death, Dr. James in 1841 commenced to employ his studies in homœopathy and to prosecute them more vigorously. His successes induced him to discard allopathy entirely, while they steadily increased his business : and it was equally creditable to himself and his fellows in the allopathic practice that their personal esteem remained intact.

In April, 1855, Dr. James returned to Philadelphia and settled at 1013 Green St., where he has resided since. His practice, at an early day, equalled his ability, and has only been met in its expansion by the admission of his youngest son, John E. James, M. D., to partnership. Dr. James is also the father of the distinguished surgeon, Bushrod W. James, M. D., whose name is honorable and widely known : and of William H. James, a successful counsellor-at-law in Western Pennsylvania. An active and leading member of the M. E. Church, for half a century : always employed in some good work outside of but harmonizing with his profession. Dr. James is a happy example of the fruit that follows industry, intelligence, activity and a conscientious adherence to the right.

DAVID JAMES, M.D.

THE sad news of the death of David James, M.D., was announced at the meeting of the Institute which was held at Cleveland last year, and was received with mournful interest by those who had been for so many years associated with him in the Institute; he being one of the veteran members, and held in high esteem for his professional and Christian life.

He was born March 14th, 1805, at Radnor, Delaware County, Pa., in the old mansion-house which had been the home of four generations of his ancestors. He was of Welsh descent, and it is probable that the force of character which he possessed was inherited from these hardy progenitors.

His father, Isaac James, M.D., was anxious that his son should adopt his profession, and he commenced a course of medical reading under his father's instruction. In November, 1826, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, then in the second year of its existence, having previously entered the office of Dr. George McClellan, the distinguished professor of surgery.

He graduated March 18th, 1828, and a few days afterwards his father removed from Philadelphia, leaving his practice to his son.

A year later Dr. James removed to Byberry, and became a partner of Dr. John Worthington. Upon the death of Dr. Worthington, a few years later, he succeeded to his entire practice, and by his devotion to his profession he soon attained a very high position.

In 1833 he married Miss Amanda Worthington, who still survives him.

About the time that Dr. James entered the medical profession as a practitioner, homœopathy as a system of medical practice was beginning to attract attention in this country. So late as 1840 but few physicians had adopted it, the hostility to it being so bitter, that not only the requirements of professional courtesy, but those of common politeness, were ignored by its opponents in their relations to its professed practitioners.

A number of Dr. James's patients, whom the old system had failed to cure, were treated successfully in Philadelphia under the new system, and he determined to look into a subject which showed such superiority.

his unselfish devotion to those principles which

DAVID JAMES, M.D. — The loss of this excellent man, and highly-esteemed physician, which occurred June 6, 1873, at the age of sixty-eight years, has been the occasion of sincere sorrow to a large circle. The recognition of his many virtues and of his professional skill is publicly made in a memorial notice, published by order of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, the State of his birth and subsequent labors. The paper, prepared by Drs. McCuthey and Dudley, gives the history of a life well worthy of our imitation; for the deceased exhibited that constant love for the truth, and that ability to wield it in the matters of his calling, which together constitute the success of the worthy physician. A convert from the allopathic ranks, Dr. James was a consistent believer in the practice which he had adopted. He was a fluent speaker, and a most agreeable man. He was moreover endowed with unusual physical strength to fit him for the labors of his large practice. Let us all secure at least this, that our intention may, like his accomplishment, deserve praise.

N E Med Haz Jan 1874

In 1841 and 1842 he began to use the new method of prescribing, and did not at once abandon the old method; but he pursued a thorough course of study, and applied his knowledge gradually as he acquired it.

It could not be expected that his patients should have the same confidence that he professed, yet such was their trust in his integrity of purpose, that we have the best authority for the statement that not a single family withdrew from him, and his practice increased commensurately with his success.

In 1855 he removed to Philadelphia. His fame had preceded him, and in a short time he had a valuable practice as a visiting and consulting physician.

In 1841, he was licensed as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through all his professional career he devoted a portion of his time to religious work.

He was naturally of a cheerful disposition. His piety brightened his whole life, and his household reflected the spirit of it.

As an obstetrician he stood pre-eminent, and as a surgeon he had acknowledged skill.

His connection with the Institute dates from almost its beginning, and as all members who became such within two years of its organization are considered "founders," he was fairly and honorably entitled to that distinction.

The resolutions adopted by this body at its last session, on hearing of this bereavement, express the sentiments not of his surviving fellow-members only, but of all who were privileged to know him. See *Transactions*, 1873, p. 148.

Similar testimony to the high character of our departed colleague has since been given by the various societies with which he was connected.

At the ninth annual session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, October 1st and 2d, 1873, the following resolutions on the death of Dr. David James were presented by Dr. R. J. McClatchey, of Philadelphia, and adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. David James, of Philadelphia, this Society recognizes the loss of one of its oldest and most highly esteemed members.

Resolved, That as an able exponent of Homœopathy, Dr. James has been deservedly held in high esteem, and that his many excellent qualities of head and heart had endeared him to all who shared the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Society are hereby tendered the bereaved family of the deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be properly engrossed and forwarded to them.

His family is still represented in the Institute and in the profession by his sons, Dr. Bushrod W. James and Dr. John E. James.

TRANS. AM. INST. HOM. 1874.

David James, M.D., was born March 14th, 1805, at Radnor, Montgomery County, Pa. He studied medicine under the tuition of his father and Professor George McClellan; entered Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1826, and graduated in 1828. After practicing one year in Philadelphia, he settled in Byberry, in the northern portion of the county, where he practiced until 1855, when he returned to Philadelphia.

During Dr. James's residence in Byberry he was regarded as more than ordinarily skilful and successful, and gathered about him an immense practice. About the year 1848 he became convinced of the superiority of homœopathy as a scientific system of medical practice, and at once commenced to study and apply it. His patients had such confidence in his judgment and skill that all of them accepted the new method of practice simply on Dr. James's indorsement. His practice increased and his influence extended itself still more widely, so that in a comparatively short time homœopathy had been firmly established over a vast extent of territory and among a highly intelligent population as the result of his labor and influence. In obstetrics and minor surgery he had few superiors, and his skill, particularly in the department of obstetrics, gained for him a wide reputation and a large amount of consulting practice.

On his return to the city business at once flowed in upon him, so that the partial release from labor, for which he had hoped as a result of the change of location, was not attained. He continued in active labor until April, 1873, when a cardiac disease, which for several years had interfered with his otherwise vigorous health, assumed a more serious and alarming type and prevented him from engaging in further physical labor. His malady rapidly increased, and June 6th, 1873, he passed away.

W C

A MEMORIAL
OF
DAVID JAMES, M.D.

Read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia, September 11th, 1873.

To the Members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia:—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial of our late fellow-member, DAVID JAMES, M.D., beg leave herewith most respectfully to submit their report.

ROBT. J. McCLATCHEY,
PEMBERTON DUDLEY,
Committee.

THE record of a good man's life is at once an example and an incentive, a guide and an inspiration; and the recital of the events and the deeds which go to make up such a career, is not only profitable but pleasant, as we reflect that the very qualities of his character which make our parting sad, have a thousand times made his living joyous to himself, delightful to his friends and precious to his race.

DAVID JAMES, M.D., was born March 14th, 1805, in the "Old Mansion House"—the home of four generations of his ancestors—at Radnor, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a few miles west of Philadelphia. His earliest ancestor of whom we have any record was David James, of Radnorshire, Wales. It appears that he "had suffered persecution in Wales, and is several times mentioned by Besse in his '*Sufferings*.' In

December, 1662, he was imprisoned three weeks, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. In a more extended account of the event, it appears that he suffered with twenty-two others. 'Anno 1663. About the month called January, this year, David James, (here follow the names of the rest) were committed to prison in Radnorshire, until they should take the oath of allegiance, which yet had not been tendered them before their commitment.' In 1674 David James attended a meeting at a house called Cloddian Cochion, within the corporation of Poole, where a small number of Friends were met together in silence. Thomas Lloyd, of Dalobran (afterwards well known in Pennsylvania as Penn's first deputy-governor), being present, when fifteen armed men came to arrest those attending this meeting. He requested them to remain a while, and preached to them, for which offence he was fined and most of those present. That the David James here mentioned is the ancestor of this family is proved by papers in their possession.* He appears to have been one of those who purchased a right of land in Pennsylvania before leaving Wales; for his name is signed as a witness to two indentures of land from Richard Davies, gentleman, of Welshpoole, who had bought five thousand acres in Penn's new province. He arrived in Pennsylvania in August, 1682, with Margaret his wife, and probably went at once to Radnor and settled on the land he had bought before coming over. He built a good stone house, on one end of which are

* Sewel, in his "*History of the Christian people called Quakers*," vol. II., p. 306, undoubtedly alludes to the same event. He says: "Some time before (i. e., before 1676) it happened within the corporation of Poole, in Montgomeryshire, that the justice, David Maurice, coming into a house where a small number of people were peaceably met and all silent, required them to depart. Hereupon Thomas Lloyd, one of the company, began to speak a few words by way of defining true religion and what true worship was; and what he said was so reasonable that the said justice approved of it as sound, and according to the doctrine of the Church of England. Yet, notwithstanding, he fined the said Thomas Lloyd £20 for preaching."

the initials 'D. & M. J.' and the date; but these have now been plastered over, and his descendants cannot remember the exact years, but know that it was early in 1700." (See a forthcoming work on the *Genealogy of the Potts Family*, by Mrs. Isabella James, of Cambridge, Mass.)

David James was the father of Evan James (who, tradition says, was born on the passage from Wales), the grandfather of Griffith James, the great-grandfather of Isaac James, M.D., and the great-great-grandfather of David James, M.D., the subject of this memoir. Isaac James, M.D., of whom David was the third son, is still living at Bustleton, Philadelphia, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, and has the honor of being "the oldest Methodist in the World," having joined that society in 1790, and been licensed to preach in the year 1800. The mother of Dr. David James was Henrietta, daughter of Col. Thomas Potts, of Coventry. Col. Potts was the eldest son of John Potts, the founder of Pottstown, and the grandson of Thomas Potts, who settled near Philadelphia about 1695, and removed to Colebrookdale on the Schuylkill (Berks County) about 1718, where he, his sons and grandsons engaged in developing the iron resources of that region, and became the most extensive ironmasters of Pennsylvania.

It will thus be seen that the subject of our sketch was descended from that ancient people who, breathing in the air of soul-liberty from among the mountains of Wales, have made for themselves a record of fidelity under the most adverse circumstances, which places them side by side with the Waldenses of Italy and Germany and the Huguenots of France, as a community of moral heroes. And it may be that he inherited some of those qualities which gave force to his character from those very people, who, for the sake of conscience and the

truth, braved the arrows of persecution and defied the flames of martyrdom. Surely he must have had need of his "Welsh blood" when, in the full strength of his manhood, he laid his professional reputation and his business prospects upon the altar of a medical truth, amid the jeers, the scoffs and the calumnies of his professional brethren.

The first eleven years of David James' life were spent at Radnor, where he attended the school close by the old homestead, except at times when he went to school at "Garigues," a few miles lower down. His parents had always felt the importance of securing for their children the best possible education, and spared themselves neither trouble nor expense to facilitate that object. As their family increased, they felt more and more their educational disadvantages; and finally, to secure better opportunities, they sold part of their property and removed to South Trenton (then called Bloomsbury), New Jersey. This was in the spring of 1816.

Here David was immediately placed in the Academy, then under the care of Mr. Sutterly. Throughout his boyhood he was full of life and fun, and consequently gave his teachers and parents more trouble than did his more staid brothers. In those days the locomotive and railroad car were things unheard of, and South Trenton being at the head of tide-water navigation of the Delaware, was, of course, the point of trade communication with the more interior counties of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. David being exceedingly fond of the river front, was thrown into the society of "old salts" whose crafts were lying at the wharves, and like many another boy under similar influences, he conceived a strong desire to go to sea. To this proposition his parents refused their consent. Somewhat later in his life he became imbued with a desire for the

gospel ministry. Of this we shall have more to say hereafter. His father had a wish that one of his sons should adopt his own profession, and as the older brothers had already made choice of an occupation, David entered upon a course of medical reading under the tuition of his father. In 1826, March 21st, the family removed to Philadelphia, and on November 2d of that year David entered the Jefferson Medical College, then in the second year of its existence, having already entered the office of Dr. George McClellan, the distinguished professor of surgery. It was during this same year that Dr. McClellan successfully performed, for the first time in the United States, the operation for the removal of the entire parotid gland, in a case which some of the most eminent surgeons of Europe had attempted in vain. This operation—at first scouted by surgeons at home and abroad as an impossibility—at once established Dr. McClellan's reputation as a bold and skillful operator, and helped to advance the popularity of the young college. It also served to arouse the enthusiasm of our young student, who applied himself with energy to his studies, and graduated March 18th, 1828. His teachers, besides McClellan, were Barton, Green, Rhees, Eberle, Barnes and Nathan R. Smith; and among those associated with him in the office of Dr. McClellan were Samuel D. Gross, Washington L. Atlee, and others who have attained distinction in the world of medicine and surgery.

A few days after Dr. David James' graduation, his father, who had been residing at the north-east corner of Eighth and Vine streets, returned to Radnor, leaving his Philadelphia practice to his son. John F. and Thomas P. James—two of David's brothers—at the same time kept a drug store in the same building. About one year later, the young doctor and

his mother paid a visit to Dr. John Worthington, in Byberry, in the northern part of Philadelphia County. Mrs. James had, before her marriage, made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of Dr. Worthington while he was practising in Coventry, Chester County, the home of her parents. Being now advanced in years and in feeble health, and influenced, probably, by his old friendship for the mother, he agreed to take the son into partnership. Accordingly, in the spring of 1829, Dr. David James removed to Byberry. His first reception, however, was by no means flattering. He was but twenty-four years of age and entirely unknown; and the unwillingness of the people to accept him in lieu of an old physician of established reputation and great popularity, is said to have called forth from the over-worked old gentleman some remarks more forcible than elegant. Dr. James, however, by his genial yet dignified deportment, and no less by his correct diagnosis and his judgment and skill in the treatment of disease, was not long in securing from his new neighbors not only their confidence but their lasting friendship.

Upon the death of Dr. Worthington, which occurred a few years later, Dr. James succeeded to the entire practice; and by his untiring devotion to his duties, his evident skill, and his affable deportment both in and out of the sick chamber, he soon attained to the position of the first business physician in that section of the country. The people among whom he practiced were mostly farmers, many of them members of the society of Friends, and of a high order of intelligence. His field included the northern portion of Philadelphia, the southern portion of Bucks and the southeastern portion of Montgomery counties. This district has been the home of some distinguished men, Byberry itself being famous in professional

JAMES, DAVID

annals as the birth-place of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the patriot, statesman and father of American medicine. To attain great eminence in such a field was in itself evidence of an unusual order of skill and ability; and such was the position which Dr. James had reached while yet in the full vigor and enthusiasm of his young manhood.

In 1833 he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Worthington, who survives him. She was the daughter of Benjamin Worthington, Esq., of Byberry. Of their children, two were daughters and three sons; of the latter, two entered the medical and one the legal profession.

Just about the time that Dr. James graduated, homœopathy as a system of medical practice had crossed the Atlantic from Europe, and was beginning to attract public and professional attention in this country. Dr. Gram had recently settled in New York City, and Drs. Carl Ihm, of Philadelphia, and Henry Detwiller, of Easton, introduced the system into Pennsylvania, about the year 1828 or '29. So late as 1840, however, comparatively few physicians had adopted the new system, the prejudice against it being so intense and the hostility towards its advocates so bitter, that not only the requirements of professional courtesy, but even those of common politeness, were utterly ignored by the opponents of homœopathy in their relations to its professed practitioners. Even an investigation into its merits rendered the honest seeker after truth the subject of professional ridicule and of a very unprofessional hatred. While Dr. James' character as a christian gentleman utterly forbids the supposition that he could have engaged in the persecuting crusade against homœopathic physicians, still it is certain that the system itself was at least for a time the subject of his unsparing ridicule. But

his unselfish devotion to those principles which m-

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this state of things was not always to be. Some time prior to 1840, some of his patients, after having failed to obtain any benefit from his (allopathic) treatment, went to Philadelphia and were cured by means of homœopathy. One case occurred in which a lady was afflicted with an organic disease, threatening to assume a very grave character. The doctor failing to benefit her, sent her to the city to consult a surgeon. A friend, at whose house she was staying, prevailed on her before submitting to surgical treatment, to try the new system of medication, and she was speedily cured with two doses of homœopathic medicines. This case is recorded in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, vol. II, and is also alluded to on page 149, vol. IV., of the same journal. Some of these patients, it is said, urged him to examine the new system, and probably not without effect, as the following incident would seem to show.

One morning in the autumn of 1840, he was driving through Byberry, in company with his sister. He stopped to visit a patient, and on returning to the carriage he remarked in a desponding tone. "I think that man will die; he has a large family depending upon him. And over there is Mr. A., and down that road is Mr. B., both dangerously ill, and both heads of families. We had the dysentery all through here last summer, but the medicines which cured it then have no effect whatever the present season." After riding for a while in silence he remarked with a suddenness and energy that startled his companion,—“I'm tired of the practice of medicine, I'll give it up, and go to the backwoods and dig up stumps for a living. It is just like going a gunning; you take aim and fire away, and you don't know whether you hit or not till the smoke is blown away.” He then spoke of a

conversation between himself and his brother, Mr. John F. James, in which homœopathy was referred to, and the wonderful success which had resulted from the use of that system of practice in Europe, and said "The next time I go to the city I intend to buy a book and some medicines and try it." His sister saw that he was in earnest and endeavored to dissuade him, pointing out the disgrace that must attach to the practice of a "system of quackery." Her efforts were of no avail, however, for at their next interview, which occurred in a few weeks, he reported the success of his trial, which had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. His earliest experiments with homœopathy were made upon himself and family, and were followed by a thorough examination and research, and more extended experiments, during which he was overwhelmingly convinced of its superiority as a scientific system of medical practice. To such a man as David James there was no alternative but to adopt it in practice. And this was no trifling thing for him to do. He enjoyed the confidence of the whole community, a confidence that might be impaired and perhaps destroyed by a change of practice. Moreover, his universally admitted skill in practice, and especially in obstetric practice, made him the counsel of the neighboring physicians in difficult and dangerous cases; this part of his business would certainly be destroyed by the change, and yet, had the sacrifice and hazard been ten times as great, he would not have hesitated a moment, in a matter where duty and the safety of human life were involved. Accordingly we find that in 1841 and '42 he was beginning to use the new method of prescribing medicines. He did not, however, at once abandon the "old system," but, wisely distrustful, not of homœopathy but of his own knowledge of it, pursued a

thorough course of study and research, and applied his knowledge gradually, as he acquired it. In 1846 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; thus publicly proclaiming himself a follower of Hahnemann. It could not be expected that all his patients should have the same faith in homœopathy that he professed, and yet the sequel showed that so strong was the confidence which they reposed in his sterling good sense and judgment, that his endorsement of the new practice was to them a sufficient reason for its acceptance; and we have the very best authority for the statement that not a single family withdrew their patronage on account of his change of practice. Grateful indeed must it have been to the heart of the conscientious physician, amid the sneers, the scoffs and the calumnies of his professional "brethren," to receive at the hands of his patients this new attestation of their esteem and confidence. And now the increase of his business went on even more rapidly. Day after day, during his office hours, long lines of carriages waiting at his residence gave evidence of his popularity and the extent of his field of practice, so that in 1847 he admitted his former pupil, John R. Reading, M. D., into a business partnership, which continued until 1855, the date of his removal to Green street.

During Dr. James' residence in Byberry, an incident occurred that caused him much amusement, and which it may not be out of place to relate. The doctor was placing upon his farm a hydraulic ram, for the purpose of conveying to his house the water from a spring several hundred yards distant. An old colored woman, a domestic in the family, was very skeptical as to the results of such an investment. Nobody could convince *her* that water could pump itself up hill; and

to all argument her invariable response was, "I don't believe it, I don't believe it." At last the machine was completed, the water was turned on at the spring, and after a reasonable time had elapsed, it commenced flowing into the cistern prepared to receive it. Aunt Hannah was now called to "see for herself." She gazed for a few moments at the water gushing from the pipe, then suddenly turning away with a deprecating gesture, she exclaimed, "I don't believe it; I don't believe it." And the doctor, in endeavoring to impress the truth of his system of medicine upon his medical brethren, doubtless found an abundance of skepticism differing little, if any, from that of the unlettered old colored woman.

In the month of April, 1855, Dr. James removed with his family to No. 1013 Green street, Philadelphia. This removal was prompted partly by a desire to secure better advantages for the education of his children, and partly on account of his own failing strength. Twenty-six years of hard labor, as a country practitioner, was beginning to tell upon his health. He had shown himself possessed of almost marvellous powers of endurance, but his vast field of practice, and his steady devotion to the duties of his immense business, were now beginning to manifest their depressing effects. Removal was the only method of relieving himself from the great burdens which he had borne so long and so steadily. Shortly after his removal he was seized with typhoid pneumonia, which for a time threatened the most serious consequences, and from which he was a long time in recovering his usual strength.

Rest, however, seemed not to be for him. Large numbers of his country patients continued to avail themselves of his services; and in addition to this his fame as a physician had preceded him, and in a remarkably short time he had charge

of a large practice among the most intelligent and influential people of the city, while as a consulting physician his services were often called into requisition. This continued until about the year 1868, when symptoms of organic heart disease began to show themselves, and warned him of the necessity for great prudence and watchfulness. From the very beginning of these symptoms he fully realized that life might cease at any moment, and always carried about with him the means by which he might be recognized in case of sudden death among strangers. He was still able to accomplish a considerable amount of labor, both professional and religious, until about the middle of April, 1873, when he was suddenly attacked with symptoms of cardiac dropsy. From this time he rapidly grew worse and worse. He suffered greatly from dyspnoea, the difficulty of breathing often preventing him from lying down, and requiring him to sleep in a sitting posture. The dyspnoea came on in paroxysms at frequent intervals. These could sometimes be relieved at the commencement by fanning him, but not always. At other times relief was obtained instantly by means of a forced expiration. So complete was this relief that he would say, "There, I feel as well as I ever did," when in a few moments, perhaps, the paroxysm would return. At times, also, there were sudden and violent spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the diaphragm, chest and arms, accompanied with an involuntary scream. The digestive functions remained almost unimpaired, though there was vomiting at times, apparently caused by nervous irritation, and some irritability of the bowels. He maintained through all a cheerful spirit, though he understood as well as any one that death might come at any moment. His strength gradually succumbed to the power of his disease, and at five

o'clock on the morning of June 6th, 1873, he calmly passed away to his rest.

In studying the character of Dr. James from the standpoint of an intimate knowledge of his life and his labors, we must regard him as in some respects a most remarkable man. In diagnosis he had very few superiors. Even in those cases of rare disease which so often take the physician unawares, he seemed to suspect and recognize their first insidious approaches; while his skill and success in treatment was a matter not of public only, but also of professional remark. As an obstetrician he stood first in all the section of the country where he was known, and as a consulting physician in difficult cases of this character, was preferred above all others. As a surgeon he was also successful, particularly in those cases of sudden emergency requiring a prompt and bold attention; an old professional friend ranking him with the very best in this respect. To his patients he was not only a physician, but a devoted self-sacrificing friend. His helpfulness in the chamber of sickness inspired his patients with new confidence. For the old he had always a pleasant word; and the school boy trudging barefoot by the dusty roadside, was always sure of a kindly greeting as the carriage of Dr. James passed by: This affable, genial manner, springing, as it did, from a warm heart, won him fast friends wherever he went. Add to all this his almost utter indifference to the allurements of ambition, caring little for the world's applause, but only for the confidence of his patients and the love of his friends, and we have before us a character rarely seen and still more rarely appreciated. As a medical writer, Dr. James made no pretensions whatever. Had he so wished, he could have made for himself an almost world-wide reputation; his quick and accu-

his race and loved rich in-
his unselfish devotion to those principles which in-
rate perception, his strong common sense, his sound judgment and logical mind having eminently fitted him to shine in such a sphere, which, however, it seems he did not care to enter.

But there was another phase of David James' life and character, no less important, which as yet we have scarcely even alluded to; we refer to his deep and abiding religious faith and devotion. His parents were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attended carefully to the religious culture of their children. Morning and evening prayers were never omitted, and public services were frequently held in their house. So early as his sixteenth year, David gave evidence of that "sound wisdom and discretion" which marked his whole after-life, by making a public profession of a personal faith in the atonement of Christ. In the spring of 1822, Rev. John Summerfield visited South Trenton, where the James family still resided, and by his youth, eloquence and fervid piety, exerted a powerful influence upon David, who from this time began to feel an intense longing for the work of the gospel ministry. His mother encouraged him to cherish the desire, but his father had other plans for his future. And submission to the will of those in authority seems to have been with him, as with the Apostle Paul, a part of his religion. It is doubtful, however, if this desire ever entirely left him, for he took an active part in all that pertained to the moral improvement of the community, and in 1841, no doubt in fulfillment of his long cherished hopes, he was licensed to preach the gospel; and in 1848 was ordained as a Deacon in the M. E. Church by Bishop Jones. During nearly his whole professional career, in city and country, he devoted a portion of his time to religious work, preaching, as opportunity offered, even in his busiest seasons. One Monday morning, after his

removal to Green street, one of his students asked him if he had been busy the day previous. The reply, quietly given, was, "I made twenty-four visits and preached one sermon." And thus for years he labored; and this accounts for his having written so little for the medical press. He occupied his spare time in a different line of duty, feeling that in behalf of his fellow-men, the Great Physician had called him, for a part of his time at least, to a *higher* sphere of labor.

Dr. James was naturally of a lively and cheerful disposition, and this was enhanced by his religious experience, especially during the later years of his life. The teachings on the subject of holiness of Wesley, Clark and other standard writers, of the denomination to which he belonged, had been theoretically accepted in his early Christian life; but it was not until 1868, at a camp meeting held at Brandywine Summit, that he seemed to enter into a deeper Christian experience than ever before. He never had been a doubter; but now his experience was of a more joyful character, and this continued without interruption to the latest hour of his life.

As a thinker, Dr. James was logical; as a speaker, fluent and rapid. In labor abundant; in controversy energetic, yet always kindly; in his benevolence unostentatious, seeking out the poor unnoticed, and ministering to them in physical and spiritual necessities; and watchful for every opportunity "in season and out of season" to lift man up from his depths and make him what he was designed to be. His piety was an every-day matter, brightening his whole life; and it has been justly said that no one ever obtained from him the impression that religion is a gloomy thing. The malady under which he had suffered for the last five years of his life, was of such a nature as to lead him to expect to die suddenly; and when to

his surprise he found himself called upon to endure intense physical suffering, his cheerfulness never forsook him, and when one of his friends expressed astonishment at it, he said, "We do not believe in long faces; we do not have a gloomy religion in our house." He seemed pleased to know that his friends remembered him; and when it was told him that the Byberry people were making constant inquiries about him, his face brightened as he replied, "Ah, yes; Byberry doesn't forget Dr. James;" and true it was, although eighteen years had passed since he left it. Indeed, it is doubtful if any physician could have a stronger hold upon the affections of his patients. While expressing his perfect willingness to die, still he gave directions that nothing should be left undone to secure his recovery, evidently in the hope that he might yet have still more opportunities for labor. He intimated, however, that in case of his recovery, he should not return to professional labor, adding that "the Master would have other work for him to do." And throughout all his sickness, his complete resignation, his cheerful, happy spirit, his frequent expressions of thanksgiving, and as the last hour approached, his perfect trust and unshaken confidence, were such that it might well be said, as it was said in reference to another, that his apartment seemed "not the chamber of death, but the robing-room of Heaven."

During the last two or three days of his life, it was noticed that the energies which had so long sustained him were gradually giving way, and the vital forces rapidly failing; yet death when it came was almost instantaneous. His children were near his bedside; he repeated the thanksgiving that "as if in contemplation of his complete salvation in Christ" he had so often uttered during the preceding night "Thine be the

glory; Amen and Amen;" his heart suddenly ceased its beating, and the spirit of David James winged its way to its rest.

As we reflect upon the great conflict that is being waged between science and error, between christianity and infidelity, between purity and corruption, we feel that our best and bravest warriors can ill be spared. As we lift up our eyes and look on the fields so vast and so rapidly whitening, and while the cry for laborers goes up to the Lord of the harvest, we realize that now, if ever, David James is needed here. The medical profession, the Church and the world all need him, and more like him. And yet, One who "doeth all things well" has summoned him from the field. The tabernacle of his earthly journey is mingling with the dust of Laurel Hill, and its occupant has gone to higher service and happier scenes, leaving to us who remain the fruits of his faithful toil and the precious legacy of his bright example. "The memory of the just is blessed."—Blessed indeed to those who are ready to learn a lesson and take an example from a life well spent and a work well done.

Tributes to the Memory of Dr. David James

By the Medical Associations of which he was an Honored Member.

Action of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE of HOMŒOPATHY, at its 26th Session, held in Cleveland, O., June 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1873.

On the morning of the fourth day of the Session

THE PRESIDENT, DR. A. E. SMALL, of Chicago, announced that the Secretary had received a telegram announcing the death that morning, at Philadelphia, of Dr. David James, one of the oldest members of the Institute.

DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY, of Philadelphia, addressed the Institute, paying a tribute to the worth of Dr. James as a man and as a physician.

THE PRESIDENT said: "The announcement of the decease of Dr. David James, one of the senior members of this Institute, demands from me a respectful notice. For several years after he became an associate in this body, I enjoyed his acquaintance in professional and social life, and uniformly found him a mild, genial and high-toned christian man. He had an enviable standing in the profession, was considerate, respectful and just in his professional intercourse, and in his death, altho' somewhat ripened in years, we deeply feel his loss, knowing that this Institute, and society in general, has been bereft of one of their most valuable members. We who knew him well many years ago, and when in the prime of life, are reminded that the time is not distant when we too shall be compelled to yield up our bodies to the dust;—and happy will it be for us if, like him who has just left us, we shall lie down to final rest and peace."

DR. DUDLEY then submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted unanimously by a rising vote:—

Whereas, We have just learned with deep regret of the decease, this morning, at his residence in Philadelphia, of David James, M.D., a veteran member of this Institute and one of the earliest and most self-sacrificing champions of homœopathy in America, therefore

Resolved, That we recognize in his death a serious loss alike to the profession and the community, and that we tender to his family our warmest sympathies in their affliction, which has separated from them a loved husband and an honored father.

Action of the PHILADELPHIA COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held at the College building on Thursday, June 19th, the Vice-President, Dr. John C. Morgan, in the chair.

Dr. Morgan stated that the chief object in calling the Society together was, to take action in relation to the decease of Dr. David James, a member of the Society.

DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY presented the following preamble and resolutions as expressive of the feeling of the Society:

WHEREAS, The great Master-Physician has called away his servant David James, M.D., from a life of labor and self-denial to a life of rest and reward, therefore

Resolved, That we regard the loss of our venerable fellow-member as a serious one, both to the medical profession and to the community. Unyielding, yet self-sacrificing, in his advocacy of the truth of homœopathy; kind, yet firm and skillful, as a physician; devoted as a Christian, and faithful as a friend, he combined in himself qualities which endeared him to all as a true man and a true physician.

Resolved, That mourning his loss as professional brethren and friends, we offer our condolence to those who stand towards him in a nearer and more sacred relation, and sympathize with his family who have thus been "divided by the narrow stream" from a loved husband and honored father.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a memorial sketch of the life of the deceased and report at the September meeting of this Society.

DR. DUDLEY said: In presenting these resolutions I cannot but feel that they are entirely inadequate to express the emotions which all of us must feel at the loss of such a man as Dr. James. My knowledge of him goes back to the earliest recollections of my childhood, and from that early time he has been to me physician, preceptor, friend. My boyish conceptions of him made him the impersonation of all that was good and noble in the man, and all that was faithful and learned and skillful in the physician, so that he became my *ideal* of what a physician should be. And the lapse of years and the knowledge of new men and new characters have not served to lower the lofty estimation in which I then held him.

So far as I can now remember, Dr. James must have commenced the practice of homœopathy about 1844 or 1846; accepting the new truths of medicine at the risk of a business prospect, acquired only by long years of faithful toil, he was not long in changing what at first had been an experiment into a brilliant success. He must be regarded as the pioneer of homœopathy in the contiguous portions of Philadelphia, Bucks, and Montgomery Counties, over a territory of perhaps a hundred square miles; and there as here, his good influence is felt to-day, and there as here his death will be sincerely mourned.

THE SECRETARY, DR. R. J. McCLATCHEY, said it had not been his good fortune to have an intimate acquaintance with Dr. David James for so long a period as his friend Dr. Dudley, although he had known him well for several years. He used the term "good fortune" advisedly, for he regarded it as a piece of great good fortune for a young man to have the advantage of such precepts and such an example as were furnished by Dr. James. He could readily under-

stand, too, how a more intimate knowledge of the character of the deceased fellow-member developed a constantly increasing respect and love for him. He had never known any one who had a more abiding faith in the Christian religion, nor who trusted so entirely to the Saviour. As one of his attending physicians, one who saw him in the hours of his greatest distress and suffering—and they were many—it was his pleasure and his privilege to testify to his character as a man and as a Christian. He was truly an example of cheerfulness under suffering—a cheerfulness due to his natural disposition to a great extent, but largely founded, too, upon his religious trust—such as it was rare to witness. Death was to him but the commencement of life, and he bore the over-shadowings of the valley of death as but the gloom which preceded his entrance into the realms of light.

DR. J. C. MORGAN said he had always known Dr. James as an example of Christian piety, and it was a great pleasure to him to hear one of his attending physicians testify that his faith had borne him safely through to the end of life. He thought Dr. James was a man of real worth, and one who was sincerely mourned by those who knew him.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted by a standing vote.

The chair appointed the Secretary and Dr. Dudley a committee to prepare a Memorial of the late Dr. James, to be read before the Society at the September meeting.

At the meeting of the Society held September 11th 1873, the Memorial of Dr. James, prepared in accordance with the instruction of the society, was read by Dr. Dudley. At its conclusion

DR. JACOB JEANES said the Society was much indebted to the committee, not only for their faithful performance of the duties assigned them, but for the preparation of the beautiful tribute to departed worth they had just listened too. To some it might seem that the committee had overstated Dr. James' virtues. He begged to assure them that all that had been said of him was the exact

truth. He knew Dr. James well, and he knew him to be just such a man as the Memorial stated him to be.

Dr. McCLATCHEY said that as a member of the committee to prepare a Memorial of the late Dr. James, it would have been a great pleasure to him to have assisted in depicting the virtues and preserving the memory of so good a man, but that sickness and absence from the city and abstinence from all work had prevented his bearing a part in the preparation of the very beautiful tribute it had afforded the Society so much satisfaction to listen to. He deemed it an act of justice to his colleague, Dr. Dudley, to state that the Memorial was the work of his hand alone.

ACTION OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the Ninth Annual Session of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg, October 1st and 2nd, 1873, the following resolutions on the death of Dr. David James, were presented by Dr. R. J. McClatchey, of Philadelphia, and adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. David James, of Philadelphia, this Society recognizes the loss of one of its oldest and most highly esteemed members.

Resolved, That as an able exponent of Homœopathy, Dr. James has been deservedly held in high esteem, and that his many excellent qualities of head and heart had endeared him to all who shared the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Resolved, That the sympathies of this Society are hereby tendered the bereaved family of the deceased, and that a copy of these proceedings be properly engrossed and forwarded to them.

Pamphlet & Tahn Monthly Oct 1873



JAMES W. BERRY

D. James

JAMES, DAVID BUSHROD

BANQUET TO DR. JAMES

A banquet was given to Dr. D. Bushrod James on Thursday night at the Majestic Hotel by a number of his friends, in honor of his recent election to the governing faculty of Hahnemann Hospital and College.

Among those present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mr. and Mrs. E. G.
S. Caldwell Taulane
Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Mr. and Mrs. Walter
N. Willis B. Develin
Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Mr. and Mrs. W. S.
Watson Bitting
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mr. and Mrs. S. S.
L. James Cline

Phil Press
May 13 1911



JAMES, HENRY H



HENRY H. JAMES, JR.
Detroit Homeopathic College

Horace E. James, Southampton, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical
College of Philadelphia, 1884; aged 72; died, Dec. 11, 1928.



JAMES, ISAAC, M. D., of Bustleton, Pa., was born in Radnor Township, Delaware county, in the same State, in the year 1777.

He received a good plain education. In his thirteenth year, he joined the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church; eight years later, he was licensed to exhort, and two years afterwards to preach. He was ordained in 1806 by Rev. Mr. Asbury, and in 1849 by Bishop Marsh as an elder. In 1785, when he was baptized, the whole membership of the M. E. Church, in the United States, was but 18,000, with only 104 preachers. After a time, he deemed it advisable to study medicine, but, while attending lectures and afterwards all through his career as a practitioner, he continued to preach, once, twice, or oftener every week. His special study in the medical profession has been that of the diseases of women and children. Many years ago, he was led to examine the principles of homœopathy, and after a careful examination with long-continued experiments, he became convinced of the beneficence of the new school; adopted its doctrines in his practice, and has continued a consistent homœopath to the present time. During his life, he has made many changes of residence. He removed from Radnor to Trenton in 1816; from Trenton to Philadelphia in 1826; from Philadelphia to Radnor in 1828; from Radnor to Feasterville, Bucks county, in 1834; from Feasterville to Humeville 1835; from Humeville to Bustleton in 1836; from Bustleton to Holmesburg in 1839; and from that place back to Bustleton in 1852. After practising for a year in the last mentioned place, where he now resides, he retired from active service on account of old age, with the honors of a well spent professional life resting on his brow.

Dr. James was married in early life, and has had nine children, six of whom have attained their majority, while several have become favorably known in the city of Philadelphia. John F. James, for thirty-three years, filled the position of Actuary in the Girard Life Insurance Company until his decease. Thomas P. James was for many years a wholesale druggist in that city, and

is well known in his past connection with the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, being accounted one of the best botanists in the city,—lichens and mosses being his specialty. He now resides in Cambridge. Dr. David James is a prosperous and widely respected homœopathic physician. Samuel N. James, who now lives with his father at Bustleton, was engaged in Philadelphia as a druggist for years. He is a member of the Local College of Pharmacy.

The whole life of Dr. James has been one of extraordinary activity and of great usefulness. His services to the cause of homœopathy, and of the M. E. Church have been of a distinguished character. Among other efforts, it may be mentioned that he started religious worship at Rockland in 1830; at Somerton in 1834, and at Sandyford in 1836. He is now the oldest living Methodist in the world. As a physician, preacher, and politician, he has always been free from conservatism, honest to his convictions, fearless and out-spoken. He possesses remarkably clear judgment and quick perception.

Since his boyhood, Dr. James has kept a full diary, and these old manuscripts contain numberless items of much interest.

Isaac James

ISAAC JAMES, M. D., Born, Jan. 25, 1777—Died, Jan. 22, 1874.

One of the most venerable members of our profession has just passed away just on the verge of a century, and within six days of his 97th birthday. He was esteemed by all who knew him, for his whole object throughout his entire life, was to benefit humanity. He toiled arduously in his active days, not only to relieve suffering, but to improve the hearts of the people, wherever he was called upon to reside and labor. His memory for past events remained remarkably clear, and he was perfectly conscious in his last hours that he was dying, and so informed his medical attendant, Dr. Powell. The editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly* says of him:

"Departed this life at his late residence in Bustleton, Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 22, 1874, the Rev. Isaac James, M. D., in the 97th year of his age.

Dr. Isaac James was born at Radner, Delaware county, Penn., at the "Old Mansion House" the home of his ancestors for three generations. In the spring of 1816, he removed with his immediate family, to South Trenton, N. J., from thence in 1826, to Philadelphia, in 1828 to Radner, and subsequently to the neighborhood of Bustleton, where he resided until the date of his death. He graduated in medicine at the University of New York, in 1825, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in 1844, a few years after that system of medical practice had been adopted by his son, the late Dr. David James.

He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846. Dr. James had the honor of being up to the time of his decease, "the oldest Methodist in the world," having joined that religious body in 1790. He was licensed to preach in 1800, and was, therefore, one of the oldest ministers of that denomination. Dr. James was well and hearty, and in possession of all his faculties up to the age of 94; from that time onward, he gradually failed in health and strength, although he was about the house as usual up to within a few weeks of his death.

He was a man of great activity of mind and body, quick of thought, and of remarkably rapid utterance. He led a useful life as minister to ailments of both the soul and body, long beyond the three-score and ten of the Psalmist, and died full of years and honors. He was buried at Bustleton, on Monday, January 27th, but it is the purpose of his family to remove his remains to the family vault at Radner.

Dr. James had a large family of children—sons and daughters. Of the former, were the late Dr. David James. Thomas P. James, now of Boston, one of the most celebrated botanists in the United States, specially famous for his knowledge of lichens and mosses. The late John F. James, for more than a quarter of a century the Actuary of the Girard Life Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, and Samuel P. James, formerly a druggist of Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac James was the grandfather of Drs. Bushrod W. and John E. James, of Philadelphia."

Am. Hom. Obs. V. XI. p 192

ISAAC JAMES, M.D.

The father of the preceding, the most venerable member of the Institute, and probably the oldest physician of our school in this country, has departed this life since the last meeting of the Institute.

It is rare that our necrological record of a single year includes the names of two such venerable and venerated members of one family, both remarkable alike for their high moral and religious character and their well-founded professional reputation.

The subject of this notice was, like the son after him, a native of Radnor Township, Delaware County, Pa., where a large estate has remained in possession of the family for four or five successive generations. He was born in 1777, about six months after

the declaration of our independence, and died January 22d, 1874, within a few days of the completion of his 97th year.

He received a good plain education in his youth, which he afterwards greatly improved by diligent application of a quick and retentive mind, and a habit of close observation. While still a lad he became deeply impressed on the subject of religion, and at an early age resolved to devote himself to the preaching of the gospel as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this end he was ordained as deacon by the Rev. Mr. Asbury, in 1805, in which office he remained till, forty-three years later, he was advanced by Bishop Morris to the eldership. During all this interval he labored assiduously in the cause to which he was devoted, removing from place to place as opportunities for work and usefulness appeared to present themselves.

As a means of greater benefit to his fellow-men, he commenced the study of medicine, after he had attained to more than forty years of age, and graduated from the medical college in New York in the spring of 1825—the celebrated Dr. Hosack being then dean. The following year he commenced the practice of his newly acquired profession in Philadelphia, where his son David, the subject of the preceding sketch, was at that time pursuing his studies preparatory to the same calling. Having laid a good foundation for his son's success, soon after David's graduation he returned to Radnor with the rest of his family, leaving the city field to his son.

He remained in Radnor many years, actively engaged in practice, but continuing also to exercise his clerical office so far, at least, as to preach two or three times a week.

His son, Dr. David James, had been practicing according to the system of homœopathy several years before it seriously engaged his own attention. Though the principles and methods of the new school were often the subject of playful raillery on his part, he could not but acknowledge that, in the long run, the results were altogether much more favorable than the practice then in vogue could show. The recognition of that fact could only be, to a mind and conscience like his, a step and an incentive to further investigation. The conclusion of his inquiry and his personal trials of different remedies in his practice

was, of course, his thorough conversion to homœopathy, at the age of 67 years.

Both he and his son joined the Institute in the same year, 1846, soon after its organization, and both continued firm and consistent advocates and practitioners from that time onward.

Notwithstanding his advanced years, Dr. James continued in excellent health and in full possession of his faculties till within two or three years of his death. At the age of 94 his health and strength began to fail, but it was only very near the close of his long and useful life that he was confined to his bed or room.

He was a man of strictest integrity and uprightness. Honest and plain-spoken himself, he had an uncompromising hatred of pretence and every kind of sham. While firm and fearless in expressing and defending his own views, he was tolerant of the sincere opinions of those who differed from him.

His religion was of the cheerful kind, which not only brightened and enlivened his own character, but shed its gladdening influence on all around. No man knew better how to give advice without offence, or reproof without acerbity.

Of his large family of children, Dr. David James, the subject of the previous notice, and John F. James, late actuary of the Girard Life, Annuity and Trust Company, are dead. Another son, Thomas P. James, of Boston, is one of the most distinguished of living botanists.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1874.

ISAAC JAMES, M.D.

Departed this life at his late residence in Bustleton, Philadelphia, on Thursday, Jan. 22d, 1874, the Rev. Isaac James, M.D., in the 97th year of his age. Dr. Isaac James was born at Radnor, Delaware County, Penn'a, at the "Old Mansion House," the home of his ancestors for three generations. In the spring of 1816 he removed with his immediate family to South Trenton, N. J., from thence in 1826 to Philadelphia, in 1828 to Radnor and subsequently to the neighborhood of Bustleton, where he resided until the date of his death. He graduated in medicine at the University of New York, in 1825, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in 1844, a few years after that system of medical practice had been adopted by his son, the late Dr. David James. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846. Dr. James had the honor of being up to the time of his decease "the oldest Methodist in the world," having joined that religious body in 1790. He was licensed to preach in 1800, and was therefore one of the oldest ministers of that denomination. Dr. James was well and hearty, and in possession of all his faculties, up to the age of 94. From that time onward he gradually failed in health and strength, although he was about the house as usual up to within a few weeks of his death. He was a man of great activity of mind and body, quick of thought and of remarkably rapid utterance. He led a useful life as minister to the ailments of both soul and body, long beyond the three score and ten of the Psalmist, and died full of years and honors. He was buried

at Bustleton, on Monday, January 27th; but it is the purpose of his family to remove his remains to the family vault at Radnor. Dr. James had a large family of children, sons and daughters; of the former were the late Dr. David James; Thos. P. James, now of Boston, one of the most celebrated Botanists in the United States, specially famous for his knowledge of lichens and mosses; the late John F. James, for more than a quarter of a century the Actuary of the Girard Life, Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia; and Samuel N. James, formerly a druggist of Philadelphia. Dr. Isaac James was the grandfather of Drs. Bushrod W. and John E. James, of Philadelphia.

Mahn Monthly Feb 1874

JAMES, JOHN E.—Was born at Somerton, Philadelphia, January 18, 1844, the youngest son of David and Amanda W. James. His father conducted a very extensive practice at his home, and in 1855 removed to Philadelphia, where he became very widely known for his skill in obstetrics and minor surgery. Dr. John E. James was educated in the public schools, the Philadelphia High School, and Edge Hill Seminary at Princeton, N. J. He began the study of medicine under his father and Dr. James E. Garretson, with the latter he spent two years in a private school of anatomy and attended Jefferson Medical College during the session of 1864-65, and the University of Pennsylvania in 1865-66, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1866, and was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy under Prof. D. Hayes Agnew and served for one year. The following year he took a partial course of lectures at Hahnemann Medical College and then engaged in the active duties of his profession in Philadelphia in partnership with his father, and thus early in his career had the advantages of the counsel and wisdom of a successful physician of large experience. Upon the death of his father in 1873 he succeeded him in practice. In 1876 Dr. James associated himself with the clinical staff of Hahnemann Medical College. In 1877 he was elected Adjunct Professor of Surgery with Prof. J. H. McClelland, and in 1878 Professor of Principles and Clinical Surgery, dividing the Department of Surgery with Dr. Chas. M. Thomas, who was Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology. In June, 1889, upon the resignation of Dr. Thomas from the surgical portion of his chair, Dr. James was given the entire charge of the department as Professor of Surgery. He continued in the Chair of Surgery through the sessions of 1889-90, 90-91, 91-92, 92-93, 93-94, 94-95. In 1895, at his own request, he was transferred to the Chair of Gynecology, which he now holds. From 1887 to 1896 he was Registrar of the College. The Honorary Degree of the College was conferred upon him in 1886. To him belongs much of the present system of clinical instruction at Hahnemann College, which system gives to advanced students more bedside instruction than in any other medical college. For years previous to its erection in 1886 Dr. James was an earnest advocate for modern college and hospital buildings, and when the movement was started to purchase the present site on Broad street he was placed on both the

Building and Finance Committees and continued on them until the buildings were finished. Almost the entire work of Building Committee was entrusted to Dr. A. R. Thomas, the Dean, and Dr. James, requiring very much of their time and attention, which was given most cheerfully, and the present commodious and well adapted buildings are the direct result of their joint labors. He was elected a surgeon to the Hospital in 1878, and still serves in that capacity. In 1866 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and was made a senior in 1891. He joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1867, and served as its President in 1885; has been a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia since its organization in 1866; was one of the originators of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia, served as its Secretary for several years and as its president in 1890; was one of the incorporators of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, organized by the Hahnemann Club in 1877, and was a member of the Board of Managers and one of the surgeons to the Hospital for about ten years, when he resigned because of the demands made upon his time by the work in connection with the College and Hospital. He is consulting surgeon to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital. Dr. James is in active practice and still connected with the Hahnemann College and Hospital. Dr. James has performed some very difficult operations in surgery, among which may be mentioned the successful extirpation of a kidney.

Philadelphia, July 12 1888

My Dear Doctor

Your case Ida Birch
Has Catarrh inflam. of nose & pharynx
a small polypus right nostril with
very thick mucus to which I applied
Long's powder. I was advise trying
the catarrh by local cleansing and
remedies if the polypus does not
go away with that I will remove it.
Iodine water locally by douche or spray
would be useful.

Yours truly
John E. James

Prominent Homœopaths.

DNO. E. JAMES, M.D., was born at Somerton, Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1844, the youngest son of Dr. David James. His father conducted a very extensive practice at his rural home, and in 1855 removed to Philadelphia, where he became widely known for his skill and ability in obstetrics and minor surgery.

Dr. John E. James was educated in the Philadelphia High School and Edge Hill Seminary at Princeton, N. J. He began the study of medicine under his father and Dr. James E. Garretson; with the latter he spent two years in a private school of anatomy, and attended Jefferson Medical College during the session of 1864-65 and the University of Pennsylvania in 1865-66; was graduated with the degree of M. D. from the latter institution in 1866, and was appointed assistant demonstrator of Anatomy under Prof. D. Hayes Agnew and served

for one year. The following year he took a partial course of lectures at Hahnemann Medical College and then engaged in the active duties of his profession in Philadelphia in partnership with his father, and thus early in his career had the advantages of the counsel and wisdom of a successful physician of large experience. Upon the death of his father in 1873, he succeeded him in practice.

In 1876 Dr. James associated himself with the clinical staff of the surgical department of Hahnemann Medical College. In 1877 he was elected adjunct professor of surgery with Prof. J. H. McClelland, and in 1878 professor of principles and clinical surgery, dividing the department of surgery with Dr. Charles M. Thomas, who was professor of operative and clinical surgery and ophthalmology. In June, 1889, upon the resignation of Prof. Thomas from the surgical portion of his chair, Prof. James was given

the entire charge of the department as professor of surgery. The honorary degree of the college was conferred on him in 1866. He was also registrar of the college from 1887 to 1895 when he resigned that office and was transferred from the chair of Surgery to the chair of Gynaecology by his own request. During the prolonged illness of our honored and lamented dean, Prof. A. R. Thomas, Prof. James had to bear the burdens of both offices, which he did in a most acceptable manner.

Prof. James has always taken a deep interest in the prosperity and development of the college, and has been a leader in all movements for raising the standard, and advancing the requirements of a medical education. To him belongs much of the credit for the present system of clinical instruction at Hahnemann College, which system gives to advanced students probably more practical clinical instruction than any other medical college.

For years previous to their erection in 1886, Prof. James was an earnest advocate of modern college and hospital buildings, and when the movement was started to purchase the present site on Broad street, he was placed both on the building and finance committees, and continued on them until the buildings were finished. Almost the entire work of the building committee was committed to Dr. A. R. Thomas and Dr. James, requiring much of their time and attention, which was given most cheerfully, and the present commodious and well-adapted buildings are the direct result of their joint labors. He was elected surgeon to the Hospital in 1878, and served in that capacity till 1895.

In 1866 he became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and was made a senior in 1891. He joined the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania in 1867, and served as its president in 1885; has been a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of

Philadelphia since its organization in 1866; was one of the originators of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia, served as its secretary for several years and its president in 1890; was one of the incorporators of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia organized by the Hahnemann Club in 1877, and was a member of its board of managers and one of the surgeons to the Hospital for ten years when he resigned because of the demands made upon his time by the work in connection with the college and hospital. Since then he has been consulting surgeon to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital.

Hahn Institute Nov 1896

OBITUARY—DR. JOHN EDWIN JAMES.

Dr. John Edwin James, Professor of Gynecology in Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, died suddenly on February 17th, 1910. Dr. James was born at Somerton, Philadelphia, January 18th, 1844. He began his medical education in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1864, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He received his education in homœopathy at the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which institution he received an honorary degree in 1886. In 1877 he was elected adjunct professor of surgery, including all departments, in 1889. In 1895, at his own request he was transferred from the chair of surgery to that of gynecology, which he held to the day of his death. Dr. James was an active member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of numerous local medical societies. He was a consistent and able supporter of the principles of homœopathy and for more than thirty years has given freely of his time and ability to further the interests of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. In spite of his active work as a teacher and physician, Dr. James found time to devote himself largely to charitable and religious movements, and his death will be as great a loss to the community as a whole as it will be to the college and hospital in which he held such a prominent place.

Hahn Monthly July 1911

Obituary.—Dr. John Edwin James, Professor of Gynecology in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, died suddenly on February 17th. Dr. James was born at Somerton, Philadelphia, January 18, 1844. He began his medical education in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1864, and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He received his education in homœopathy at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he received an honorary degree in 1886. In 1877 he was elected adjunct Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College, and Professor of Surgery, including all departments, in 1889. In 1895, at his own request, he was transferred from the chair of surgery to that of gynecology, which he held to the day of his death. Dr. James was an active member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of numerous local medical societies. He was a consistent and able supporter of the principles of homœopathy and for more than thirty years has given freely of his time and ability to further the interests of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. In spite of his active work as a teacher and physician, Dr. James found time to devote himself largely to charitable and religious movements, and his death will be as great a loss to the community as a whole as it will to the college and hospital in which he held such a prominent place.

Resolutions of Respect to Dr. Jno. E. James.—At a recent meeting of the Hahnemann Club a resolution was passed that the following minute be placed on the records of the club:

On Wednesday, February sixteenth, nineteen hundred and ten, one of the founders of this club, Dr. John E. James, was suddenly called from this life to his reward. We, the members of the club, are overwhelmed at or loss. Words fail to express our feelings. We bow in submission while we adopt this minute of appreciation.

Dr. James was a devoted and conscientious physician, a skillful and careful surgeon, a wise counselor, a friend ever ready, a true man.

As a member of the club, he brought out of the storehouse of study and his vast experience, the most practical and useful suggestions and plans. His ideas were workable.

His manner was not only courteous and affable, but cordial and cheery.

While firm to stand for the right as he understood it, he did not needlessly antagonize the person with whom he differed.

The work he did for the college, for the profession and for brother physicians filled a large part of his life.

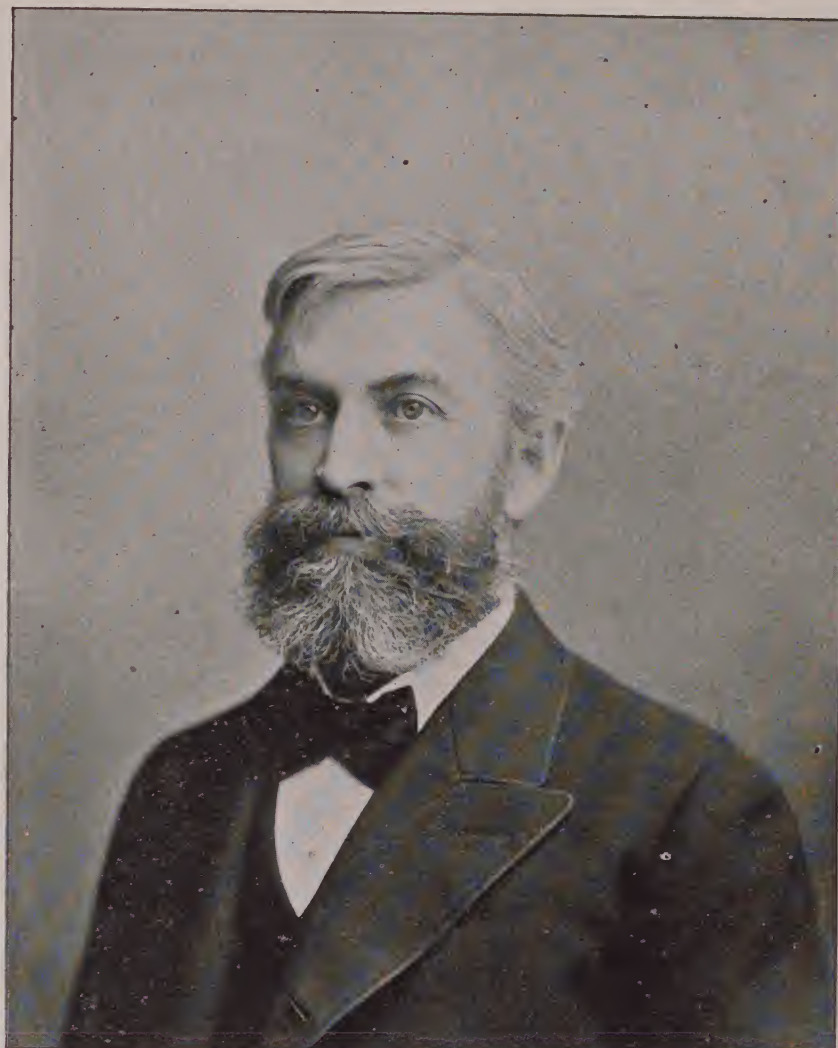
We shall ever remember him as one of our best loved members.

We sincerely sympathize with his family in their great sorrow, and commend them to the All-Father.

C. S. MIDDLETON, *President.*

THOMAS S. DUNNING, *Secretary.*

Hahn Monthly
Mar 1910



JOHN E. JAMES, M. D.



DR. JOHN E. JAMES DIES FROM PARALYSIS

North American
Distinguished Scientist Fatally
Stricken in Court

Room.

Feb 17 1910

WAS THERE AS WITNESS



DR. JOHN EDWIN JAMES

After testifying in an accident case in Common Pleas Court, No. 5, yesterday, Dr. James was stricken with paralysis and died at the Hahnemann Hospital. He was chief gynecologist at the Hahnemann, and was a trustee of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Stricken with paralysis after he had testified in an accident case in Common Pleas Court No. 5 at noon yesterday, Dr. John Edwin James, 66 years old, of 1521 Arch street, chief gynecologist at the Hahnemann Hospital and a prominent

member of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died two hours later. While Dr. James suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis several weeks ago, he had apparently recovered, and prior to noon yesterday appeared to be in good health.

Dr. James was called as a witness in the case of W. Henry Sutton, a lawyer, of Haverford, who sued the Pennsylvania Railroad for damages, claiming that he was seriously injured by falling on an icy step of a car in Broad Street Station on January 26, 1904.

He had just finished testifying as to the condition of Sutton when the lawyer was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital, and he was about to resume his seat in the body of the courtroom when he keeled over. Court officers went to his assistance, taking him to an adjoining room. Later he was removed to the Hahnemann Hospital, where he died. His son, Dr. John Edwin James, Jr., was at his bedside when the end came.

Out of respect for the doctor court was adjourned for an hour. When the case ended the jury awarded Attorney Sutton \$2000 damages.

Dr. James' Career.

Dr. James was born in Somerton, January 18, 1844. His parents were descended from members of the Society of Friends. He was graduated from the Central High School and later took special courses in Edgehill Seminary, Princeton, N. J.

His medical education began with study under the preceptorship of his father, Dr. David James, and Dr. James E. Garrettson, in whose private anatomical school he spent two years. In 1864-65 he was a student of the Jefferson Medical College, and the following year he took the degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Studying homeopathy in the Hahnemann Medical College, he received an honorary degree in 1886.

For thirty-five years Dr. James filled an important place in the work of the Hahnemann Medical College. In 1888 he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy. He was elected adjunct professor of surgery in 1877, and the following year was made professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery. At his own request, in 1895, he was transferred to the chair of gynecology, which he held at the time of his death.

Dr. James was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1866, and of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the state of Pennsylvania since 1867. He was one of the charter members of the Hahnemann Club, organized in 1873.

Prominent in Church Work.

A life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. James held many positions of responsibility and honor in that denomination. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Green Street Church, and for the last eight years served as a trustee of the Arch Street Church.

As one of the founders of the Laymen's Association, he was active in getting equal representation in the general conference, to which body he was elected lay representative for three sessions. He was a member of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the City Mission and Church Extension Society and other church organizations.

In 1875 Dr. James married Miss Eleanor R. Sinn. Mrs. James and three children survive: Mrs. Eleanor A. James Ross, of New York; Dr. John Edwin James, Jr., and Miss Florence W. James, of this city.

Dr. James was the family physician of Bishop Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in the Hahnemann Hospital more than a week ago. In Bishop Foss' illness Dr. James was in constant attendance at his bedside.

Dr. James was a charter member and the senior pastmaster of Mount Horeb Lodge, No. 528, P. and A. M. He took an active interest in Masonic affairs for nearly forty years, and was one of the most respected members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Dr. John E. James

It is a great grief to us that one of our consulting surgeons, Dr. John E. James, who has been with us from the beginning, should have been called away by death. He was a member of the Hahnemann Club when talk of a Children's Hospital began among them, and he was one of the founders of this Hospital. For years he was the active surgeon.

Dr. James came from a family of physicians. He was born in 1844, at Somerton, of Quaker stock, and came as a boy with his father, Dr. David James, to Philadelphia to live. He was educated in the public schools here, and studied medicine, under his father's preceptorship, at Jefferson College, and later at the University, where he graduated in 1866.

He early became prominent in the homœopathic profession, and in 1877 became adjunct professor of surgery at Hahnemann Medical College. Since that time he has been connected with the college, as registrar for nine years during the reorganization and building of the new college and hospital, and as professor, first of surgery, and then of gynecology, holding the latter chair at his death.

From the first, he was a trusted and prosperous physician, and, when

he began special surgical work, his care and skill brought him success.

In the sick room, he was cheerful, hopeful, helpful, quick to decide, and ready for emergencies.

He was a man of convictions and was ready to stand up for his views, but he did not needlessly antagonize those with whom he differed.

Dr. James was a religious man. Converted as a boy of twelve, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and remained a working member thereof until his death, filling positions of trust and confidence in the local church, and in the wider councils of the church at large.

Dr. James was a broad gauge man and filled a large place in the Church, the college, the profession. The work he did in these various relations filled a large part of his life.

He was a true and helpful friend, and we shall miss him as one well-beloved.

THOS. S. DUNNING

Children's Home Hospital
Phila. March 1910

OUR HOSPITAL MESSENGER

DR. JOHN E. JAMES, professor of gynecology in Hahnemann College, died suddenly on Feb. 16, following a stroke of paralysis, with which he was smitten while giving testimony in Common Pleas Court No. 5. Dr. James would have fallen had not an attendant supported him. He became unconscious, and was carried to the Judges' private room, then hurried to Hahnemann Hospital, where he died at 2.30 o'clock. He was 69 years old.

Doctor James was born in Somerton, Philadelphia, January 18, 1844, and came of a family that won distinction in literary pursuits and medicine. His father was one of the leading physicians of the homœopathic school in his day. The son entered Jefferson Medical College after being graduated from the Philadelphia High School, then received his degree in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1866.

After a course at Hahnemann College, Doctor James was appointed on the hospital staff of that institution in 1876, and succeeded to the chair of gynecology in 1895. He contributed largely to the literature of the Hahnemann School of Medicine, and his books had a wide circulation.

He was a member of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the most prominent laymen in the denomination in Pennsylvania. He not only represented the Philadelphia Conference in the General Conference, the lawmaking body of the church, but was a member of various boards that brought him in contact with leaders of the Church from all parts of the world. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Dr. James was a Senior in the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society of which he was President in 1885. He was a life long member of the County Society, joining it in 1866, when it was but a small organization.

N Am J1 Hom Mar 1910

JAMES.—2d inst., ELEANOR R., widow
of John E. James, M. D. Relatives and
friends invited to services residence, 118 S.
19th st., Mon., 1 P. M. Interment private.
JONES.—31st ult., LEVI A., husband of Mary
P. Jones and son of Thomas T. and Mary
Jones. Relatives

4

JAMES, JOHN E

RENALOTOMY—SUCCESS OF A DIFFICULT OPERATION
AT HAHNEMANN COLLEGE.

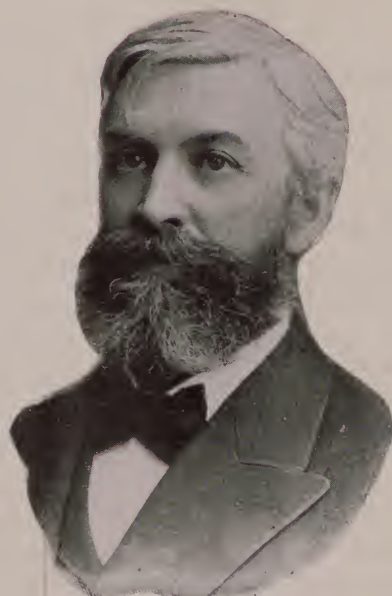
The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of January 9, reports:

There was recently performed at the Homeopathic Hospital attached to Hahnemann College a rare and difficult operation, which, as the physicians at that institution state, has never before been attempted in the same way in this city. William Hyers, aged thirteen, has just left the institution for his home, at Tom's river, N. J., after having been relieved of a degenerated kidney, the left, by renalotomy, the treatment of his case having resulted, it is claimed, in a radical cure.

The operator was Professor J. E. James, M. D., who, by this brilliant achievement, has not only added materially to his own reputation and to that of the institution, but also many years to the life of the patient. The sufferer was under ether for forty minutes, and the actual operation extended over twenty minutes.

It was at first supposed that there was stone in the kidney, and the operator's object was to reach and remove it, but examination showed that a degenerated condition of the entire organ was such that its removal was absolutely necessary. The etherization was unavoidably so protracted that the patient came near losing his life from its effects during the progress of the operation. Fatal consequences, however, were happily averted, and the impaired organ once removed, the lad's recovery was extremely satisfactory, both from its steady progress and its rapidity.

There were also, of course, apprehensions that pyæmia might cause an unfavorable turn, as it did in a recent case at the Jefferson after the operation had been performed with entire success; but the patient, unlike poor Bernstein, was endowed with a very considerable share of vitality, and only on one day during the subsequent treatment did his pulse rise above one hundred. During the remainder of the time there were, it is true, some fluctuations from a feverish to a normal condition of the system, but the final result is highly gratifying to the friends of Dr. James and of the institution, and also, it may be presumed, to the patient himself.



JOHN E. JAMES, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA.

Gift for Hahnemann Hospital

A sum of \$5,000 has been given for the maternity building of Hahnemann Hospital, through Dr. John E. James, professor of gynaecology at Hahnemann Medical College. Doctor James said yesterday the gift had been made with the understanding that the name of the donor should not be made known. The money will be used to furnish the wing, which is 15th st., above Race.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND HOSPITAL

College Department

HERBERT L. NORTHROP, M. D., DEAN
GEORGE R. MATTICE, SECRETARY

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 18th, 1910.

Dear Doctor:-

The Faculty and teachers of Hahnemann College will attend the funeral of the late Dr. John E. James at his residence #1521 Arch St., on Saturday next at 2 P. M. The Faculty earnestly request that all teachers be present.

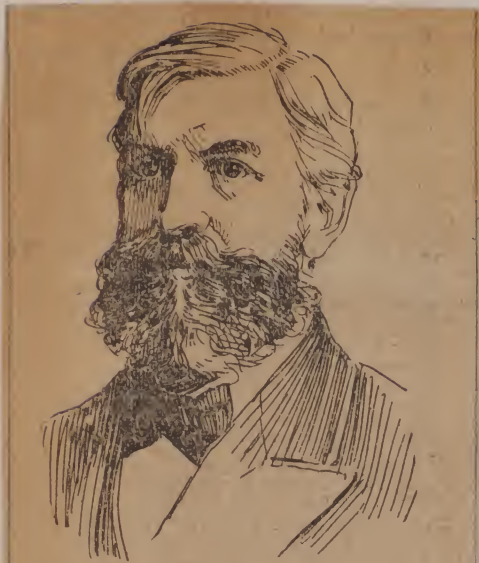
The regular work of the college will be resumed on Monday, Feb. 21st., at 9 A. M.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Northrop
Dean.

Pastors, and in fact of having been elected entirely by the quarterly conferences.

1795
Ledger



DR. J. E. JAMES.

forgetful ones establishing their identity before the Committee on Credentials. Among the names of the delegates called was that of Miss Kate McCoy, who had been chosen to represent the laity of the Mount Pleasant Church, but any trouble which might have been caused by bringing up "the woman question" in this concrete form was avoided by the failure of the delegate in question to appear.

As it was anticipated that the resolutions would be the principal business of the day next to the election of delegates to the General Conference, it was decided that resolutions submitted should be read and submitted to the committee without debate. The first one in was a declaration by J. H. Fisher, an old-time opponent of the woman side of the General Conference delegate dispute, to the effect that it would be of doubtful expediency to admit the women to the General Conference, and a request that the delegates from this Conference should advocate the indefinite postponement of the proposition. Dr. James offered resolutions in favor of equal lay representation in the annual conferences, of giving the pastoral charges a voice in the appointment of Pastors, and in favor of having stewards elected entirely by the quarterly conferences.

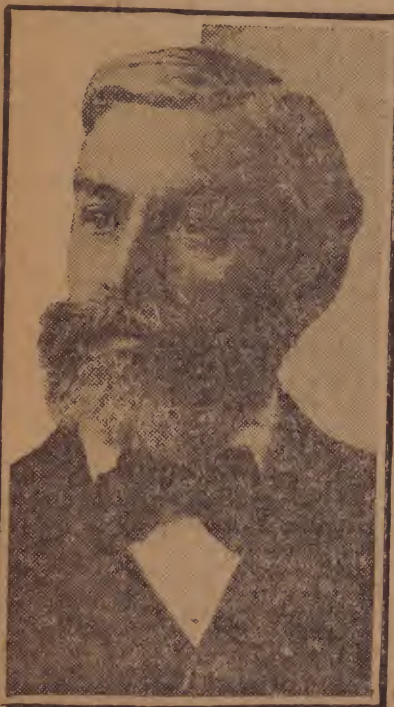
1895
Ledger

DR. JOHN JAMES STRICKEN IN COURT

Dr. John E. James, 1521 Arch st., chief gynaecologist at the Hahnemann Hospital and one of the most prominent physicians in the city was stricken with paralysis while testifying in Common Pleas Court No. 5. He was a witness in a damage suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dr. James was taken to the Hahnemann Hospital, where, it was said, his condition was very serious. Dr. James had been in poor health because of the strain incident to his care of Bishop Foss, who died recently.

Evening Bulletin Feb 17 1910

press Feb 17 1910



THE LATE DR. JOHN E. JAMES

One of the city's leading homeopaths and chief gynecologist at the Hahnemann Hospital, who was stricken with paralysis yesterday when testifying in court and who died a few hours later.

DR. JOHN E. JAMES

DIES SUDDENLY

Stricken with Paralysis When Testifying on Witness Stand in Railroad Case.

PHYSICIAN OF PROMINENCE

When offering expert testimony in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Dr. John E. James, Sr., 1521 Arch Street, chief gynecologist of the Hahnemann Hospital and an authority widely recognized in his field of medical science, was seized with a paralytic stroke and died a few hours later.

The physician's sudden seizure came dramatically. Just as he finished his description on the witness stand of the condition of W. Henry Sutton, of Haverford, who is suing the Pennsylvania Railroad for injuries received several years ago, he staggered and fell unconscious. He was removed to the anteroom and then taken to the Hahnemann Hospital, where his death occurred.

No immediate notification of her husband's illness was sent to Mrs. James, as she herself has been ill for several weeks and it was feared that a sudden summons might prove too much for her. The son, Dr. Edwin James, Jr., was sent for, however, and remained at the bedside until his father's death.

Dr. James was in constant attendance during the last illness of Bishop Foss, who died recently at the hospital, also from paralysis. The strain of the long hours of watching by the bedside of his dying friend is thought in some measure to have been responsible for Dr. James' seizure.

DEATHS OF A DAY

Ledger Feb 17 1910



Photograph by Gutekunst.

DR. JOHN E. JAMES

He was professor of gynecology in Hahnemann College and a leader in the institution. He was a leading layman in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JAMES DIES SUDDENLY

Professor of Gynecology in Hahnemann Stricken While in Court.

Dr. John E. James, professor of gynecology in Hahnemann College, died yesterday afternoon, following a stroke of paralysis, with which he was smitten while giving testimony in Common Pleas Court No. 5.

While describing the nature of the injuries sustained by ex-Senator William Henry Sutton, whose suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad was being heard, Doctor James was seized with a fit of vomiting. He would have fallen had not an attendant supported him, but he soon became unconscious, and was carried to the Judges' private room, then hurried to Hahnemann Hospital, where he died at 2:30 o'clock. He was 69 years old.

Doctor James was born in Somerton, in this city, January 18, 1844, and came of a family that won distinction in literary pursuits and medicine. His father was one of the leading physicians of the homeo-

pathic school in his day. The son entered Jefferson Medical College after being graduated from the Philadelphia High School, then received his degree in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1866.

After a course at Hahnemann College, Doctor James was appointed on the hospital staff of that institution in 1876, and succeeded to the chair of gynecology in 1895. He contributed largely to the literature of the Hahnemann School of Medicine, and his books had a wide circulation.

He was a member of the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the most prominent laymen in the denomination in Pennsylvania. He not only represented the Philadelphia Conference in the General Conference, the lawmaking body of the church, but was a member of various boards that brought him in contact with leaders of the Church from all parts of the world.

He is survived by a widow and two children.

JAMES.—16th inst., JOHN E. JAMES, M. D. Services Sat., 2 P. M., residence, 1525 Arch st. Interment strictly private.



OBITUARIES

John E. James, M. D., died suddenly from cerebral hæmorrhage at his home in Philadelphia, February 17th, and thus the Institute adds another to its already long roll of Seniors who have "gone before" since the last meeting.

Dr. James was born January 18, 1844, at Somerton, Philadelphia. His parents were Welsh and members of the Society of Friends. He had his literary education from the Philadelphia public and High Schools and from Edgerton Seminary, Princeton. When twenty years old he entered Jefferson Medical College, having already had two years' work under the preceptorship of his father, Dr. David James, and in the anatomical school of Dr. James F. Garrettson. Spending one year at Jefferson, he went the next to the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1866. He was immediately appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University under the late D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., then professor in that department. Within a few years, however, he investigated Homœopathy and was won over to its practice. He was elected adjunct Professor of Surgery in Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1877 and ever since has been a powerful factor there. His advance was rapid, including election as Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in 1878, Professor of General Surgery in 1889 and, at his own request, in 1895, Professor on Gynecology, a chair he held at the time of his death.

In 1886, the college had conferred upon him an honorary degree and in 1887 he began a nine years' service as Registrar, resigning in 1896, as the burdens of his practice and college work became greater.

Such, in brief, is the life history of a man whose work has left its indelible mark on the history of our school. He was not an ostentatious man, rather the opposite, quiet, perhaps diffident, but none the less a man whose impress was left when he chose, in society meetings or elsewhere, to make known his opinions. He was active in all that pertained to the uplift of the profession of which he was a part. He became a member of the Institute in 1866, even while he was yet on the teaching staff of the University. He attended the sessions of the Institute with great regularity, always ready to do his full part in advancing its interests. He was a member of the Surgical and Gynecological Association of the Institute and was more often than not represented on its program.

He was a member, also, of state, county and local organizations, bringing to each and all his enthusiasm and the knowledge gained through a wide and varied experience.

Following him in his beloved profession, as he followed his father, is a son, who bears his father's full name and gives promise for the future. So his name will be continued while the deeds of his life have made their mark which the coming years may not deface.

Jl Am Inst Hom Apr 1910

JAMES, JOHN EDWIN

JOHN EDWIN JAMES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, professor of gynecology in Hahnemann Medical College since 1895, and a part of the teaching corps of that institution for almost thirty years, is a native of Somerton, Philadelphia, born January 18, 1844, son of David James and Amanda Worthington, his wife. The Jameses of the line under consideration here are of remote Welsh origin, many successive generations of the family having lived in America; and they also were of the Society of Friends, as were the Worthingtons, Dr. James' ancestors on the maternal side. The American ancestor of the James family bought from William Penn the tract of land known as Radnor township, which was located near Phila-

delphia. Dr. James himself was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, the Central High School, and also took special courses of study in Edgehill Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey. His medical education was equally if not more thorough, and began with study under the preceptorship of his father Dr. David James, and Dr. James E. Garrettson, in whose private anatomical school he spent two full years. During the years 1864-1865 he attended upon the courses of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the sessions of 1865-1866 in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he took the degree in 1866. His education in the homœopathic branches of medicine was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, whose honorary degree he holds by conferment in 1886. For nearly forty years Dr. James has been a successful practitioner of medicine in Philadelphia, and for nearly thirty years he also has



John Edwin James, M. D.

been an important part of the life of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. His career as instructor in medical branches began in 1866, with appointment as assistant demonstrator of anatomy under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and continued one year. He was elected adjunct professor of surgery, Hahnemann Medical College, in 1877; professor of principles of surgery and clinical surgery in 1878; professor of surgery including all departments in 1889. In 1895, at his own request, he was transferred from the chair of surgery to that of gynecology, which he still holds. In 1887 he was elected registrar of the college and served in that capacity until 1896, when he resigned. His minor appointments include that of surgeon to

Hahnemann Hospital, 1878; gynecologist to same 1895; surgeon to Children's Homœopathic Hospital on its organization in 1877, and since 1895 has been consulting surgeon to that institution. He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1866, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, since 1866, of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania since 1867, and of the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia since its organization in 1873. In 1875 Dr. James married Eleanor R. Sinn, who has borne him three children: Eleanor A. James Ross, John Edwin James, Jr., M. D., and Florence W. James.

King Vol IV

JAMES, JOHN EDWIN, JR



JAMES, RICHARD M



May 27/69

Knottville Warren Co Tenn

Dear Sir

I thank you for notice & was much pleased
with the arrangement. I should like to be
with you at the Meeting. But it is impossible
I have sold my possessions here & must
look out another. I am a full believer
in Homeopathy & have practiced it for 13
years. I have been an Old School Doctor
for several years before I became a reformer
in fact. The old school system will soon
be dead in need to rise no more. Homeopathy
& shall take the lead it is the only true
system of Medicine. I should like to
give you my Homeopathic course if I
had time. I have performed some
big cures here. I was able to cure
one Missouri river or at Des Moines
your the committee shall soon hear
from your friend in the true cause of
Homeopathy

I wish the American committee to the Boston
I hope your Meeting may be for
the promotion of West India
I can do any thing in relation to helping your
and willing to do all in my power
for the good Cause

Hope you success in all your undertakings
for the promotion of the cause
Yours with respect
Richard M. James

a good man by the name of King
Resides in Fairfield New York
I am thankful

I shall remain here until 1 July
If any thing new comes up send
the report)

JAMES, ROBERT G



Portage City Wis
May 24th 1867

Dr Sirs

We acknowledge the
receipt of your circular &
send you our names & address
in full, viz.

Robt. James. M. D.

Dr Edwin C. Maine.

alias

Dr Maine & James

Portage City Wisconsin

JAMES, WALTER M., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in the city of brotherly love in the year 1849.

His education, from childhood until he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, in the year 1869, was obtained in the city of his birth.

He has practiced homœopathy ever since his graduation. For fifteen years he was a student and assistant in the office of the late Dr. Lippe, and it was his old preceptors earnest wish that he should succeed him in his practice.

Dr. James has earnestly and conscientiously followed in the footsteps of his master and friend. For seven years the doctor has been the editor of *The Homœopathic Physician*—a journal founded and maintained by Dr. Lippe.

It was with difficulty that the editor of the Cyclopædia obtained these few facts about one of our most industrious and modest men.

WOULDN'T LET HIM ACT AS INSPECTOR

Dr. Walter M. James Gets Injunction Against Eighth Ward Machine Officials.

On October 27 last Dr. Walter M. James, of 1231 Locust street, was appointed by the Common Pleas Court as minority inspector in the Eighth division of the Eighth ward to fill a vacancy. Dr. James presented himself at the polling place yesterday morning, but he was not permitted to act. A petition was at once prepared by former Judge Gordon and Lawyer Harry A. Mackey, who hunted up Judge McCarthy, and he consented to hold a session of the Quarter Sessions Court to hear the matter.

The petition recited the appointment of Dr. James, and stated that when the petitioner presented himself at the regular polling place, northeast corner Broad and Locust streets, he found that the judge of election, Louis Riegert, had already sworn in another person as inspector, and Dr. James was not allowed to exercise the duties of his office.

After hearing these facts Judge McCarthy ordered "that Louis Riegert, judge of the Eighth division, of the Eighth ward, and all other election officers of said division are required to allow the petitioner, Walter M. James, to act as minority inspector in said division at the election of November 6, 1900, and are enjoined from interfering with the said Walter M. James as inspector."

Phila Times. Nov 2 1900

DR. WALTER M. JAMES

Prominent Homeopathist and Identified With Civic and Political Reforms.

Dr. Walter M. James, a prominent physician, who for years has been foremost in the practice of homeopathy and identified with civic movements and reform politics, died suddenly at his home, 1231 Locust street, last night. He was 65 years old, and had been in failing health for the last four years.

Doctor James received his early education in private schools of this city and entered the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College, which later became Hahnemann College. He began the practice of homeopathy under Dr. Adolph Lippe. He married Henrietta Potter, daughter of the late Henry Potter, a well-known merchant, who survives him. His great - great - great - grandfather, Samuel Hazel, was one of the first Mayors of Philadelphia. One of the greatest known Quaker preachers of the Colonial period, Thomas Chalkley James, was also an ancestor of Doctor James.

As an active church worker, Doctor James was a member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 8th street above Spruce. He was also a member of the Germantown Homeopathy Club, the Art Club, the Historical Society, the Oxford Club, the Franklin Institute, the Penn Club and the American Historical Society.

Ineq. Feb 25 1915

Published in Feb 25 1915



DR. WALTER M. JAMES
A distinguished homeopathic physician,
who died last night at his office, 1231
Locust st.

(Photograph by Gutekunst.)

DR. WALTER M. JAMES DIES

Ajax of Homeopathy, A Man of Diversified Talents, Succumbs to Stomach Trouble

Dr. Walter Montgomery James, known among his associates in the medical profession as "The Ajax of Homeopathy," died of stomach trouble and complications last night at his office, 1231 Locust st.

He had been ill intermittently for four years, and was seriously stricken in his office a month ago. His wife, who lives in the old Louis Bonaparte mansion, at 260 S. 9th st., was summoned and she, with a nurse, was in almost constant attendance upon Dr. James until his death.

Dr. James had a wonderful collection of drugs and medicines. His office contains a huge old-fashioned bureau which is filled with hundreds of small bottles. Each bottle contains medicines which are nearly priceless.

Dr. James was one of the few physicians who use stenography with their profession. He made stenographic notes as his patients described their ailments. He used to sit up night after night with Dr. Adolph Lipps and other noted physicians and surgeons and made stenographic notes of their discussions so he could study them.

During the campaign of the William Penn party in 1909 he was among those who were spirited away by political opponents and detained at station houses in the outlying sections of the city. He was "kidnapped" on election day. His wife ap-

pealed to former Mayor Reyburn and had her husband released.

Dr. James was born in Philadelphia March 22, 1849. He was a son of George S. James. His mother's maiden name was Reed. Dr. James was a direct descendant of several of the oldest families of this city. His great-great-great-grandfather, Samuel Hasell, was one of the first Mayors of Philadelphia. Dr. James was also a lineal descendant of Abel James, a leading merchant during the colonial period. Abel James was a member of the merchant firm of James & Drinker.

Thomas Chalkley, one of the greatest Quaker preachers of the original thirteen colonies who conducted services at the famous Chalkley Hall in 1699, was also an ancestor of Dr. James.

Dr. James attended a private school and then entered the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College, which later merged into what is now Hahnemann College. He was graduated in 1869. For a time he was associated with Dr. Lippe, one of the pioneers in homeopathy.

OFFICE OF WALTER M. JAMES, M. D.,
1125 SPRUCE STREET.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20th 1891.

Dear Dr. Bradford;

The enclosed kind documents speak for themselves: the

Please copy what you wish from them and return the originals to me. the

Fraternally

Walter M. James.

Ph.
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at

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1231 Locust St.
Phila., Dec. 20/96.

Dear Dr. Bradford:
Your kind
note received and the
photographs.

I shall be very
happy to look at the
pictures. I will be at
home any afternoon
except Christmas and
Sunday at my usual
office hours, three to
five. Four o'clock
is a very good hour
to certainly find me
at home. Very Sincerely
Walter M. James

MRS. JAMES HOTLY DENOUNCES DEEDS OF THE POLICEMEN

Telegraph Nov 09

Wife of Physician Arrested at
Polls Strongly Voices Her
Indignation.

ONLY ONE DECENT MAN
IN DISTRICT, SHE SAYS

Officials Permit All Kinds of Dis-
order to Pass Unnoticed,
She Declares.

TIME WOMEN HAD VOTE

Although resting on the action which the attorneys of the Committee of Seventy will take, the ire of Dr. Walter M. James and his wife, of No. 260 South Ninth street, has not abated one whit over the arrest of Dr. James on Tuesday, when as a watcher at the polls in the 8th division of the 8th ward he was twice taken into custody by a negro policeman and for the first time saw the interior of a prison cell.

Yesterday Mrs. James, owing to the illness of her husband, who suffered greatly both in mind and body from the treatment accorded him, visited City Hall to enter her protest against the outrage. Mrs. James was unsuccessful in seeing Mayor Reyburn, but to one of the Mayor's secretaries she made a statement, which is to be given to him today.

Attorneys for the Committee of Seventy, who have secured from Dr. James an account of what took place, have thought the evidence so good for a test case of corrupt election methods that they will bring it to a speedy trial and prosecute the participants, both for this case and others.

Worn out by her efforts yesterday, Mrs. James was suffering from a sick headache this morning, but notwithstanding this she consented to be seen and talk about the indignities her husband suffered.

Today was the day fixed for the hearing to be granted Dr. James on the first charge preferred by Black, the colored policeman, and he arose early and attended the court of Magistrate Rooney, at Fifteenth and Locust streets. There was no witness or complainant there to prosecute Dr. James and the Magistrate held him in his own recognizance for a hearing one week from today.

Seated in the reception room of their quaint, old-fashioned home, the fittings and furnishings of which would arouse the enthusiasm of those who go in for the antique, the physician and his wife stated in plain terms their disgust and indignation at the political methods employed. Mrs. James was decidedly more vehement than her husband, but he acquiesced in the statements of his wife, as she told of the way in which things happen in the 8th ward.

Both the actions of the police at the polls and all over in the district were attacked, and Mrs. James, who is never at a loss for a word, complained bitterly of the way her husband was used.

JUST ONE DECENT MAN.

"There is just one decent policeman in this district and that is Officer Page," said Mrs. James, "and for the remainder I cannot say a good word. For over a decade Dr. James has been a watcher at the polls, always fighting to have a clean ballot, and in such a position he was at his post of duty on election day. Without any legitimate reason he was taken in custody by a colored policeman and locked up in a cell. A cell, and he an honest, clean, respectable citizen, known all over Philadelphia, and against whom nothing can be said.

"I want to tell you that the police of this district are positively the most careless, insulting set of officials that exist

in the city today. If I telephone to the station house complaining of fights and other things unmentionable, they tell me to throw hot water on the fighters and others, and then I suppose I would be arrested for doing it. They refuse to act on any complaint that I make to them and permit all kinds of disorder to pass unnoticed. Only recently a free-for-all fight occurred right here, openly on the street, in which five men were badly beaten up and lay bleeding and unconscious around the pavement. No arrests were made, although the police were informed of the case.

"Last December Dr. James was very ill, and I scarcely expected to see him live until Christmas, and since then his health has not been what it should, and on Tuesday when he spoke of going to the polls to take up his regular work as a watcher, to help Philadelphia have clean politics and decent elections, I protested and told him he should stay at home, but he persisted, and just think of the way he was used.

"Then see how the police tried to hide where he had been taken when I went after them. While I do not say that I got him out, yet I think I helped. I think I frightened them a little, and why shouldn't they be? To arrest a man with

Dr. James' ancestry, a man so well known and whose record is above reproach.

"I tell you it's time something is done. To be able to vote now it is almost necessary to have the militia out, and for each voter to go protected, so he can save himself, if he wants to vote decently.

"When a decent American citizen, who stands always for justice and the right, and who lives as does Dr. James, cannot go to the polls and vote as the dictates of his mind direct him, then I am in favor of giving women the right to vote to bring about the change that is necessary to have decent election laws and elections.

"And why are such things permitted and how do they become permissible? Because our young men have no occupations. They sit around their clubs and discuss matters, and go to Europe and have a good time when they should be at home and industriously engaged. If they are so indolent and will not take the proper care and exercise the necessary amount of jurisdiction over public affairs, then I say it is time that the women had a chance. Let them try things awhile and see what a change may be effected."

DR. JAMES WILL WAIT.

Questioned as to what he intended to do in the matter of prosecutions, Dr. James said:—

"I have not fully decided just what I shall do. For the time at least I shall wait and see what the attorneys of the Committee of Seventy do. They have interrogated me, and secured an account of all that took place, and they claim that they will push the prosecution. If I see that they do not take prompt action, then I may do something myself. The matter won't stop until things are righted.

"This morning when I answered to my name before Magistrate Rooney at the Fifteenth and Locust streets station house there was no witness against me, but I was not released. I was held in my own recognizance for a further hearing a week from today. While there I heard testimony in a case of a Penn party worker who was used more vilely than I was, and I heard one policeman swear to evidence which was contradicted by another officer, and both on the one case."

Asked if she intended to do anything farther today, Mrs. James replied that she would not call upon the Mayor. "I left a statement with his secretary yesterday, and today I shall not call on Mayor Keyburn, but will call the secretary on the telephone and ask if the document has been given to him. I may make other calls in reference to this case, but have not decided yet where or to whom they will be."

Attorneys of the Committee of Seventy, when seen this morning, stated that the case of Dr. James would be pushed and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. "It was undoubtedly a case of unwarranted brutality," said a leading lawyer engaged in the work, "and as soon as we secure the corroborative evidence the suit will be brought to trial. There are other cases against the Election Board in this division, and they will be arrested on other charges in addition to the case of Dr. James."

"Just how many prosecutions we shall make has not been determined upon. At first I thought there were at least forty thousand, but now I am inclined to believe that they will reach at least sixty thousand and possibly more. Instances of assistance and other evidence to warrant action. One thing we shall do, we shall bring enough cases to prove to the city of Philadelphia the rottenness of the present election laws, and then when the time comes to make changes in the elec-

tions, which will arrive in a couple of years, we shall know how to proceed, and what sections of the laws need amending.

"I do not anticipate any more arrests to be made this week, for it requires time to sift out the evidence and ascertain if it is worth while bothering with. There are thousands and thousands of complaints that are being investigated, and those that are found to be creditable ones are being run down for the necessary witnesses."

"Is there sufficient money at your command to cover the expenses of this work of prosecuting alleged election frauds?" was asked.

"Plenty of it," was the reply. "We have men public-spirited enough to give liberally and all that we shall want."

DOCTOR TELLS COURT HOW THUGS OF GANG BEAT HIM

*Walter M. James, Penn Party Worker, Testifies Against Three
Election Officers and Three 'Handy Men'*

THE STORY of how organization thuggery triumphed in the 8th division of the Eighth Ward at the last November election was told in Quarter Sessions Court No. 3 yesterday, when Dr. Walter M. James, of 1231 Locust street, who was beaten and then thrown into a cell by tools of the organization, appeared against three election officers and three "handy men" who are charged with conspiracy to falsely imprison him.

Dr. James was a Penn party watcher in the division, and when he objected to "floaters" being allowed to vote he was subjected to all sorts of indignities, which finally culminated in his arrest. The election officers charged with conspiracy to get him out of the way so that the illegal voting could go on unhindered are John McKinley, judge of election; Robert Craig, a negro, majority inspector, and Morris Colbert, Jr., minority inspector. The "handy men" who are charged with assisting in the proceedings are John J. Keffer, Philip Carlin and Robert Black, a negro.

The polling place of the 8th division is in Chancellor street, near Fifteenth street. The division includes the Bellevue-Stratford, the St. James, and the homes of prominent residents of Locust and Spruce streets. Among the witnesses for the prosecution were Caldwell H. Biddle, of 1503 Locust street; John Cadwalader, Jr., Dr. Ward Brinton, Richard S. Hunter. All of the defendants were represented by Daniel Shearn, a member of the Legislature. Assistant District Attorney Joseph H. Taulane represented the commonwealth.

Doctor Is Threatened.

Dr. James testified that he was waiting for the polling place to be opened when Keffer and Carlin approached him. Keffer, assuming a threatening position, said: "You did me up in 1905, but I will do you up now." Carlin, the doctor said, advised Keffer to "beat his head off."

As soon as the polls were opened, Dr. James said he suggested to McKinley, the judge of election, that some of the specimen ballots should be preserved and used after the polls were closed, so as to facilitate the work of computing the vote. McKinley, he said, thought this was a good idea.

"When I started to open the packages," Dr. James said, "Black rushed in with a policeman and demanded that I should be arrested for 'interfering with the election officers.' The policeman refused to make the arrest."

This incident passed, and in a short time many voters came into the polling place. A number of them were strangers to him, Dr. James said, and in several instances he heard Keffer tell the men what names to use for the occasion and where to say they lived.

"I took out a memorandum book," the doctor testified, "and made a note of each case of this kind, but the men were lining up so rapidly that it was impossible for me to note all the names."

To further confuse me, one of the men suddenly raised a cry of 'bedbugs' and began running about the booth.

"Men jumped over the table, and one of them used an iron rod to strike the ballot-box, creating more noise and confusion. In the midst of the turmoil the fraudulent votes were cast."

After this died down, it was testified, a negro boldly advanced on Dr. James and snatched his notebook from his hand. While he was struggling for its possession, he said, Black brought in a policeman for the second time and had him arrested.

Taken to Police Station.

He was taken to the police station at Fifteenth and Locust streets, where the lieutenant and sergeant refused to tell him what charge had been preferred against him. After being confined in a cell for a short time he was ordered to get into the patrol wagon, and was then transferred to the station at Third and De Lancey streets.

The police at both station houses refused to allow him to communicate with his friends, and it was not until noon that his wife finally learned of his predicament and had him released. While he was being shoved through the crowd at the polling place he was jostled and struck by organization thugs. As a result of his treatment he was confined to bed for a week following the election.

Dr. James was not the only Penn party watcher put out of the way by the organization. Samuel E. Wilson, a negro, was arrested at the same polling place because he objected to the organization's methods. He was confined in the Third and De Lancey streets station until 9 o'clock in the night. Shern tried to have Wilson's testimony stricken out, but the court allowed it to go on the record.

John Cadwalader, Jr., testified that Daniel Holzman, of the St. James Hotel, a qualified elector in the division, had been refused a ballot when he appeared to vote. Investigation showed that his name had already been voted on.

The defense will open this morning.

Bulletin Nov 4 1909

To Base Warrant For His Arrest on Election Affidavit

Declares Husband Was Treated Cruelly by "Unscrupulous
Minions" After Being Dragged From Polls
Twice on Election Day

SWEARS TO SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS
BEFORE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BODY

Her Breast Covered With Patriotic Badges, She Cries That
Her Family Name Has Been Besmirched
and Some One Must Suffer

Declaring that her family pride had been outraged and her husband's civic rights trampled upon by "unscrupulous minions" of "an upstart mayor," the wife of Dr. Walter M. James, a widely known physician, of 1231 Locust street, who, as a Penn party watcher in the Eighth ward, was twice arrested at the polls on election day, appeared before Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, today and made affidavit on which, she announced later, will be based warrants for the arrest of several of Philadelphia's public officials.

It is likely, she said, that Mayor Reyburn will be among the number to be prosecuted because of the indignity the physician suffered at the time of his incarceration in the prison cell.

Mrs. James visited Mr. Foss' office at noon. She was pale, with repressed emotion, and her breast, covered with badges indicating her membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames and kindred organizations, heaved as she told her story.

In her affidavits Mrs. James charges that the physician was unlawfully arrested, that he was doing his duty at the polls as an election officer and attempting to prevent fraudulent voting.

She accused Lieutenant Steck, of the Fifteenth and Locust streets station, with open breach of the Shern

law because of his orders to police of that district to work about the polls while the voting was going on. After being sworn she wanted to accuse Lieutenant Steck of kidnapping for the part he played in transferring, without notice, the arrested doctor from the Fifteenth and Locust streets station to a cell at Third and De Lancey streets, but was advised not to.

Scores Mayor's Minions.

"Mr. James' rights as an American citizen have been trampled upon and unjustly," she said, "and I don't propose to forget it. Shall a man in whose veins flows the blood of the vallant men and women who came here

with William Penn and founded this great city, be shut up in a prison cell by the minions of an upstart mayor? Shall I, his wife, while he is ill as a result of his treatment, stand idly by?

"No, I am going after the persons who are responsible. I shall visit the mayor and put it up to him. I shall request the punishment of Lieutenant Steck and the others who dared to arrest an innocent man.

Steck Grinned at Her.

"The first I knew of the affair was when my servants aroused me at 8 o'clock in the morning with news that my husband had been hurt and had passed the house in a patrol wagon. I rushed to the Fifteenth and Locust streets station where persons told me he had been taken. Lieutenant Steck grinned and said he couldn't do anything for me. I got friends to help me and we learned the doctor had been taken to Third and DeLancey streets.

There the house sergeant would not allow me to see Dr. James, but while another prisoner, an intoxicated man, was being taken to the cell room I slipped by the turnkey and saw my poor husband. He had fainted and was outstretched on a bench. Later on in the day I secured a release order from Magistrate Gorman and he was allowed to go. Like a true American, he went back to his duty at the polls, back to the battle which his conscience told him was right, and, because he had the temerity to challenge a voter, he was arrested for a second time by Robert Black, a negro policeman, and taken to prison again. They didn't let him out this time until after the polls had closed.

... Office of ...

The Homœopathic Physician,

A Monthly Journal of Medical Science,

1125 SPRUCE STREET,

WALTER M. JAMES, M. D.,
EDITOR.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1892 ^{to} 1891.

Dear Dr. Bradford:

I have made
a diligent search for Haynes's
circular for which you
write, but I regret not
being able to find it.

So I have written him
a personal letter asking
for a copy. If I get
it, I will send it to you
without delay.

Very sincerely,
Walter M. James

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11

OFFICE OF
THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE,

1125 SPRUCE STREET,

WALTER M. JAMES, M.D.

EDITOR.

Philadelphia, Oct. 16th 1891.

Dear Dr. Bradford:

Yours

of 14th rec'd.

I think with you
that the Investigator died
in the birth. I suppose
you know that it has had
two or three births and
the same number of deaths
(of course), in the last twenty-
five years.

Some copies of it
were sent as exchanges
to this office not more
than five years ago.

Enclose a letter

from Dr. Preston.

Please return it to
me when you have no
further use for it.

Yours Fraternally,

Walter M. James.

P.S. I remember Dr. Horace
Evans very well. He was
a bright fellow. He handi-
capped himself however by
marrying too early, a young
lady who had lost her
sight. Did you know that?
I always felt sorry for him
& for his little wife. But
I never knew where he was
until I saw this announce-
ment of the Investigator.

Yours W.M.J.

4

North American
**ELECTION OUTRAGE
CARRIED TO MAYOR
BY WIFE OF VICTIM**

Nov 5 1909

**Dr. Walter James Ar-
rested on Charge of
Negro Gangster.**

THROWN IN CELL

**Penn Party Watcher Sub-
jected to Many Insults
at the Polls.**

Decorated with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Walter M. James, wife of the invalid physician who was arrested in the Eighth Ward last Tuesday, because he insisted on an honest election, yesterday carried her grievance to City Hall.

She called to see Mayor Reyburn and to demand of him, as head of the city government, that the outrage perpetrated on her husband be punished.

She did not see Mayor Reyburn, for although it was mid-afternoon, he had not returned from his luncheon. But she announced afterward that her demand will be pressed so that justice will be done or the responsibility for the injury to her husband be placed on the proper person.

"The Mayor appoints his assistants," she said. "He appointed Director Clay, and he is responsible for Assistant Superintendent of Police O'Leary. The men who were under them were guilty of a gross injustice to my husband, and the matter will not be permitted to rest.

"If an honest man, descended from a long line of honest men, can be kidnapped by the police and hidden for hours from his friends, for no cause whatever, it is time the people of this city realize the situation.

"I want this matter published. I want the public to know, from what has been done in one case, what may be expected in others. I want to see if the Mayor is willing to take upon himself the onus of the crimes which are done under the direction of those whom he has appointed. And I will not rest."

Was Penn Party Watcher.

Mrs. James took upon herself the mission of justice because Dr. James since Tuesday has been indisposed. The insults and unwarranted treatment he received have had a pronounced effect upon a man who is no longer young. He was seen at the old house at 260 South Ninth street last night, where his family has lived for more than 100 years. His story, while not unique, is illustrative of the methods adopted by the police under the directions of Clay and O'Leary, by which the elec-

tion of Samuel P. Rotan and other organization candidates was effected.

Dr. James is a descendant of one of the oldest families in this city. His wife also is descended from patriots. She is a member of the Colonial Dames, of the D. A. R. and of other patriotic societies. Her husband is a prominent physician, and has an unblemished record as an honest and respected citizen.

He has never been accused of any violation of the law, and last Tuesday he saw for the first time the inside of a prison cell. He was arrested at the instance of a half-caste negro overseer of election, Robert Black, at the 8th division polling place in the Eighth Ward.

Dr. James is not a politician. He is merely an honest man, who believes in the sacredness of the ballot. For fifteen years he has been practicing from 1231 Locust street, and for fifteen years he has been interested in honest political administration. He has never been accused of fraud. Even when he was arrested Tuesday no charge was entered against him.

He regards the protection of the ballot as a duty which has descended to him as part of the heritage of his colonial ancestors. He has the courage to stand by his convictions.

Dr. James was appointed a watcher for the William Penn party, and early Tuesday morning he went to the polling place. The voting had hardly begun before Black began to abuse him. At 7.20 o'clock the physician challenged a man who he knew had no right to vote in the division. Instantly Black ordered his arrest, and he was taken to the Fifteenth and Locust streets station.

Hidden by the Police.

But more than his arrest was desired. The organization workers at the polling place and the police in the district knew that it would be a matter of minutes only before friends would obtain his release. A few minutes after his arrival at the Fifteenth and Locust streets station he was put into a patrol wagon and taken to the Third and De Lancey streets station. There he was put in a cell. Requests that he might notify his friends by telephone were refused.

In making this disposition of him the police had calculated wisely for their purpose. Within fifteen minutes after the arrest Mrs. James was notified. Indignant, she threw on a cloak and hurried to the station where he first had

been taken.

"I asked the sergeant," she said yesterday, "where my husband had been taken. He said he did not know. I asked where the lieutenant in charge was, and he said he was out at some of the polling places in the ward. Every question I asked to find out where they had spirited the doctor, the sergeant refused to answer. He smiled at my distress.

"I called up Director Clay and told him his police had kidnaped my husband. I did not ask him anything. I simply served warning that they must restore him to me. I then communicated with the Penn party headquarters, and lawyers from there went to City Hall. They went direct to 'Tim' O'Leary and demanded to know the whereabouts of the doctor, and finally O'Leary picked up the telephone and ordered that he be released."

Wife Obtains Release.

Dr. James told the story of how his release had been effected.

"No opportunity was given me to send word of my arrest to my friends. At the Third and Delancey streets station a Pole was brought in who had been terribly beaten by the police. He was searched and manhandled about the place and finally thrown into a cell. A young lawyer was with him, who protested against the rough treatment given his client. The sergeant told him to 'shut up' or they would arrest him, also.

When the lawyer stepped back he came near me, and I asked that he notify my wife. Later she found me, and the first view she ever had of a prison cell was

with me behind the bars."

After his release had been obtained, Dr. James returned to the polling place, determined to continue his duty as watcher. He protested at several irregularities permitted by the election board, but was not listened to. Black, the overseer, ruled the poll, and had the police close at hand to aid him. Dr. James sat down finally and in shorthand made a note of every irregularity taking place.

In the afternoon a negro who did not belong in the division entered the place, and made an unsuccessful effort to grasp the doctor's notebook. Just before the polls closed another negro came in, and, grabbing the book, ran away with it. The physician followed until he was out of breath, and then returned to the polling place. He was met at the door by Black.

"Dr. James," said the half-caste, "you have been raising a disturbance all afternoon. I'm tired of it, and I'm going to have you arrested."

Then he ordered a policeman at the door to take the physician to the station house a second time. So unwarranted was the order that even the policeman protested. At this stage John J. Keffer, the division leader, entered the place.

"What are you doing?" he asked the policeman. When told that he was arresting Dr. James, Keffer ordered him to release his prisoner.

"I say arrest that man," ordered Black.

"No," ordered Keffer, "you had better withdraw your charge."

This was the end of the trouble, but in the hours when he was not in the police station Dr. James was forced to submit to continual insults and slurs by

the half-black. "Liar," was one of the commonest of the epithets applied to him.

It was this series of events which led Mrs. James, while her husband was in his room at home, to go to City Hall. Prior to her visit to Reyburn's office she went to the rooms of Cyrus D. Foss, secretary of the Civil Service Reform League, in the Weightman Building, where she made a statement of the activity of the police and the absence of Lieutenant Steck from the station house.

Thuggery to be Probed.

"I want it understood," she said last night, "that I have every respect for the office of Mayor. I do not approve of persons who call the Mayor names. I believe his position should be respected. But I went to see whether he would permit officers of the law to abuse their position under him.

"At his office I was told that the Mayor had not returned from lunch. It was suggested that I see the director of public safety, but I declined the suggestion."

The complete evidence on the arrest of Dr. James has been presented to the Committee of Seventy, which has announced its intention of probing the frauds and thuggery at the election. The legal action which is to be taken by Dr. James will depend upon the recommendation of the committee.

The experience of Dr. James was similar to that of half a hundred Penn Party watchers at different polling places in the lower wards. Kidnapping of men by removal from one station to another was a common practice.

After thirty-six hours in jail, John

Mooney, a former policeman of the Third and De Lancey streets station, was released from Moyamensing yesterday afternoon when friends paid his fine. The treatment accorded Mooney was typical of the methods adopted by thugs employed by the organization in Magistrate Carey's Fifth Ward.

Mooney was walking along the street early Tuesday morning, when he was arrested. Across the street he saw Magistrate Carey standing with Policeman "Dick" Murray. Carey said something to Murray, and the latter hurried toward Mooney. When he reached him he swung his club and struck the former policeman on the head.

When Mooney appeared in Carey's court Wednesday morning his lawyer

asked the magistrate to be lenient. Carey sent the prisoner to jail for thirty days in default of his fine.

Relatives of Alfred Bunting, who lives at Sixtieth street and Kingsessing avenue, fear that he may have been harmed by the police. He is an independent voter, and left his home Tuesday morning for the polls. He has not been seen since then.

NOV 5 1910

SIX MEN ARRESTED IN THUG DIVISION OF 8TH WARD FOR FRAUD

North Amer Nov 1909

Dr. James, Victim of Gang
at Election, is the
Accuser.

THE VOTE WAS QUEER

Phil Carlin, of Salter Alibi and
Other Fame, a
Defendant.

Accused of conspiring to bring about a fraudulent election, members of the election board in the 8th division of "Buck" Devlin's Eighth Ward, and two organization followers, were arrested on warrants sworn out by the Committee of Seventy, yesterday, and will have hearings before Magistrate Eisenbrown, at 10.30 o'clock this morning.

The information on which the charges were made was furnished by Dr. Walter

M. James, of 1231 Locust street, the elderly physician who was arrested while serving as a William Penn watcher because he stood in the way of fraud. The story of the manner in which Dr. James was "sent to Siberia" by the police and hidden from his friends until his wife found him at the Third and De Lancey streets station is all fresh in the minds of the public. Dr. James is now under bail imposed by an organization magistrate on a trumped-up charge.

The defendants in yesterday's prosecutions include John J. Keffer, Phil J. Carlin, John McGinley, of 226 Watts street, judge of election; Robert Craig, 1220 St. James street, and Morris Colbert, of 1204 St. James street, inspectors; and Robert Black, of 1222 St. James street, organization overseer.

New Charges Made.

Black is the negro who ordered the police to arrest Dr. James, who is one of the most prominent men in medical ranks in the city, and who comes of an old and honored family. The charge on which this arrest was made was "interfering with an election."

Conspiracy to prevent a free election, and to destroy the secrecy of the ballot by granting voters permission to have "assistance" are included in the general charge. There is also a new charge which has not appeared in any other of the Committee of Seventy fraud prosecutions to date. This is, that persons were obtained to cast ballots in place of legally qualified voters, and that the election officers knowingly permitted them to vote.

Keffer is Devlin's lieutenant in the 8th division. He lives at 200 South Twelfth street, and several times in the last few years he has appeared as defendant in cases involving election fraud and assault. Something more than a year ago he had an altercation with an independent watcher at the polls, and striking him cut his finger.

The slight wound became infected and blood poisoning set in. He nearly lost the arm.

Carlin is Salter Alibi Man.

Carlin is one of those who bore testimony in favor of Sam Salter in the notorious ballot-box stuffing case a few years ago. Since then he has been known to his friends as "Alibi" Carlin. More than eighteen months ago he obtained a provisional appointment as inspector in the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries at a salary of \$1000 a year.

Four times he took the civil service examination for the position, and the last time he passed. Those who know his determined nature say he would have taken the examination twenty times, if necessary, to pass. He lives, as the police know, in the place which is conducted on the upper floors of the building at 1220 Walnut street. "Buck" Devlin furnished \$500 bail before Magistrate Rooney, for each of the defendants to appear at the hearing this morning.

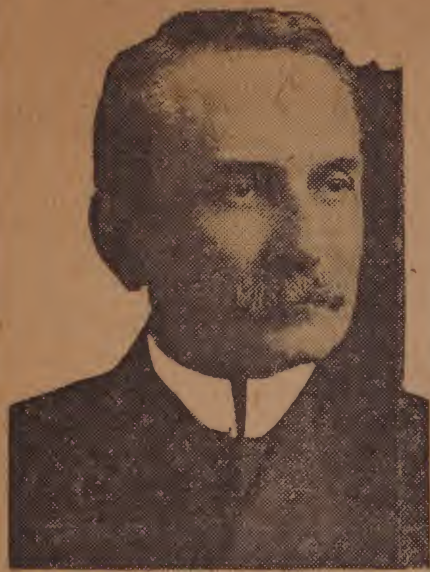


DOCTOR KIDNAPPED BY THE POLICE AND HIS CHAMPION

Dr. Walter M. James, of 1231 Locust street, a descendant of one of the oldest families in the city, was locked in a cell like a common criminal last Tuesday because he insisted on an honest election. Mrs. James yesterday went in person to City Hall to demand justice from Mayor Reyburn for the outrage. The case of the prominent physician is being investigated by the Committee of Seventy.

THE EVENING BELL

Feb 25 1915



DR. WALTER M. JAMES
A distinguished homeopathic physician,
who died last night at his office, 1231
Locust st.
(Photograph by Gutekunst.)

DR. WALTER M. JAMES DIES

Ajax of Homeopathy, A Man of Di-
versified Talents, Succumbs to
Stomach Trouble

Dr. Walter Montgomery James, known
among his associates in the medical pro-
fession as "The Ajax of Homeopathy,"
died of stomach trouble and complications
last night at his office, 1231 Locust st.

Funeral services will be held at 2
o'clock Saturday afternoon in St. An-
drew's Protestant Church, 8th and Spruce
sts. Interment will be in Laurel Hill
Cemetery.

He had been ill intermittently for four
years, and was seriously stricken in his
office a month ago. His wife, who lives
in the old Joseph Bonaparte mansion, at
209 S. 9th st., was summoned and she,
with a nurse, was in almost constant at-
tendance upon Dr. James until his death.

Dr. James had a wonderful collection
of drugs and medicines. His office con-
tains a huge old-fashioned bureau which
is filled with hundreds of small bottles.
Each bottle contains medicines which are
nearly priceless.

Dr. James was one of the few physi-
cians who use stenography with their pro-
fession. He made stenographic notes as
his patients described their ailments. He
used to sit up night after night with Dr.
Adolph Lippe and other noted physicians
and surgeons and made stenographic notes
of their discussions so he could study
them.

During the campaign of the William
Penn party in 1909 he was among those
who were spirited away by political op-
ponents and detained at station houses in
the outlying sections of the city. He was
"kidnapped" on election day. His wife ap-
pealed to former Mayor Reyburn and had
her husband released.

Dr. James was born in Philadelphia
March 22, 1849. He was a son of George
S. James. His mother's maiden name was
Reed. Dr. James was a direct descendant
of several of the oldest families of this
city. His great-great-great-grandfather,
Samuel Hasell, was one of the first May-
ors of Philadelphia. Dr. James was also
a lineal descendant of Abel James, a
leading merchant during the colonial per-
iod. Abel James was a member of the
merchant firm of James & Drinker.

Dr. James attended a private school
and then entered the Pennsylvania Ho-
meopathic Medical College, which later
merged into what is now Hahnemann Col-
lege. He was graduated in 1869. For a
time he was associated with Dr. Lippe,
one of the pioneers in homeopathy.

In 1880 Dr. James founded the "Ho-
meopathic Physicians' Journal," and
edited it for many years. He married
Mrs. B. S. Guerrero, a widow, eighteen
years ago. Mrs. Guerrero was, before her
first marriage, Miss Henrietta Potter, a
daughter of the late Henry C. Potter,
a widely known merchant. Mrs. James
has two children by her first marriage,
Lorenzo H. C. Guerrero, who is consul
in this city for Nicaragua, and Mrs. J.
C. Lord, New York.

Dr. James was a member of the Ger-
mantown Homeopathic Club, Oxford
Club, Art Club, Historical Society, Penn
Club, Franklin Institute and the Ameri-
can Historical Society. He was also an
active member of St. Andrew's Episco-
pal Church, 8th st. above Spruce.

Dr. James was a mining engineer and
a chemist, as well as a physician.

JAMES.—On February 24, 1915, WALTER
M. JAMES, M. D., aged 65 years. Funeral
services at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal
Church, 8th street above Spruce, on Saturday,
February 27, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

PHYSICIAN DIES WHEN RECOVERY SEEMS SURE

Dr. Walter M. James, Descendant
of Early Phila. Mayor, Suc-
cumbs Suddenly

n. American
SCION OF AN OLD FAMILY

Feb 25 1915

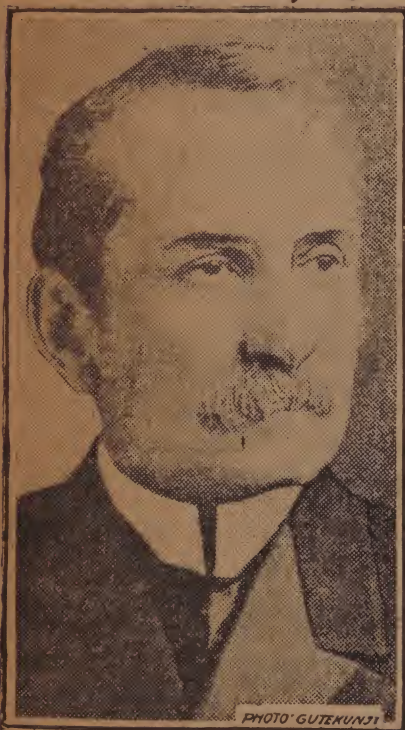


PHOTO GUTZKUNZ

THE LATE DR. W. M. JAMES

Doctor James, who was one of the leading homeopathic physicians in the city, died suddenly last night at his home, 1231 Locust street. His great-great-grandfather, Samuel Hazel, was one of the first mayors of Philadelphia.

Dr. Walter M. James, one of Philadelphia's leading homeopathic physicians, died suddenly at his home, 1231 Locust street, last night. He was 65 years old.

Doctor James had been in poor health for the last four years. Until one month ago he conducted his extensive practice. Subsequently his condition became so serious that those attending him found it necessary to order him to his bed.

He hovered between life and death for three weeks. On Monday, however, he had recuperated sufficiently to permit his being about. All familiar with his condition looked for his speedy recovery.

Last night, shortly before 8 o'clock, while waiting for his dinner he was seized with a sudden attack of his old ailment. He had those near him communicate with his wife. Mrs. James arrived a few minutes before he died.

Doctor James was a direct descendant of several of the oldest families of this city. His great-great-grandfather, Samuel Hazel, was one of the first mayors of Philadelphia. He was also a lineal descendant of Abel James, a leading merchant during the colonial period. He was a member of the merchant firm James & Drinker. These two men were placed under arrest by General Vinton during the revolutionary war.

Thomas Chalkley James, one of the greatest known Quaker preachers of the original thirteen colonies who conducted services at the famous Chalkley Hall, 1639, was also an ancestor of Dr. James.

Doctor James attended a private school and then entered the Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College, which later merged into what is now Hahnemann College. He was graduated in 1869. For a time he was associated with Dr. Adolph Lippe, one of the pioneers in homeopathy.

He married Henrietta Potter, daughter of the late Henry Potter, a widely known merchant. She survives him.

Doctor James was a staunch and devoted adherent of reform politics. In 1909, while engaged as a Penn party worker, he was kidnaped by a number of eighth ward Republican organization workers and after being taken to an outlying section, placed in a cell on a charge upon which he was later vindicated by a grand jury.

Doctor James was a member of the Germantown Homeopathy Club, Oxford Club, Art Club, Historical Society, Penn Club, Franklin Institute and the American Historical Society. He was also an active member of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Eighth street above Spruce.

Services for Dr. James.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighth above Spruce street, for Dr. Walter Montgomery James, a great-great-grandson of Samuel Hazel, Mayor of Philadelphia more than a century and a half ago. Rev. J. J. Joyce Moore, rector of the church, will conduct the services. Interment will be at Old Laurel Hill Cemetery. Dr. James, who was a homeopathic physician of the old school and founder of the Homeopathic Physicians' Journal, died suddenly Wednesday night in his office at 1231 Locust street, in his sixty-seventh year.

Telegraph Feb 27 1915

Press man 7/19/15

PHYSICIAN IN WILL CARES FOR HORSE

Dr. James Sets Apart Sum for
Animal's Maintenance—Ex-
empt from Work.

Dr. Walter Montgomery James, who died suddenly in his office, 1231 Locust Street, on February 24, in his will, admitted to probate yesterday before Register of Wills Sheehan, stipulated that under "no circumstances, consideration or excuse shall any person having or claiming relationship to me through either my father or mother ever inherit or acquire any of my property." He further directed that from his estate consisting of \$800 in personal property, a sufficient sum should be set apart to maintain his horse, Timothy, exempt from all work during the rest of his life.

Dr. James, who was the great-great-grandson of Samuel Hasell, Mayor of this city in 1733, 1732 and 1740, lived at 260 South Ninth Street, the house occupied by Joseph Bonaparte while in this city. He was the founder of the "Homeopathic Physicians' Journal" and was an expert mining engineer and chemist as well as homeopathic physician.

Dr. James' horse is to be kept either on the stock farm of Stevenson Crothers at Chestnut Hill, or the Robert W. Ryers Home for Indigent Horses. What remained of his estate he left to his wife, Henrietta Potter James, who is named as executrix, and is directed to make a gift to the decedent's daughter, Mary Agnes Lord.

JAMES, WILMER

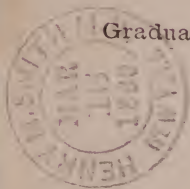
Name in full

✓ Wilmer James

P. O. Address in full

Newville. Cumberland. Co. Pa

Graduate (~~Licentiate~~) of



Homoeopathic College
of
Pennsylvania



Mr James
Newville
Pa

JANNEY, EDGAR

EDGAR JANNEY, M.D.,

Of Washington, D. C., attended the session of the Institute held in Atlantic City in 1891, and was elected to membership. He was the son of Aquila and Maria W. Janney, and was born in Loudon county, Va., January 18, 1853. After attending the public schools in his native place, he removed to Washington, D. C., in 1872, and taught for two years in the public schools of the district, took a competitive examination, and received an appointment in the Treasury Department, and while thus engaged began the study of medicine, and graduated from the Medical Department of Howard University in Washington in 1882. He afterward attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom in 1883. After holding the appointment of physician for the poor of the District of Columbia for a year, he was a member of the staff of the Washington Homœopathic Hospital for several years, which position he was obliged to relinquish on account of ill-health. He was connected with the Homœopathic Dispensary, and lectured in the Training School for Nurses. He was a member of the Homœopathic Society of the District of Columbia, the National Society of Electro-Therapeutics, and the National Geographical Society. In 1876 he married Mary Brown McPherson, a niece and adopted daughter of the late Dr. Caroline Brown Winslow, of Washington. He died January 3, 1898, leaving a widow and two daughters.

a. I. H. 1898

462 Louisiana Ave.,
Washington, D.C.
June 3rd 1898.

JUN 4 1898

Henry M. Smith, M.D.
#288 St. Nicholas Ave.
New York City

Dear Sir:

Your letter to Dr. Warren Dunsen, M.D., so far as relates to Dr. Edgar Janney, has been turned over to me for reply. - Briefly stated the facts are these:

Edgar Janney, M.D., son of Aquila and Maria W. Janney, was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, Jan'y 15th 1853, and attended private schools in that County.

In 1872 he moved to Washington D.C. and taught in the Public Schools of the District of Columbia for about two years. While thus engaged he took a competitive examination by means of which he received an appointment in the Treasury Department - While employed with Treasury Department he began the study of medicine and graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard University (Washington) in 1882. He then went to Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and graduated therefrom in 1883. He was appointed as Physician for the poor of the District of Columbia resigned after one year's service.

For many years Dr Janney was a member of the
hospital staff of the Homeopathic Hospital at
Washington, but was forced to resign because of the
press of his professional duties, & his failing health.
He lectured to the nurses at the training school,
was connected with the ~~Free~~ Dispensary.

In 1876 he married Mary Brown McPherson,
a niece and adopted daughter of Dr Caroline
Brown Winslow of Washington, D.C., one of the
pioneer women physicians of the country.
He left his wife and two daughters surviving him.

Dr Janney was at the time of his death which
occurred June 3rd 1898, a member of the following institutions
and societies in all of which he had taken an active interest:
Homeopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia,
American Institute of Homeopathy,
The National Society of Electro-Therapists,
The National Geographical Society.

Dr Janney had established a large &
lucrative practice, and held to a peculiar degree
the esteem and confidence of his associates
and was loved and respected by a large circle
of friends and patients.

Very respectfully,
Gordon Miller

JANNEY, ~~EDWARD~~ OLIVER EDWARD

OLIVER EDWARD JANNEY, Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Washington, D. C., March 8, 1856, the son of Henry and Hannah R. Janney, both members of the Society of Friends, and whose ancestors were Friends for many generations. Dr. Janney is the youngest of eight children. His early education was acquired at home, and at the age of fourteen he entered the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, studying there in the winter and working on the farm during the summer months. He spent one winter in a private school in Baltimore conducted by Mr. Eli M. Lamb. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in a Baltimore drug store, remaining there six years. During that period he studied pharmacy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1879 with the degree of Ph. G. After two years of study in the University of Maryland, he received the degree of M. D., and one year later (1882) he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, receiving a prize of fifty dollars for his work on insanity. He then returned to Baltimore, and has since been in practice in that city. On the organization of a homœopathic hospital, and later of a college in Baltimore, Dr. Janney became one of the incorporators and a member of the faculty, professor of diseases of children and orthopedic surgery. In 1900 this department was relinquished to others, and he became professor of practice, retaining clinical work in the department of diseases of children. He is a member and ex-president of the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Janney is the author of many valuable medical writings. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and is interested in religious

and reform movements, assisting by personal effort, voice and pen. He is chairman of the Friends' General Conference and president of the American Purity Alliance. In 1885 he married Anne B. Webb of Philadelphia. They have two daughters.

King Vol 1V



Edward O. Janning M.D.
Barto

JARED, C B

Dr. C. B. Jared, Hahn. '05, and a lecturer in Hahnemann College, died yesterday at his home in Chicago. The doctor has been ill for over a year, but recently was greatly improved and had resumed his practice. He was 52 years old, and was born in Paris, Ill. The doctor taught school for over twenty-six years before beginning the study of medicine. He is survived by a widow and three sons, one of whom is a student in Hahnemann. The body was taken to Vermillion, Ill., for burial.

Clinique April 1909

JARVIS, CHARLES E



CHAS. E. JARVIS, M. D.,
London, Ont.

JAYNE, DE WITT C



2 IN. 1898 DE WITT CLINTON JAYNE, M.D.,

Of Florida, N. Y., was elected a member of the Institute at its session in New York, in 1867, becoming thereby a senior in 1892. Dr. Jayne was the last but one of eight children of Stephen Jayne, and was born in Florida, N. Y., April 6, 1817, being of the third generation of his family who lived there. His early education was received in the academies at Goshen and Montgomery, in the same county. In 1834 he began the study of medicine with our late associate, Dr. Samuel B. Barlow, then living in Florida, who was one of the early followers of Hahnemann in this country. Dr. Jayne graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1839, and began the practice of his profession in his native town, where he was very successful, and acquired a great reputation throughout the county as a diagnostician. Soon overwork began to tell, and in time a cough developed which he was unable to cure, and for which he consulted his old preceptor, who had removed to New York, and was practising Homœopathy. Although prejudiced against the new method of practice, he implicitly followed Dr. Barlow's directions, and was rewarded by returning health. His personal experience for one of his thought and fairness was sufficient to overcome his former prejudice, and led him to investigate for himself the teachings of Hahnemann, which he soon adopted. He married, December 24, 1849, Augusta, daughter of Edwin P. Seward, of Florida. They had no children. Dr. Jayne died November 12, 1897, his wife surviv-

JAYNE, DE WITT C.

De Witt C Jayne

Seldom does death leave
so deep a wound, so wide
spread a bereavement and
so universally a sense of
personal loss in a commu-
nity, as has been occasioned
by the demise of De Witt C.
Jayne, which occurred
at his late residence
in Florida on Tuesday
night Nov 9th at 10.30.

Dr Jayne was of the
third generation of his
family who lived in
Florida, his Grandfather
Samuel and his father

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JAYNE, DE WITT C.

Stephen² preceding him.

He was also the last
but one of a family
of eight children.

De Witt Clinton
Jayne was born in Flor-
ida Feb 5th 1817.

His early education was
received in Goshen and
Montgomery Academies.
He was studious, and pos-
sessed of application to an
unusual degree; hence
his advancement was
marked and rapid, and
these habits doubtless
aided in shaping his

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JAYNE, DE WITT C.

³ Subsequent remarkably skill
successful career.

In 1834 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Mitchell Barlow in Florida, one of the earliest followers of Jackson in this country. and later graduated with honors from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1839.

Returning to his native place he began the practice of his chosen profession, and was soon receiving

Prized as possessing skill
in diagnosis particularly
to an unusual degree.

In fact his opinion was
sorely sought by men of
much greater age and
experience, among his
fellow practitioners, and
he was called frequently
in consultation to all parts
of the county.

Never possessed of a ro-
bust body, the strain of
intense application and
overwork began to tell
upon his physical being

5 and developed all his
all his soon found himself pos-
sessed of his old time
critical vigor and strength.
placed. This personal experience
of his was sufficient for one
had to his deep thought and
but his fairness of mind to once
again come all prejudice and
as we lead him to investigate
time, thoroughly for himself
the trial the claims and doctrines
always. His new method of treat-
ment.

persevered. Gradually he began the use
taking of Homeopathic Medicines
and in his practice, and always

5 and in time a cough
developed which baffled
all his efforts to subdue.

Feeling himself in a
critical situation, he
placed himself in the care
of his old preceptor, who
had located in New York,
but being prejudiced
against this new theory
as were so many at that
time, he was slow to make
the trial.

Always liberal in his judg-
ments, yet faithful and
persevering in any under-
taking he was careful
and precise in following

8 months - The ... of
from that time to his death
he has used what so ever
his own judgment taught
him was best adapted to
the case in hand.

This fact together with
a mind logical, and
always under control
resourceful courageous
and self reliant. Made
him a man of unusual
ability.

Another characteristic of
Dr Jayne was his keen
interest in all affairs, local
state and national.

Few men have been more
interested and closer stu-

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as com
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8 dents in the progress of
events and the advancement
of sciences, and few pos-
sessed of such a fund of
general information. to recall

Those who learned Phy-
to appreciate him fully name
however, were those who ch-
had occasion to seek his ash-
skill and kindly minis- you & the
trations in their homes. Edwin

Always courteous, kind, in to
sympathetic and consid- re but the
erate, coming into our home,
homes as a benediction, s of enjoy

He at the same time came was
as a tower of strength. affect
table

rather - whom a - - - - - silence
was a pleasure - P. M.

1100 - - - - -

An embodiment of wisdom
and we learned to lean to recall
upon him and trust him.

Rarely has a Physician inspired such
implicit confidence as Dr. Jayne.
The patrons of Dr. Jayne & the
reposed in him. Edwin

Indeed it is in this
light he will be long
and most lovingly re-
membered. home.

To the older members of
our community he was
trusted and valued friend
to the younger a veritable
father - whom to reverence
was a pleasure. P. M.

Nov 11 1871

10 We will ever love to recall
that best portion of a good
man's life - his little name-
less kindness and of wife.

In Dec 20th 1849 Dr Jayne
was married to Mary Au-
gusta daughter of Edwin
P Seward of Florida.

No children were born to
Dr. and Mrs Jayne - but the
hospitality of their home
has been so largely enjoyed
and that hosts of persons
regard them with the affec-
tion of loving children.

The funeral services were
held at the late residence
of the deceased at 2 P M
Nov 12th 1897

Henry H Smith M.D

My dear Sir

MAR 26 1898

Enclosed find an
article written by my
brother Dr F W Seaward
of Lusk N.Y.

If it will serve you
in any way - you are
welcome to use it as
a part of it as you
may desire.

Very Truly

Wm D C Jayne

Windsor March 25th 1898

JACOB JEANES, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.

There has never been recorded in this department of the *Transactions* of the Institute the death of a man more deserving of honorable obituary, more thoroughly entitled to be called a good man, more mild-mannered, modest, and unobtrusive, than that of the revered Jacob Jeanes, M.D., whose death occurred December 18th, 1877, of apoplectic seizure, in his seventy-eighth year.

We cannot do better than here transcribe an address delivered before the members of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society by its president, Dr. R. J. McClatchey, upon the occasion of a meeting called to do honor to the memory of their venerable and venerated departed colleague, together with the action of the Society at the same time. It is as follows:

"We are called together on a sad occasion. Death, who with equal foot strikes wide all doors, has been very busy of late with our notable men. Within the brief space of a twelvemonth, Hausmann and Von Grauvogl in Europe, and Carroll Dunham in America, have been called from their labors in this world to the life beyond; but just now we have been told that Clotar Müller, who was with us at our World's Convention, has also been called from this sphere of usefulness to meet his confrères in heaven, and we have met to-night to lament the loss and show respect to the memory of one who, after a long career of usefulness, quietly closed his eyes upon this world on Tuesday last, to open them upon that new and brighter vista—the heavenly rest.

"He was familiar to us all. His homœopathic medical life embraces almost the entire history of homœopathy in Philadelphia and in America, and in all its various epochs and phases he was a conspicuous figure. In its early practice and promulgation; in the establishment of its respectability; in the organization of its societies, colleges, hospitals, and other institutions; in the enlargement and development of its *Materia Medica*; in the elevation of its literature; in the instruction of its students; in the cultivation of amenities and ethics among its practitioners; in the setting a good example to his fellows; and, in fact, in all places where it was honorable for him to be, and in all departments of usefulness, he was prominent as a worker; although with so much modesty, with so much unobtrusiveness, with so remarkable an absence of egotism and self-love, that other men,

with less, much less, real merit, but with a larger share of self-assertion, came to occupy in professional eyes the more conspicuous place, until the work of all these early practitioners began to be weighed and measured and valued, and then that of Dr. Jeanes was placed at its proper price, and he received the palm which he had earned, but not, indeed, without the powder.

"He was familiar to us all as a member, an active, efficient, working member of our Society, a regular debater, and a reader of carefully considered and ably prepared papers, and an attendant whose place was rarely vacant except when he was too ill to attend. He was for several successive terms our presiding officer, although, as he always said, he preferred the floor to the chair. We all know what a kindly nature his was; what a catholic spirit he had; how tolerant of the opinions of others, and how free in the expression of his own views. He was ever among the earliest in his place, among the most attentive of the auditory, giving as careful heed to the remarks of the youngest as to the utterances of the elders of the profession. His venerable head would bow in thoughtfulness ere he rose to speak, and then his views were given to his fellows with the utmost calmness, clearness, and precision, and, withal, with a certain winning force, if I may be allowed to use the expression, which had a marked effect. It is the truth that the influence of this man was a winning one; he did not push his hearers into his opinions, or force them to adopt his views by excluding from them all others; but he gently, mildly, quietly, but powerfully, led them to follow him. But his familiar presence will soon be to us a thing of the past; the place where he sat will know him no more forever; and yet, when we think of the long life of usefulness and of goodness, and of his peaceful death, and of his ever-living future, we should not mourn, while we may feel his loss and regret the severance of long-time association.

"Dr. Jacob Jeanes was born October 4th, 1800. His literary education was completed in Philadelphia, when he was about nineteen years old. He then returned to the 'old farm,' or old homestead, where he remained for about two years.

"On one occasion his father met the young man's old preceptor in the street, and, in a conversation about young Jeanes, the latter remarked that it was 'a pity to bury such talent in the dirt,' alluding to the retirement of the young man to his

country home. The father, doubtless, pondered these words, and this led to his being placed under the preceptorship of the distinguished Dr. Joseph Parrish, one of the then faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, with whom he studied medicine three years, attending lectures also at the University. He graduated Doctor in Medicine from this time-honored institution in 1823. He practiced as an allopathic physician during the ensuing twelve years, during which period he was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary.

"He was attracted to homœopathy by seeing notices of it occasionally in the medical journals and other periodicals, and doubtless, too, by hearing cases of cures related by the laity; probably by members of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, since that intelligent people were among the very first to espouse homœopathy as a superior system of medical practice.

"So great was his interest in the new system that he set himself the task of learning the German language, that he might study the works of Hahnemann, there being at that time no translations of the standard works on homœopathy.

"By degrees he became convinced of the correctness of Hahnemann's doctrines, remarking ere long, to use his own words, 'There is something in this.' He continued his investigations, however, during a period of eighteen months, at the end of which time he became so thoroughly convinced of the truth of the new practice that he at once adopted it as his method of treating the sick thereafter. This occurred in the year 1835. In 1838 he published a work on practice of great value, which was the first American homœopathic work translated into the German. It is a pity that he could not be induced to issue a new edition of this work in his later years, for he had a vast stock of experience from which to draw, some of which was unique, and all of it valuable.

"Dr. Jeanes was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and its president in 1845. He served very efficiently for several years as a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the Institute, or 'Central Bureau,' as it was formerly called, and in this capacity made many provings. We owe our knowledge of Benzoic acid chiefly to Dr. Jeanes, and our knowledge of many other drugs is also due in whole or in part to his devoted labors.

"He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical

College of Pennsylvania in 1848, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in that institution in the years 1848-49.

"Such is a brief history of the character and work of the revered colleague who has been called away. It is our duty, as well as our mournful pleasure, on this occasion, to testify to his worth and to our feelings in regard to his decease, by the adoption of preambles and resolutions expressive of the same, and by paying individual tributes to his worth."

DR. HENRY N. GUERNSEY moved that the address of the President be adopted by the Society by a rising vote, as expressive of the opinion of its members in regard to the character and merits of Dr. Jeanes, and of their feeling in regard to his death.

DR. BUSHROD W. JAMES seconded the motion of Dr. Guernsey, and it was therefore adopted unanimously, the members rising.

DR. AUGUSTUS KORNDÆRFER then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted :

"WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, through death, our revered fellow-member, Dr. Jacob Jeanes; and

"WHEREAS, In his life we recognize that of the true man, in kindness, goodwill, and earnestness, only excelled by its purity; and

"WHEREAS, In his death we, as a Society and as individuals, have suffered an almost irreparable loss; therefore

"Resolved, That this Society extend to his widow most heartfelt sympathy in this her sore affliction, yet with the feeling that words can but poorly express our sense of this double loss to her and to us. We would share, though we may not lighten, the grief. True comfort can only be derived through that faith which has power not only to alleviate, but may even sanctify, our sorrows."

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1878.

R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D., of Philadelphia. Dr. Jeanes was such a man that his death should not be passed over in this Institute with a few words only. There is here present a gentleman who was for several years his intimate friend, and his attending physician during his last illness: a man whom he loved and who loved him well. I trust that the Institute will listen to some remarks from Dr. Korndærfer, of Philadelphia.

AUGUSTUS KORNDÆRFER, M.D., of Philadelphia, then said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It became my painful duty, during the latter part of last year, to attend Dr. Jeanes in his last illness. For years we held almost the relationship of

father and son; at no time did I ever know him to fail as a friend. In his life, which was beautiful, he was faithful to the utmost.

As a homœopathic physician, I had always known him to be in all things conscientious; as a medical observer he had few equals; his carefulness in relation to everything he did connected with homœopathy was unequalled.

About three years ago came the beginning of the end of his life. For many years he had been a sufferer from diabetes; but he was finally stricken down with senile gangrene, from which after about three months of attention he recovered; and he then frequently remarked to me that he felt like a new man, being so much better. During that attack he suffered from an apoplectic condition, which, however, afterwards entirely subsided.

The evening of the day of his fatal attack was spent by him in comfort, health, and the best of spirits. Among the last words he spake were words of affection to his wife—words of cheerfulness and of hearty comfort.

He retired, fell asleep, and his wife awoke to find him unconscious. He never spoke again; the stupor became complete; he lingered a few hours and then went to his reward. His was one of the most conscientious of lives, and in his death his earnest wish was gratified.

In one of his last conversations with those he loved, he expressed a wish that he should not be compelled to drag out a useless old age. He said: "While I am of use I wish to live, but when my time of usefulness is gone I wish to die, and to die quickly, that I may give no trouble to those whom I leave."

His whole desire was to do good to others, and that even his death might not be a burden to any one; that he might pass from the world without much attention. His great anxiety in regard to speaking in our medical meetings and in writing for our journals was, lest people might think he craved notoriety. His greatest fear was that too much might be said about what he did. None of his invaluable observations went into print through his own direct agency. They were freely given in the meetings of our Society, and it was thus that we became possessed of his many provings. I have the manuscript of his provings made during a period of forty years, and in that book one can read the whole life of Dr. Jeanes.

The care given to every noted symptom, and the thought evidenced throughout the work, indicates the true man, the true homœopathist, and the conscientious worker for the good of his fellow-men. At the time of his decease he was seventy-eight years of age; he was born October 4th, 1800, and died December 19th, 1877.

JACOB JEANES.

DR. JACOB JEANES was born October 4th, 1800. His literary education was obtained in Philadelphia. His medical studies began under the preceptorship of the distinguished Dr. Joseph Parrish, and he received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. Dr. Jeanes practiced as an allopathic physician for twelve years. He was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1835 he adopted the maxim of *similia similibus curantur*, and became a declared homœopathist. In 1838 he published a work on practice, which unfortunately is now out of print. He gave much thought to the improvement of

our Materia Medica, endeavoring to condense or select only the most characteristic symptoms, giving most attention to locality. He introduced the *Rosa damascena*, *Juglans cathartica*, *Mel cum sale*, *Amygdalla Persica*, *Lobelia erulia*, *Anisatum stellatum*, *Pix liquida*, *Ulmus rubrum*, *Cholos terrapini*, *Comptoria*, *Stramonium sem.*, *Chenopodium sem.*, *Arcetium lappa*, and many others, particularly Benzoic acid, the knowledge of which is chiefly due to the labors of Dr. Jeanes.

He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1848, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in that institution in the years 1848 and '49. He was one of the original members of the American Institute, a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, and an honored member of our State Medical Society. The death of Dr. Jeanes occurred on the 18th of December, 1877, and resulted from an apoplectic seizure.

By a resolution, the Necrologist was instructed to transmit a copy of this report to the family of our deceased brother, and tender the condolence of the members of the Society, in their sad bereavment.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1874-78,



JONES, JOSEPH E., M. D., of West Chester, Chester county, Pa., was born in West Chester, in that county, October 14th, 1832. Having finished his education at the University of Lewisburg, Pa., in 1853, his predilections led him towards the study of medicine, and in the same year he took the first step towards acquiring his professional education by entering the office of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, as his private student. Determining to secure as thorough a knowledge of his intended profession as possible, he resolved to avoid the pernicious system of "cramming" necessary for those attending but two courses of lectures, as is the case with the majority of students, and devoted three years to his college career. In this time he embraced every opportunity for study, and graduated in the spring of 1856, with a most honorable standing in his class, and soon after received the flattering distinction for one so young in the profession, of being elected Resident Physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital and Children's Asylum. About this time, however, Dr. Jones became dissatisfied with the results of allopathic treatment, and not being one of those who are content to follow implicitly the beaten track of preceding generations, determined to devote a year to the investigation of homœopathy, which was then exciting very strongly the attention of those who, astonished by the rapid progress it was making, possessed sufficient boldness to examine into the matter themselves, instead of yielding a blind obedience to the traditions of schools. This determination of Dr. Jones was an exceedingly happy one for him, and proved the turning point in his career. He soon satisfied himself not only of the correctness of the theories of the new system, but of its immensely superior results in treatment, and in 1858 settled in his native town of West Chester to establish a medical practice in accordance with the doctrines of homœopathy. Dr. Jones had much to encounter in battling against the teachings of allopathy and the prejudices it had implanted in the community; but every day was placing the

system he practised on a firmer foundation, and his success in his professional endeavors ere long became too potent an argument to be withstood. His practice steadily and rapidly increased, until it is now one of the most extensive in the county.

Dr. Jones has made a specialty for several years past of diseases peculiar to women, and has effected several notable improvements in instruments pertaining to that branch of practice, in which he has been eminently successful. In 1869, he collected and published a history of the homœopathic practitioners of Chester county, and is at present engaged on a continuation of the work. He has also, at intervals, made valuable contributions to the medical literature of the day. In the midst of the engrossing duties of his profession, Dr. Jones has found time for those of the Christian, being prominently identified with the cause of the Sabbath-school instruction of children, and for several years the able Superintendent of the largest Sabbath-school ever assembled under one roof in Chester county.

My full name is Joseph E. Jones M.D.
I graduated at the University of Pennsylvania
in the year. 1856

My present address = West Chester, Chester Co. Pa.,
State of - Pennsylvania

Where I have resided since 1858
Prior to that time I was President
Physician, & Surgeon of the Philadelphia General
Hospital.

I began to practice Homoeopathy
in the year 1858 at West Chester Pa.



Wm

In the Spring of 1858 Dr. Joseph E. Jones settled as a practitioner of Homœopathy in West Chester. From the year 1853 he had been the private student of Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated at that institution in the Spring of 1856. Immediately after he received the appointment of Resident Physician to the Philadelphia General Hospital and Children's Asylum. During his residence here he became dissatisfied with the success of the practice used there, and longed for something more certain in its effects and less painful to the patient. An epidemic of scarlet fever in the Children's Asylum did not lessen that desire. After leaving the Hospital, he devoted a year to the study and practice of Homœopathy. He became convinced of its superiority, and accepted its tenets. In the Spring of 1858, as before said, he settled in West Chester, and joined in the general success. In his conversion to Homœopathy, the cure of three diseases were prominent, namely: that of Membranous croup, of Hip Disease, and the backening of Quinsey, when it had progressed to supuration. They were convincing cases.

Hom. in Chester Co. Jones. —

(Also: W.C.)

2

JONES, JOSEPH E.

The Organon Medical Club of Chester passes Resolutions on Dr Jones' death.

At a special meeting of the Organon Club of Chester called to take action upon the death of its honorary member Joseph E. Jones, M. D. the following was presented and unanimously approved:

Since our meeting on last Friday evening one of our honored members, Dr Joseph E. Jones has been called away to be among the Master's jewels for his keeping.

"Through the gates that bar the distance comes a gleam of what is higher."

At 7.40 P. M., May the 6th, he was liberated from his earthly limitations and passed into the sphere of boundless life. While the transition called death is but an incident in the evolutionary process of life, it serves to divide existence into chapters; it marks the ending of one order of life and the beginning of another.

At such times it is fitting to summarize the Earth-life just closed; and to leave in testimonial, enduring evidence of the virtues and sterling qualities exemplified.

No words will be made to define truly the fine lines upon which the character in question was built, or convey a full meaning of what he was to all of us who knew him. ~~###~~

First of all he was a gentleman--a christian gentleman--imbued with all the tender graces which serve to embellish and ennoble human life. To know him was to know him well, for he knew no dissimulation. Those who were honored with his friendship were elevated by associating with one whose pure life, generous impulses and brave and energetic spirit left them on a higher plane.

Whoever knew him in his manhood never doubted the beauty of his early career; that his boyhood was pure, his impulse noble, and that he entered manhood with unselfish and grand purposes, which in their realization, brought joy to his home, satisfaction to his friends, and unlimited pleasure to his intimate associates.

And thus he was destined to exemplify the best attainments of a professional life.

It was as a physician, that his best qualities were portrayed; it was in his ministrations to those in great need that his highest usefulness was manifested.

For back of the tender and the deft hand, was the deep learning that guided both to their greatest good. It was these combined with great energy and indomitable purpose that made him the powerful ally of every worthy movement and an invincible determination to succeed.

He was always an indefatigable worker, no task assigned was ever left undone, no opportunity for usefulness was ever permitted to pass unimproved.

Beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder, he climbed to the highest point and influence, and succeeded in the fullest measure in impressing upon us all ~~the~~ an abiding sense of the gentleness of his spirit, of his wide learning, and thorough equipment for his life work.

RESOLUTIONS.

As an earnest sentiment of his fellow members of the Organon Medical Club, be it--

Resolved, That in the death of Dr Jones we lose a cherished friend, a staunch exponent of the truth of Homoeopathy, and a good physician in the fullest sense of the word.

Resolved, That we will emulate his many virtues and strive to personify in our own lives the traits of his character which shine with such undimmed lustre, and do all in our power to repair the loss sustained by his departure.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to his bereaved family with the assurance of our utmost sympathy.

R. M. Mercer, M. D. D. P. Maddux, M. D. Samuel Starr, M.D.

C. H. Hubbard, M. D. C. W. Perkins, M. D. G. C. Webster

M.D. I. Crowther, M.D. J. R. T. Gray, M.D. Frank

Powell, M.D. Sam'l Webster, M.D.

May 8th. 1899.

(Publ. in a Chester newspaper,

Dr. Joseph E. Jones died on Saturday evening May 6th 1899 at his late residence on South High Street - West-Chester Pa. aged 66 years -

He was born in West-Chester Oct. 14 - 1833 - After graduating at Bucknell University he entered the medical department of the University of Penna. graduating from there when 22 years of age - At the expiration of two years as one of the resident-physicians of the Blockley Almshouse he entered the Hahnemann Medical College taking a post-graduate course - After which settled in West-Chester and began practicing in the school of Homoeopathy in 1858 and continued so doing until a year before he died when he was obliged to retire on account of failing health - Dr. Jones was for many years interested in Church work - being a member of the First Baptist Church - holding the office of senior Deacon - He was the first Homoeopathic member on the staff of the Chester County Hospital and also an active member of the Chester - Delaware Medical Society -

West Chester, Pa., March 31st, 1874.

DR. JOS. E. JONES has removed to his new residence, NO. 39 SOUTH HIGH STREET, east side, one square below the Court House.

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Joseph E. Jones, M.D., was born in West Chester, Pa., October 14, 1833. He was educated at Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pa. In 1853 he entered the office of the celebrated Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania, as a private student, and matriculated at the university. Although a two years' course was all that was legally required, he, in order to become thoroughly proficient in his chosen calling, devoted three years to his college career. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1856, with a most honorable standing. He soon afterwards received the appointment as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital (Blockley). About this time Dr. Jones became dissatisfied with the results of the prevailing treatment, and determined to devote a year to the investigation of the truth or falsity of homœopathy, which was then exciting much attention.

The result of this determination was the turning-point in his life. He soon satisfied himself not only of the correctness of the theories of the new system, but of its superior results in treatment. After taking a post-graduate course in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1858 he settled in his native town of West Chester to establish a practice in accordance with the tenets of homœopathy.

Of course he had much to encounter in battling against the teachings of allopathy and the prejudices it had implanted in the community; but every day was placing on a firmer foundation the system he believed in and practiced, and his professional success soon became too potent an argument to be resisted. His practice steadily and rapidly increased, and became one of the largest in the county.

For years he made a specialty of diseases of women, and he perfected several instruments pertaining to that branch of practice. In 1869 he published a very complete and interesting "History of the Homœopathic Practitioners of Chester County" (pamphlet, West Chester, *American Republican* Print, 1869), which is of great value to the student of homœopathic history in Pennsylvania. He was also an extensive writer for the journals of our school.

He joined the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society in 1869, was vice-president in 1875, and the following year was

president of the Society. He was an organizer of the Chester County Homœopathic Medical Society at its inception in 1858, and was the first secretary.

In 1887, at the organization of the Chester Organon Club, he took an active part, and was a cherished member until his death. In 1858 he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was the first homœopathic member of the staff of the Chester County Hospital. He was also a member of the Delaware County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Jones, in the midst of his active professional labors, was prominently identified with the cause of the Sunday-school, and was a very enthusiastic worker. For several years he was superintendent of the largest Sunday-school ever assembled under one roof in Chester County. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, holding the office of senior deacon.

He was obliged by ill health to retire from practice about a year previous to his death. Many here will remember what a portly man he was, but during his illness he became very much emaciated—but the shadow of his former self.

He passed away at 7.40 Saturday evening, May 6, 1899, aged 66 years. His disease was paralysis. A widow and three children survive. He practiced in Chester County for forty-four years, and to speak of homœopathy in Chester County is to speak of the labors and triumphs of Dr. Jones.

He was well known and beloved by his patients and his acquaintances.

At a special meeting of the Organon Club the feeling of the members was expressed as follows: "No words will be made to define truly the fine lines upon which his character was built or convey a full meaning of what he was to all of us who knew him. . . . To know him was to know him well, for he knew no dissimulation. Those who were honored with his friendship were elevated by associating with one whose pure life, generous impulses and brave and energetic spirit left them on a higher plane." Tr. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1899

JOSEPH E. JONES, M. D.,
West Chester, Pa.

At the meeting held in Brooklyn, N.Y., in 1858, Dr. Jones was elected a member of the Institute. His death which occurred May 6th, 1899 leaves only four names of that class on our list of members. Dr. Jones was Secretary of the Bureau of Surgery in 1887 and Chairman of the Bureau of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology in 1888.

er He was born in West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., October 14th, 1832. After graduating from the University of Lewisburg, Pa., in 1853, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Carson, Prof. of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania. Instead of taking only the prescribed two courses of lectures he devoted three years to his college study and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856, and soon after was elected Resident Physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital and Children's Asylum, a compliment for one so young in the profession. Becoming dissatisfied with the results of the old-school treatment, he attended the session of 1856-7 at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and in 1858 began to practise Homoeopathy in West Chester, in which he continued until a short time before his death when failing health obliged him to discontinue. In 1869 Dr. Jones published a pamphlet "Homoeopathy and its Practitioners in Chester County". A. I. H. 1899

JOSEPH E. JONES, M.D.,
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Am Inst Hom 1899

4
West-Chester - Pa -
Seventh of September -

Dr -
J. P. Bradford M. D.

My dear Sir -

Enclosed

I send you the facts in my
husband's life as it concerns
his profession - according to
your request of Aug. 29th -
Also you will find a copy
of Resolutions passed by the
Organon Medical Club of Chester -
A club Dr. Jones held in the
highest esteem - If you

4
think best read these resolutions
with the facts I have written
I leave it to your preference -
Please return this newspaper
sketch - Very truly yours -
Emilie M. Jones -

Address -

Mrs. Joseph E. Jones -
113 South High Street -
West Chester -
Pennsylvania -

EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW.

The Organon Medical Club, of Chester.
Passes Resolutions on Dr.
Jones' Death.

At a special meeting of the Organon Medical Club, of Chester, called to take action upon the death of its honorary member, Joseph E. Jones, M. D., the following was presented and unanimously approved:

Since our meeting on Friday evening last, one of our honored members, Dr. Joseph E. Jones, has been called away, to be among the Master's Jewels, for his keeping.

"Thro' the gates that bar the distance comes a gleam of what is higher."

At 7.40 p. m., May the 6th, he was liberated from his earthly limitations, and passed into the sphere of boundless life.

While the transition, called Death, is but an incident in the evolutionary process of life, it serves to divide existence into chapters; it marks the ending of one order of life, and the beginning of another.

At such times, it is fitting to summarize the Earth Life just closed; and to leave in testimonial, enduring evidence of the virtues, and sterling qualities exemplified.

No words will be made to define truly, the fine lines upon which the character in question, was built, or convey a full meaning of what he was to all of us, who knew him.

First of all, he was a gentleman—a Christian gentleman—imbued with all the tender graces which serve to embellish and ennoble human life. To know him, was to know him well, for he knew no dissimulation. Those who were honored with his friendship, were elevated by associating with one, whose pure life, generous impulses, and brave and energetic spirit left them on a higher plane.

Whoever knew him in his manhood, never doubted the beauty of his early career; that his boyhood was pure, his impulse noble, and that he entered manhood with unselfish and grand purposes, which in their realization, brought joy to his home, satisfaction to his friends, and unlimited pleasure to his intimate associates.

And thus he was destined to exemplify the best attainments of a professional life.

It was as a physician, that his best qualities were portrayed; it was in his ministrations to those in great need, that his highest usefulness was manifested.

For, back of the tender heart, and the deft hand was the deep learning that guided both to their greatest good; it was these combined with great energy, and indomitable purpose that made him the powerful ally of every worthy movement, and an invincible determination to succeed.

He was always an indefatigable worker, no task assigned was ever left undone, no opportunity for usefulness was ever permitted to pass unimproved.

Beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder, he climbed to the highest point and influence, and succeeded in the fullest measure in impressing upon us all an abiding sense of his gentleness of spirit, of his wide learning and thorough equipment for his life work.

RESOLUTIONS.

As an earnest sentiment of his fellow-members of the Organon Medical Club, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Jones, we lose a cherished friend, a staunch exponent of the truth of Homoeopathy, and a good physician in the fullest sense of the word.

Resolved, That we will emulate his many virtues and strive to personify, in our own lives, the traits of his character which shine with such undimmed lustre, and do all in our power to repair the loss sustained by his departure.

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to his bereaved family with the assurance of our utmost sympathy.

R. M. Mercer, M. D., D. P. Maddux, M. D.,
Samuel Starr, M. D., C. H. Hubbard, M. D.,
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I. Crowther, M. D., J. R. T. Gray, M. D.,
Frank Powell, M. D., Sam'l Webster, M. D.
May 8th, 1899.

EWING JORDAN, A. M., M. D.,
EDITOR

1225, SPRUCE ST.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

27th Apr., 1917.

Dear Doctor Bradford;

Please to accept my appreciation thanks for the valuable data of Doctor Joseph E. Jones, Jr., which I return with this. I believe the initial "E" in Doctor Jones' name was a distinguishing letter & not an abbreviation. His father's name was Joseph Jones, his occupation, a hardware merchant. I do not know the maiden name of Joseph Jones, Sr.'s wife; do you?

Doctor Jones did not graduate from Bucknell Univ. (formerly Lewisburg University) where he was a member of the class of 1854. Doctor Jones married Emilie Mulford of this City; I don't know when or where. The issue was three daughters.

Very faithfully,
Ewing Jordan.

J. L. Bradford,
Philadelphia.

JACOB JEANES, M. D.

JACOB JEANES, M. D., died in Philadelphia, December 18th, 1877, æt. 78. Dr. Jeanes was one of our oldest homœopathists, and well known from his various literary contributions. He was a most genial man, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. Dr. Hering, who enjoyed his most intimate acquaintance for many years, says, "he was an original character, a man of great ingenuity and independence of mind; liberal in his views, and never tried to force any one into his belief. He never kept anything secret, but freely gave to all the fruits of his experience," which will serve as "*Monumentum ære perennius.*"

N.Y. Hom. Times. V. 5, p. 239.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 16, p. 581.

JEANES.—From "*Progress*" we extract the following article: Jacob Jeanes grew to manhood during the struggle between Hahnemann and the old school doctors. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied medicine under the eminent Dr. Joseph Parrish, one of the faculty of that institution. Like Hahnemann, Jeanes had practiced for twelve years on the allopathic methods; but reading of the new system, he investigated it carefully, acquiring German that he might better comprehend it, and in 1835 he became a convert to it. No doubt the simplicity of its prescriptions, and the wonderful success of its great leader in Europe, aroused the sympathies of Dr. Jeanes and many of his intelligent friends, and aided to swell the practice of the young convert in this city. He was a careful investigator, a thorough student, and a most conscientious thinker. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and its President in 1845, and one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College, 1848, and Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in 1848 and 1849.

Dr. Jeanes belonged to one of the oldest families of Friends. He was the brother-in-law of the Hon. Charles Brown, a distinguished public man, who filled with great distinction the positions of State Senator, Representative in Congress, and Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and the Doctor's widow, Mr. Brown's sister, is still living in retirement in this city. Three of his brothers and two sisters also survive him, and it is noteworthy that all five are unmarried. The impress of his character is still felt by his friends, and at his death a touching memoir was read to the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society by its President, Dr. R. J. McClatchey.

Dr. Jacob Jeanes was born October 4th, 1800. His literary education was obtained in Philadelphia. His medical studies began under the preceptorship of the distinguished Dr. Joseph Parrish, and he received his degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1823. Dr. Jeanes practiced as an allopathic physician for twelve years. He was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1835 he adopted the maxim of *'similia similibus curantur'*, and became a declared homœopathist. In 1838 he published a work on practice, which unfortunately is now out of print. He gave much thought to the improvement of our Materia Medica, endeavoring to condense or select only the most characteristic symptoms, giving most attention to locality. He introduced the Rosa

damascena, Juglans cathartica, Mel cum sale, Amygdala Persica, Lobelia cerulea, Anisatum stellatum, Pix liquida, Ulmus rubrum, Cholos terrapini, Comptoria, Stramonium sem., Chenopodium sem., Arctium lappa, and many others, particularly Benzoic acid, the knowledge of which is chiefly due to the labors of Dr. Jeanes.

He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1848, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the first faculty of that institution in the years 1848 and 1849. He was one of the original members of the American Institute, a member of the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, and an honored member of our State Medical Society. The death of Dr. Jeanes occurred on the 18th of December, 1877, and resulted from an apoplectic seizure.

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From this unpretending tribute I form the estimate of a most exemplary character. Dr. Jeanes lived a life of cheerful toil. He died with a large clientage, and won the highest place among his associates by his toleration, amenity, gentleness, unselfishness and patience. His learning, experience and amiable perseverance made him a power to obey, and an influence to love. He was the good physician, never allowing his right hand to know what his left one did, never dogmatic or vainglorious, and yet always prompt in doing good to others, especially to the poor and needy. The number he attended gratuitously were legion; and when he died he left the request that all who felt that they were indebted to him for medical services could pay the amount as a donation to the Homœopathic Hospital.

Dr. Jeanes was one of a very large class. His contemporaries of the bar, the bench and his own profession, included many who lived not only for themselves and their families, but for others. The list of benefactions left by men who have earned, rather than inherited, their fortunes in this country, is as proud a record as any in the world, considered with reference to the comparative youth of our country and government. But charity is not always illustrated by great bequests. The better side of our nature is shown by the small secret benevolences that fall like the unseen dew upon suffering human souls. Like the rills from the mountains, they make the one sea of overflowing goodness. For the many vicious, wicked, reckless, or ungrateful beings, there are many who seem God-chosen to save and reclaim, to forgive and to excuse; and if these wretched outcasts or criminals seem to increase and to multiply, let us not, therefore, abandon the post of duty, or decide that civilization is at fault, or that republican government is a failure. For bear in mind, as vice increases so does virtue in a large sense, and that every disease, however severe, has its cure somewhere in the divine order of things.

inian Monthly.

[September,

Hahn Mo 1887

Obituary.

JEANES.—On Friday, August 19th, Mrs. Eliza B. Jeanes, widow of Dr. Jacob Jeanes, died at her residence, corner of Vine and Juliana streets, Philadelphia, at the age of about 87 years.

Mrs. Jeanes' death takes from our midst a noble Christian lady, who for half a century was one of the strongest friends and advocates that homœopathy has possessed. Amid the early struggles of the new system of medicine, she stood beside her distinguished husband as a true helpmeet, and gave liberally of her talent, her means and her open-handed hospitality to forward the work and cause to which all Dr. Jeanes' energies were devoted. Her home was for many years a sort of central point, at which gathered the little assemblages of homœopathic workers, and from which radiated help and cheer in all directions. When the charter of the first homœopathic college was applied for, and the indifference of legislators and the opposition of allopathists seemed almost certain to prevent its enactment, Mrs. Jeanes set in operation a train of influence which overthrew all opposition and speedily secured the passage of the Act of Incorporation. From that time she was the friend of the institution and gave her influence in its support. She was also the early and warm friend of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and more than once entertained its members at her home. Her departure, even at a ripe old age, will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

JEANES, JACOB

JEANES, JACOB.—Was born in Philadelphia, October 4 1800. His literary education was completed in Philadelphia when he was nineteen years old. He then returned to the old farm where he remained for two years. His father met, on one occasion, his old preceptor upon the street, and he said: "It was a pity to bury such talent in the dirt," alluding to the retirement of the young man to his country home. This set the father to thinking, and he was soon after placed under the care of Dr. Joseph Parrish, one of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, at the time. He studied medicine with him for three years attending lectures also at the University. He received his diploma in 1823 from this institution. During the next twelve years he practiced allopathy and was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary. In 1835 he became interested in homœopathy probably by hearing of it in the circles of the Friends, of whom he was a member. So great was his interest that he began to study the German language so that he might study the works of Hahnemann, there being at that time but few translations of the standard works on homœopathy. By degrees he became convinced of the truth of Hahnemann's law. He continued his investigations for about eighteen months, when he openly adopted homœopathy as the means of curing the sick. In 1838 he published a book on practice. He proved a great many medicines and his provings may be found in the volume of provings issued as Volume I by the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846. It was in Dr. Jeanes' house that the Dr. Hering and Dr. Williamson met him and laid the plans for the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in February, 1848. He was always the good friend of the young institution. He was one of its original incorporators, helped to draft its first constitution, was a member of the committee to look after its finances; was professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at its first session, 1848-49; helped to draft its first diploma; and then, when the College was successfully started Dr. Jeanes resigned and returned to the arduous duties of his large practice that he had neglected to aid the new venture. He was one of the original members of the American Institute and its president in 1845. He was also a member of its "Central Bureau." He was a member of the

State and County Societies. For many years Dr. Jeanes had been a sufferer from diabetes, and was about 1874 stricken down with senile gangrene from which he recovered after three months' illness; during this illness he also had an apoplectic stroke, but from all these he seemingly recovered. The evening of the day of his fatal attack he passed in comfort, health and the best of spirits. His last words were ones of cheerfulness to his wife. He retired, fell asleep and his wife awoke to find him unconscious. He never spoke again; lingering a few hours, and went to the reward on December 18, 1877. McClatchey touchingly said: "He was familiar to us all. His homœopathic medical life embraces almost the entire history of homœopathy in Philadelphia and in America, and in all its various epochs and phases he was a conspicuous figure. In its early practice and promulgation; in the establishment of its respectability; in the organization of its societies, colleges, hospitals and other institutions; in the enlargement and development of its *Materia Medica*; in the elevation of its literature; in the instruction of its students; in the cultivation of amenities and ethics among its practitioners; in the setting a good example to his fellows, and in fact in all places where it was honorable for him to be, and in all departments of usefulness, he was prominent as a worker, although with so much modesty, with so much unobtrusiveness, with so remarkable an absence of egotism and self-love, that other men, with less, much less, real merit, but with a larger share of self-assertion, came to occupy in professional eyes the more conspicuous place until the work of all these early practitioners began to be weighed and measured and valued, and then that of Dr. Jeanes was placed at its proper price and he received the palm which he had earned, but not, indeed, without the powder."

The President of the Society, Dr. R. J. McClatchey, after calling the meeting to order, addressed the members as follows:

Fellow-Members of the County Medical Society and Fellow-Practitioners:

We are called together on a sad occasion. Death, who with equal foot strikes wide all doors, has been very busy of late with our notable men. Within the brief space of a twelvemonth, Hausmann and Von Grauvogl in Europe, and Carroll Dunham in America, have been called from their labors in this world to the life beyond; but just now we have been told that Clotar Müller, who was with us at our World's Convention, has also been called from this sphere of usefulness to meet his confrères in heaven, and we have met to-night to lament the loss and show respect to the memory of one who, after a long career of usefulness, quietly closed his eyes upon this world on Tuesday last, to open them upon that new and brighter vista--the heavenly rest.

He was familiar to us all. His homœopathic medical life embraces almost the entire history of homœopathy in Philadelphia and in America, and in all its various epochs and phases, he was a conspicuous figure. In its early practice and promulgation; in the establishment of its respectability; in the organization of its societies, colleges, hospitals, and other institutions; in the enlargement and development of its materia medica; in the elevation of its literature; in the instruction of its students; in the cultivation of amenities and ethics among its practitioners; in the setting a good example to his fellows; and, in fact, in all places where it was honorable for him to be, and in all departments of usefulness, he was prominent as a worker, although with so much modesty, with so much unobtrusiveness, with so remarkable an absence of egotism and self-love, that other men, with less, much less, real merit, but with a larger share of self-assertion, came to occupy in professional eyes the more conspicuous place, until the work of all these early practitioners began to be weighed and measured and valued, and then that of Dr. Jeanes was placed at its proper price, and he received the palm which he had earned, not, however, without the powder.

He was familiar to us all as a member, an active, efficient, working member of our Society, a regular debater, and a reader of carefully considered and ably-prepared papers, and an attendant whose place was rarely vacant except when he was too ill to attend. He was for several successive terms our presiding officer, although, as he always said, he preferred the floor to the chair. We all know what a kindly nature his was; what a catholic spirit he had; how tolerant of the opinions of others, and how free in the expression of his own views. He was ever among the earliest in his place, among the most attentive of the auditory, giving as careful heed to the remarks of the youngest as to the utterances of the elders of the profession. His venerable head would bow in thoughtfulness ere he rose to speak, and then his views were given to his fellows with the utmost calmness, clearness and precision, and withal with a certain winning force, if I may be allowed to use the expression, which had a marked effect. It is the truth that the influence of this man was a winning one; he did not push his hearers into his opinions, or force them to adopt his views by excluding from them all others; but he gently, mildly, quietly, but powerfully, led them to follow him. But his familiar presence will soon be to us a thing of the past; the place where he sat will know him no more forever; and yet when we think of the long life of usefulness and of goodness, and of his peaceful death, and of his ever-living future, we should not mourn, while we may feel his loss and regret the severance of long-time association.

Dr. Jacob Jeanes was born October 4th, 1800. His literary education was completed in Philadelphia, when he was about nineteen years old.

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He then returned to the "old farm," or old homestead, where he remained for about two years.

On one occasion his father met the young man's old preceptor in the street, and in a conversation about young Jeanes the latter remarked that it was "a pity to bury such talent in the dirt," alluding to the retirement of the young man to his country home. The father, doubtless, pondered these words, and this led to his being placed under the preceptorship of the distinguished Dr. Joseph Parrish, one of the then Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, with whom he studied medicine three years, attending lectures also at the University. He graduated Doctor in Medicine from this time-honored institution in 1823. He practiced as an allopathic physician during the ensuing twelve years, during which period he was for several years physician to the Almshouse and the Philadelphia Dispensary.

He was attracted to homœopathy by seeing notices of it occasionally in the medical journals and other periodicals, and, doubtless, too, by hearing cases of cures related by the laity; probably by members of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, since that intelligent people were among the very first to espouse homœopathy as a superior system of medical practice.

So great was his interest in the new system that he set himself the task of learning the German language, that he might study the works of Hahnemann, there being at that time no translations of the standard works on homœopathy.

By degrees he became convinced of the correctness of Hahnemann's doctrines, remarking ere long, to use his own words, "There is something in this." He continued his investigations, however, during a period of eighteen months, at the end of which time he became so thoroughly convinced of the truth of the new practice, that he at once adopted it as his method of treating the sick thereafter. This occurred in the year 1835. In 1838 he published a work on practice of great value. It is a pity that he could not be induced to issue a new edition of this work in his later years, for he had a vast stock of experience from which to draw, some of which was unique, and all of it valuable.

Dr. Jeanes was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and its President in 1845. He served very efficiently for several years as a member of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the Institute, or "*Central Bureau*," as it was formerly called, and in this capacity made many provings. We owe our knowledge of Benzoic acid chiefly to Dr. Jeanes, and our knowledge of many other drugs is also due in whole or in part to his devoted labors.

He was one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1848, and was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in that institution in the years 1848-49.

Such is a brief history of the character and work of the revered colleague who has been called away. It is our duty, as well as our mournful pleasure, on this occasion, to testify to his worth and to our feelings in regard to his decease, by the adoption of preambles and resolutions expressive of the same, and by paying individual tributes to his worth.

Dr. Henry N. Guernsey moved that the address of the President be adopted by the Society, by a rising vote, as expressive of the opinion of its members in regard to the character and merits of Dr. Jeanes and of their feeling in regard to his death.

Dr. Bushrod W. James seconded the motion of Dr. Guernsey, and it was therefore adopted unanimously, the members rising.

Dr. Augustus Korndœrfer then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

OBITUARY.

JACOB JEANES, M.D.

THE homœopathic school and America lost one of its highest lights and warmest advocates in the death of Dr. Jacob Jeanes, of Philadelphia, which occurred December 18th, 1877, after a brief illness from apoplectic seizure.

The Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society met on the evening of December 20th to take action on his decease, at which meeting a large number of members were present.

The President of the Society, Dr. R. J. McClatchey, after calling the meeting to order, addressed the members as follows:

Fellow-Members of the County Medical Society and Fellow-Practitioners:

We are called together on a sad occasion. Death, who with equal foot strikes wide all doors, has been very busy of late with our notable men. Within the brief space of a twelvemonth, Hausmann and Von Grauvogl in Europe, and Carroll Dunham in America, have been called from their labors in this world to the life beyond; but just now we have been told that Clotar Müller, who was with us at our World's Convention, has also been called from this sphere of usefulness to meet his confrères in heaven, and we have met to-night to lament the loss and show respect to the memory of one who, after a long career of usefulness, quietly closed his eyes upon this world on Tuesday last, to open them upon that new and brighter vista--the heavenly rest.

*For full speech see A. J. H. 1878,
Hahn, m., April 1878,*

1878.]

Editorial Notes.

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"WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, through death, our revered fellow-member Dr. Jacob Jeanes, and

"WHEREAS, In his life we recognize that of the true man, in kindness, goodwill, and earnestness, only excelled by its purity, and

"WHEREAS, In his death we, as a Society and as individuals, have suffered an almost irreparable loss, therefore

"Resolved, That this Society extend to his widow most heartfelt sympathy in this her sore affliction, yet with the feeling that words can but poorly express our sense of this double loss to her and to us. We would share though we may not lighten the grief. True comfort can only be derived through that faith which has power not only to alleviate but may even sanctify our sorrows."

The President then appointed six pall-bearers, whereupon the Society adjourned.

JEFFERDS, GEORGE P., M. D., of Bangor, Me., was born at Kennebunkport, Me., on May 7th, 1816. Preparatory to entering college, he studied at the academies at Andover, Mass., and Limerick, Me. In 1834, he entered Bowdoin College, Me. After graduating, he was, from October, 1839, to August, 1842, principal of Alfred Academy, Me., and Nashua Academy, N. H. Then he pursued medical studies, attending lectures at Harvard Medical School, and at Bowdoin Medical School. He received his degree from the latter institution in 1845, graduating with high honors.

He began practice at Kennebunkport, taking the place of a physician who had enjoyed an extensive patronage. In 1850, his attention was turned toward the study of homœopathy. Gaining an insight into homœopathic therapeutics, during the same year he commenced the treatment of disease in accordance with the homœopathic theory. From then until now he has continued the study and practice of the new and beneficent system with steadily increasing interest and confidence. He resided at Kennebunkport until December, 1860, when he disposed of his practice and removed to Bangor, where he occupies the front rank among the physicians of his school.

Dr. Jeffers is a highly accomplished scholar and a man of great natural powers. He has brought to his profession his largest energies, and the success he has won is the legitimate consequence of this ability and application.

The same year (1849) Dr. J. P. Jeffords, a graduate of the Bowdoin Medical School, introduced the practice of homœopathy into Kennebunkport, as did Dr. B. H. Batchelder, an allopathic graduate, into the town of Montville; the latter continues the practice in the town of Liberty. Dr. Jeffords's attention was drawn to the subject of homœopathy by Dr.

Hoffendahl of Boston, and after a successful practice of thirteen years in Kennebunkport removed to Bangor, where he still resides. The field at Kennebunkport is still vacant.

W C



Bangor, May 31st/87.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with
your request I acknowledge the
receipt of your Circular of the
15th inst., and regret, that I can
not be with you, to take a
part in your deliberations.

Success to Homoeopathy.

Respectfully yours,

Geo. D. Jeffords,

Bangor,

To Committee of Arrangements

Am. Institute of Homoeopathy

20th Annual Session.

2/2

GEORGE PAYSON JEFFERDS, M. D.

Dr. Jefferds was born at Kennebunkport, Maine, May 7, 1816, and died in Bangor, Maine, May 9, 1904, two days after his eighty-eighth birthday, full of years and good works.

His early education was received at the academies at Andover, Mass., and Limerick, Maine, preparatory to entering Bowdoin College, 1834. His medical education was received at Harvard and Bowdoin Medical Schools, graduating from the latter in 1844. In 1850 his attention was called to homœopathy and he began its practice at Kennebunkport, where he was then practicing. In 1860 he moved to Bangor, Maine, where he continued in active practice until about ten years before his death. He gave his entire thought and time to his professional work. He joined the American Institute in 1859 and was present whenever it was possible. He loved the meetings of the seniors and enjoyed them as keenly as any one could possibly do.

A I H 1905



Geo. P. Jefferds, M. D.

Bangor, Maine

Graduated

Bowdoin Med. College.

GEORGE PAYSON JEFFERDS
BY EDWARD BEECHER HOOKER, M. D.

Dr. George Payson Jefferds was a genuine New Englander. He was born in New England, he was educated in her common schools and academics, he graduated from one of her colleges, Bowdoin, he acquired his medical education in New England at Bowdoin and Harvard Medical Schools, he began to practice in New England, and for fifty years he healed the sick in New England. Maine was the corner of New England that claimed him as her son from birth to death.

After six years of practice he heard of a new method of using drugs and after investigating it he began to practice Homœopathy, which thereafter was his guide in therapeutics and to which he was faithful so long as he lived.

His was a quiet life of great usefulness, devoted to the duties of his large practice and he did not cease to heal the sick until he was nearly eighty years of age. Perhaps it might be called an uneventful life. It was not the life of striking incident and deed, which furnishes material for thrilling eulogy. But how many there must be in the community in which he lived and wrought who remember with gratitude and love this quiet gentleman, this faithful physician, who was their ever present help in time of trouble.

Dr. Jefferds joined the Institute in 1859 and attended many of its meetings. He loved the Institute and greatly enjoyed its sessions. Not prominent in its affairs he was nevertheless well known

to the older members of this body and respected by all with whom he was acquainted.

It does not need a southern sun to make a warm heart, nor the wide expanse of western prairie to make an open nature, though it may be that the genial warmth of the South and the freer life of the energetic West make it easier to give expression to those feelings which make a man a good companion. Many a man longs to be closer to his fellows, but does not quite know how to reach them. A seemingly cold exterior may cover a heart full of warmth and geniality. Such is often the New England nature.

Dr. Jefferds always lived by the sea and by the sea he died. And when he fell asleep by the shore, that often tempestuous shore, where the waves beat against the rocks and the mists envelop the land, hiding both its rugged features and its beauties, he woke upon that other shore, where there are no mists, where there is the clear vision, where we see and are seen. And I am sure that when his eyes gained that new sight, that wonderful sight, perchance that fearsome sight, he was not ashamed to look in the face of those who had gone before, nor to lay bare his own soul to their penetrating vision.

JEFFERDS, HENRY C., M.D., of Portland, Oregon, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, on November 28, 1860, whence he was removed three months later to Bangor, Maine, where he lived and received his early education till 1878. He then entered Yale University where he was graduated in 1882.

At once he began the study of medicine in his father's office and in the same year began attending lectures at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1885 he received his degree of M.D., standing second in his class. Receiving the appointment as interne in the Ward's Island Hospital he entered at once upon his duties and served fifteen months. After taking a course in the New York Polyclinic he began to practice in Bangor where he remained till October, 1889, whence he removed to Portland, Oregon, where he is now in active practice.

Dr. Jeffers is a member of the Maine State Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Oregon State Society, and the Multnomah County Society.

The Childrens' Home, in Portland, containing one hundred children, is under his professional care.



JELLY, GEORGE FREDERICK

JENKINS, CHARLIE GIFFORD

CHARLIE GIFFORD JENKINS, Lansing, Michigan, born Woodville, Jefferson county, N. Y., July 2, 1864; graduated from the high school at Mason, Mich., in 1881, taught school ten years, and in 1890 commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Geo. D. Green of Mason; entered the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan, graduating M. D. in 1894; practiced in Mason, Mich., 1894-1899;

in 1899 took a post-graduate course in diseases of the eye and ear at his alma mater; in 1901 entered the Chicago Eye and Ear Hospital, remained for some time and then located for practice in Lansing; member American Institute of Homœopathy and American Medical Association.

JENKINS, GEORGE CHAPIN

GEORGE CHAPIN JENKINS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native of Germantown, Pennsylvania, born December 1, 1874, son of George Lukens Jenkins and Josephine Stout, his wife. He is descended from Jan Lucken, one of the thirteen original settlers of Germantown, from John Jenkins, a second lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and from John Stout, a private in the revolutionary war. Dr. Jenkins received his early education in the Schaefer

primary and secondary schools, from 1882 to 1886, and in the Germantown grammar school, from 1886 to 1890. He also studied for two years in the Germantown Academy (1890 to 1892). His medical education was acquired in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1896, and later he supplemented his professional training by taking up post-graduate work in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. In connection with his general practice Dr. Jenkins is visiting physician to St. Luke's Homoeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Germantown Academy, the Philadelphia County Homoeopathic Medical Society, the Clinico-Pathologic Society and of the Alumni Society of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia.

King Vol 1V

George Chapin Jenkins, Philadelphia; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1896; formerly on the staff of the Abington (Pa.) Memorial Hospital; aged 56; died, October 24, of heart disease.

JENKINS.—Suddenly, Oct. 24, at his late residence, 6437 Emlen st., G. CHAPIN JENKINS, M. D., husband of Emma Vinter Jenkins. At his request services and interment will be private.

JENKINS, GEORGE HAMILTON

GEORGE HAMILTON JENKINS, Binghamton, New York, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, November 29, 1863, son of Jeremiah Day Jenkins and Melissa Abbie French, his wife. His early education was acquired in the district schools of his native place and in the high school of Exeter, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1879. He next studied in the Stafford (New Hampshire) Academy, and then took up a three years' course in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, whence he graduated in 1889. After his graduation he located in Binghamton, where he has since been engaged in general practice. From 1899 to 1902 he was connected with the Binghamton City Hospital as surgeon. Dr. Jenkins is a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homœopathy; he also is a Mason and a member of other social organizations. He married, in 1892, Jessie May Butler, by whom he has two children, Paul Butler Jenkins and George French Jenkins.

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OLIN L. JENKINS.

Dr. Olin L. Jenkins, fifty-four years old, of Plainfield, N. J., died on November 13th, 1 A. M., at his home, suddenly. Cause of death was chronic mitral and aortic incompetence, with an attack of acute myocarditis. He had a very large and remunerative practice among the well-to-do people and was twice elected Mayor of Plainfield, N. J. He was graduated from the N. Y. Medical College in 1875. After practicing for twelve years in Connecticut he, in 1888, removed to Plainfield, N. J., where he remained until his death, a much respected citizen.

Hom Recorder Jan 1907

JENNEY, WILLIAM H.

Received a classical education previous to studying medicine. Grad. in spring of 1862 from Cleveland hom. Coll. Began practice at Norwalk, O. moved to Lansingburg, N.Y. after leaving which place he attended the hospitals in New York and Boston, and removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. where he remained for four years, and then spent seven months in Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. On his return from Europe he entered on practice of homoeopathy in Kansas City, Mo. He is the author of many cases reported in the journals and a work on Bureau of Paedology. He has filled the positions of pres. of Mo. Inst. of Hom. Kansas City Hom. soc. sec. of Mo. Inst. Hom. &c. Member of Am. Inst. Hom. (J.C.M.)

WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

William H. Jenney was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1840; his father and mother were from Massachusetts. He was a descendant of John Jenney, who came to Plymouth on the "Anne" 1623, and is first mentioned in a division of cattle in that year. Dr. Jenney was a student in Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College at the commencement of the Civil War; enlisted and served in hospital corps until discharged for physical disability; returned to college and graduated in 1862; opened an office in Toledo, Ohio, and later moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. In 1868 married Laura Tilden Kittredge, of Norwalk, Ohio, and went abroad to study. Studied in Paris and Vienna, and returned to this country in 1870; decided to go west, and spent some weeks in Salina, Kansas, later removing to Kansas City, Missouri. This was in 1870. He speedily acquired a large and lucrative practice amongst the best people of the city.

Dr. Jenney was the first secretary of the State Homoeopathic Medical Society, organized in Sedalia in 1876. He planted Homoeopathy in Kansas City on correct lines, and, with other pioneers who had preceded him, made this system of practice very strong and influential. By reason of ill health Dr. Jenney has been, for some years, incapacitated for the actual duties of medical practice.

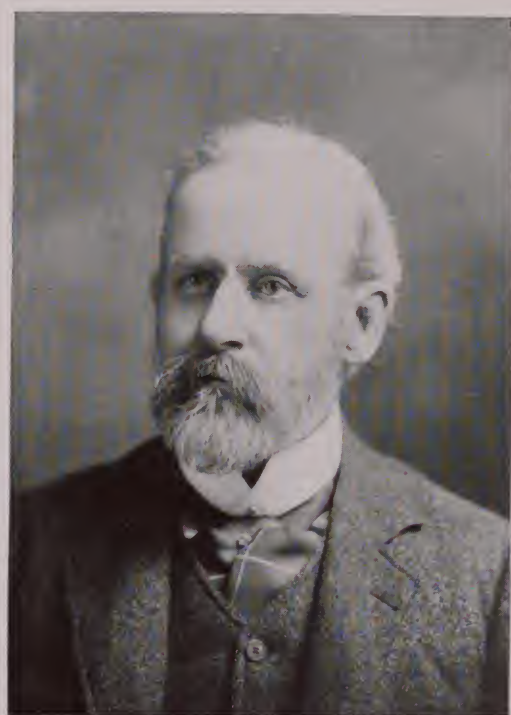
Dr. Jenney died in San Diego, California, October 19, 1912. He is survived by his wife and daughter, Miss Mayme Jenney, of San Diego, and a son, F. K. Jenney, of Kansas City; also two sisters, Mrs. C. L. Lovrien and Miss Cecile Jenney, of Kansas City.

Jl A I Hom Nov 1912

W. D. F.

° In 1870 Dr. W. H. Jenney settled in Kansas City and is the most prominent and influential homœopathic physician here. He is a thoroughgoing, active laborer in the vineyard and believes in organization to push forward the cause. He was elected Recording Secretary of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, a State society, organized May 10th, 1876, at Sedalia.

JENNY, W H



JENNINGS, C. P.

J. E. Huffman, 1123 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal., announces his intention of casting his lot with Hering Medical College next year. He is a good man and will be made very welcome.

Dr. H. W. Champlin, of Towanda, Pa., has been several weeks at the Lincoln Park Sanitarium in this city studying orificial and gynecological surgery with Prof. E. H. Pratt.

President McClelland, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, has appointed W. Tod Helmuth, M. D., a member of the Hahnemann Monument Committee to fill the vacancy created by the decease of J. P. Dake, M. D.

At the last regular election of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society Dr. J. Martine Kershaw was re-elected president; Dr. C. J. Luyties vice-president; Dr. F. D. Canfield secretary.

Dr. T. Engelbach, founder of the Homœopathic Pharmacy and Surgical Instrument Depot, old number 150 Canal street, elsewhere announces that he has transferred his entire business to Mr. August C. Freitag, who will continue it for his own account. Mr. Freitag has been associated with the doctor in charge of the depot for the past ten years, and on turning the business over to him the doctor, who retires to confine himself exclusively to his practice, could not have found a more fitting, competent or popular successor.—*The New Orleans Daily Item*, Jan. 5, 1895.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions passed by the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society, at Rochester, N. Y., December 20th, 1894.

As the years roll by, we are painfully reminded of the brevity and uncertainty of life. From time to time, we have been called upon to mourn the loss of some one of our members, until they who have gone before us, number as many as they who yet live and act with us.

Glancing backward, we recall the names of Drs. Clary, Haw-

ley, Hoyt, Miller, J. G. Bigelow, Frank Bigelow, Smith, Potter, Pool, Spooner, Benson, Sumner, Gardner, Wells, Mera, Schenck, Brown, T. L. Brown, Munger, Robinson, Squier, Richards, Schmitt, and now we learn of the death of one of our old Secretaries, Rev. C. P. Jennings, S. T. D., M. D., who died at his daughter's residence in Shelbyville, Ind., November 20th, 1894. He was Secretary of this Society from December 18th, 1879, to December 20th, 1883.

Dr. Jennings was an Episcopal Clergyman, who officiated at several points in this state, a man of decided ability, great decision of character, fearless in his espousal of the right as he recognized it, a warm adherent of Hahnemannian Homœopathy, and a zealous advocate of it. Of late years his painful infirmity, multiple sclerosis, cut him off from intercourse with us, and prevented his active participation in the work, but we feel assured that he was with us in spirit. We deem it not only well, but a duty to record and publish these sentiments in a suitable way, and to that end we offer the following :

WHEREAS: Death has again taken one of our number, in the person of Rev. C. P. Jennings, S. T. D., M. D., a time honored, respected and zealous member, formerly Secretary of this Society, therefore

Resolved: That we fully understand and acknowledge the meaning of the loss of such members of this Society, as Dr. C. P. Jennings, who was a scholar, a man of integrity, and an uncompromising homœopathician.

Resolved: That in the capacity of Secretary of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society, during the last year of the seventh, and the first years of the eighth decade, of this century, he rendered us very valuable service, for which we are under obligation to his memory, which we cherish.

Resolved: That we truly sympathize with his widow—if she survives him—and with his relatives and friends, wherever they may be, in their bereavement, and we rejoice with them, in the fact, that he maintained an honorable, just and consecrated life, a life devoted to the welfare of humanity.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of Dr. Jennings, and to the *Homœopathic Physician*, and the MEDICAL ADVANCE for publication.

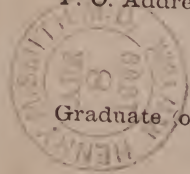
Med Adv, Feb 15 T. DWIGHT STOW, } Committee.
A. B. CASE. }

Name in full

Rev. Charles P. Jennings

P. O. Address in full

Shelbyville, Indiana,



Graduate or Licentiate of

Where & What

Have never attended lectures, nor taken the degree.
Have studied for 20 years as an Amateur. An article
from my pen, in *Evangelical Monthly*.

JEPSON, MARY BUNKER

MARY BUNKER JEPSON, Olean, New York, born Syracuse, N. Y., July 18, 1867; classical course in State Normal School, Cortland, N. Y., finished in 1889; graduated M. D. from Hering Medical College, Chicago, 1895; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JERALD, D. C., M.D., of Elma, Iowa, was born in Richmond Township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of April, 1833.

The district school during the winters was when he learned the three Rs, but later attended the academy near by one term and the Mansfield Classical Seminary one year, several years after. His life was mostly spent on a farm until he removed to the state of Iowa at the age of twenty-two.

Dr. Jerald commenced the study of medicine in the year 1870. He entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, in 1877, and graduated therefrom in 1879, after two winter terms.

The Doctor was married at Decorah, Iowa, May 25, 1856. At present he is not a member of any medical society, but is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Good Templars, etc. He is an enthusiast in his profession and would not leave it for the world.

JERNIGAN,

In 1858 Dr Jernigan of Saugerties, N.Y., commenced to practice in that place. (N.Y.Trans.V.4.p399)

Name in full

James M. Jernigan

P. O. Address in full

New York City

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*New York Homeopathic
Medical College*

Phila. Bulletin

Dr. Halton I. Jessup

Dr. Halton I. Jessup, an eye specialist, of this city, with offices in the Weightman Building, died yesterday at his home, 4234 Chestnut st. His funeral will be held Saturday from an undertaking establishment at 19th and Arch sts.

JESSUP, Sept. 3. HALTON I. JESSUP, M. D. Funeral and int. private. Remains may be viewed Fri. 8 to 10 P. M. at chapel of Andrew J. Bate & Son, Arch and 19th sts.

died Sept. 3, 1919

died Sept. 3, 1919

JEWELL, HENRY HIRAM

HENRY HIRAM JEWELL, Nashua, New Hampshire, was born at South Woodbury, Vermont, August 21, 1857, son of Ira Gilbert and Delia Haskell Jewell, both of Scotch descent. He attended the common schools and then spent three years at Hardwick Academy. He studied medicine for two years with Dr. R. W. Lance, then entered the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, graduating from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1882. In 1890 he took a post-graduate course at the same college. He is a member of the medical staff of the Nashua

Emergency Hospital and on the 13th of September, 1894, was commissioned surgeon, with the rank of major, to the 2d regiment N. H. N. G. On March 7, 1899, he received a commission as medical director, rank of lieutenant colonel, of the 1st brigade, N. H. N. G., which is his second term of five years in that capacity. He is the only homœopathic physician in the United States, so far as is known, who is serving a second term as medical director in the national guard. He is a member of the Vermont Homœopathic Society, member and ex-president of the New Hampshire Homœopathic Society, member of the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, of the American Homœopathic Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society and of the Nashua Medical Association. Dr. Jewell married, August 27, 1883, Mrs. Emma G. Gale.

King Vol IV-



H. H. JEWELL, M. D.,
Nashua, N. H.
(Surgeon of the Second Regiment, New Hampshire
National Guard.)

JEWITT, EDWARD HENRY

EDWARD HENRY JEWITT, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, December 5, 1851, son of John R. and Sarah M. (Henry) Jewitt, and is of English descent. He was educated in the common schools, Baldwin University, Allegheny College and Ohio Wesleyan University, where he came to the A. B.

degree in 1871; A. M. in 1874. His medical education was acquired in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College, from which he was graduated M. D. in 1878. He began his professional career in Oberlin in 1878, but since 1880 has been in general practice in Cleveland. He was house physician to Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, 1877-8, on its staff for many years. Since 1880 he has held the chair of obstetrics in Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College and its successor institution, the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He was physician to Cleveland City workhouse, 1885-1892, and also has served as medical director of Masonic Mutual Life Association of Cleveland and medical examiner for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Dr. Jewitt is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the state of Ohio, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Cuyahoga County Homœopathic Medical Society; of Court Epworth, Independent Order of Foresters, Halcyon Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Webb Chapter, R. A. M. He married, December 26, 1878, Cora Bell Pelton, and their children are Frank, Russell, Elizabeth, Edward, Augusta and John Rogers Jewitt. Further reference to Dr. Jewitt's pedagogical career will be found in the chapter relating the history of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College.

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JEWITT, EDWARD H.



E H JEWETT



Edward H. Jewett W.D.

Franklin S. Jewett, Providence, R. I.

Born, May 14, 1857, in Oakhill, Tenn.

Died, Oct. 24, 1916.

Graduated from Hahnemann Medical Collège, Philadelphia, 1894.

Member of Institute since 1911.

Doctor Jewett was a member of his state society, and was active in the work of his church, being a deacon in the Central Congregational Church.

Jl A J H AUG 1917



EWETT, JOHN R., M.D., of Lyons, Mich., was born in Saybrook, Middlesex county, Conn., on March 5th, 1809.

His father was an attorney and counsellor; his grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and while a prisoner was killed in resisting a robbery of his personal property. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Elisha Mather, of the above named place.

In 1819, Dr. Jewett's father moved to Springfield, O.; he then attended a select school at Urbana, and afterward the High School at Granby Corner, where, in connection with the more common branches, he also studied the languages. In 1829, he commenced the study of medicine at Ann Arbor, Mich., in the office of his cousin, Dr. David Lord. In the winter of 1831-'32, he attended medical lectures at Cincinnati, O., and the following year received licence to practise as a physician from the Territorial Medical Society.

In 1838, his attention was called to the claims of homœopathy by the perusal of a pamphlet written by Dr. Hering, and also by a communication from Dr. Gideon Humphrey of Philadelphia. In 1846, he began practice as a homœopath, and, in the winter of 1851, attended lectures at the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland, O., where he received his degree.

In 1848, he married Miss Mary L. Snyder.

He was one of the first to introduce the new system in the State of Michigan, and has now as much practice as the precarious state of his health will allow him to look after.

Name in full

John R. Jewett M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Lyons, Mich.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Western College, Mich.



Lynn May 30th 1867

To Com. of Cong. of Am. Soc. of Friends.

By Address Circular received

J. B. Jewett
Lynn
Mass.
Mich.



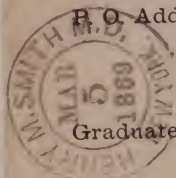
JEWETT, WILLIAM E., M. D., of Adrian, Mich., was born in Langerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., December 8th, 1842. His grandfather, Jonathan Jewett, moved to Langerfield with his parents at the age of eight, and resided on the same farm for nearly eighty-four years. He died June 11th, 1872, at the advanced age of ninety. Dr. Jewett was educated at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, O., taking the full classic and scientific courses. In September, 1864, he began studying medicine with E. A. Munger, of Waterville, N. Y. Afterwards his studies were conducted by Dr. C. C. Olmstead, of Painesville, O. During the winters of 1865-'66, he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O. The following winter he went to New York, and, after attending the lectures of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Dr. Jewett graduated in the spring of 1867. The following winter he spent in the hospitals of that city, reaping much advantage from the experience obtained.

In 1868, he located at Constantine, St. Joseph county, Mich., where he married Miss Kittie A. Root. He soon succeeded in establishing a large and lucrative country practice, and made many life-long friends. After the birth of his two children, in 1870 and '72, he concluded to remove to Adrian, Mich., where he located in January of the latter year. Here his success has been most flattering, and his popularity is such that among his numerous patrons his name has become a household word. A large and constantly increasing practice requires an assiduous devotion to the duties of his profession, in which he has already attained an enviable reputation.

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



William E. Jewett, M.D.
Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich.
Under the name of

JIROCK, RALPH SYLVESTER

RALPH SYLVESTER JIROCK, Muskegon, Michigan, born Muskegon, June 20, 1882; graduate of Muskegon High School; medical preceptor, Dr. LeRoy Marvin of Muskegon; graduated M. D. from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1900.

JOHNSON, BURKE L.

BURKE L. JOHNSON, Kenton, Ohio, born Kenton, February 3, 1874; literary education, Oberlin and Buchtel colleges; graduated M. D. from Cleveland Medical College, 1896; coroner of Hudson county, 1897; acting assistant surgeon U. S. army, 1898-1901; captain and assistant surgeon, Ohio National Guard, 1901-1904, resigned.

JOHNSON, CHARLES FREDERIC,
C.B., M.D., of Newburyport, Massa-
chusetts, was born December 11, 1860,
at East Boston, Massachusetts.

His early schooling, as well as his later
education, was all obtained in the city of his
birth. First, the Grammar school, then the
High School, and later the Boston University.

He received the degree of Bachelor of
Surgery in 1883 and Doctor of Medicine in
1884.

On the 5th of October, 1886, he opened an
office in Amesbury, Massachusetts. Five years
later he removed to Newburyport, in the same
state, October 8, 1891.

Dr. Johnson has met with great success in
his business and now has a large and lucrative
practice.

JOHNSON, CORA MAY

CORA MAY JOHNSON, Skowhegan, Maine, was born in that place, April 29, 1861, daughter of Thomas Doty Johnson and Susan Smith Clark, his wife. She is a descendant of George Puffer, Boston, 1640; of Ezekiel Johnson; Dr. George

Crossman and Gov. Thomas Hinckley—on all sides from old colonial stock. She attended public schools, graduating from the Skowhegan High School, and Bloomfield Academy, whence she graduated in 1879. She studied medicine in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1883 with the degree of M. D. She first practiced in Gardiner, Maine, during the years 1883-84, then removed to Skowhegan and has practiced there since. In the winter of 1889-90 she studied in New York post-graduate schools, and again in 1897. For twelve years Dr. Johnson has been secretary of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society; she also has held various offices in the local literary societies of the town, and is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society, the Skowhegan Woman's Club and the Town Improvement Society.

King Vol 1V

C. M. JOHNSON, M. D.
SKOWHEGAN, MAINE.

Dear Brother Bradford -

I was more than you
pleased with the way you in-
reciprocated our state american
transactions. It is not
strange that you don't re- have
remember me, as I was a re-
quite a little girl when first of
you moved away from Skowhegan.
Skowhegan - but you left it hearti-
many friends here who often you
speak of you most kindly hall
and as I have kept you
of you more or less
and have never forgotten you.

C. M. JOHNSON, M. D.
SKOWHEGAN, MAINE.

I trust I may have the
pleasure of meeting you
again — may be in
Newport at the American
Institute next June —
and we will then have
a good long chat in re-
gard to the "Garden spot of
America" and its natives.
Thanking you most hearti-
ly for sending me your
picture, which I shall
always prize —
Believe me —

Sincerely yours

Nov. 23. 1894

Cord M. Johnson

JOHNS, EMORY BASCOM

EMORY BASCOM JOHNS, Lexington, Kentucky, was born in Somerset, Kentucky, August 10, 1852, son of William Glory and Catherine Kesler (Vaught) Johns, the former of English and German and latter of German descent. His early and literary education was acquired in the common schools of Kentucky and the Kentucky Wesleyan College at Millersburg, having attended the latter for one year. He was educated in medicine at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and the Chicago Homœopathic College, being graduated from the latter in 1886. He practiced at Danville, Kentucky, from October, 1886, until February 3, 1891, and since the year last mentioned in Lexington. He has taken special courses of lectures and clinics nearly every year since his graduation. Dr. Johns has been a member of the American Society of Official Surgeons since its organization, also is a member of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, August 21, 1900, Elizabeth Lee Foley, and their children are William Pratt and Mary Elizabeth Johns.

King Vol ~~IV~~

JOHNSON, E KINGSLAND

E. KINGSLAND JOHNSON, New York city, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1871. Both his father and his mother—P. Rebekah Ogden—were of American ancestry. His elementary and secondary education was acquired in the Monell street school in Elizabeth, Croton Military Academy and Packard's Business College in the city of New York, and his higher education in the University of the City of New York, now New York University. In 1896 he entered the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital and graduated in 1901 with the degree of M. D. In the same year he began his professional career in New York city, where he is now in practice. He is a member of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, in 1902, Mabelle Williamson.

King Vol 1V

JOHNSON, ELMON REUBEN

ELMON REUBEN JOHNSON, Boston, Massachusetts, was born in Hancock, Massachusetts, May 31, 1871, the son of Joseph Henry and Rhoda Clarinda (Coleman) Johnson. He received his early education in the public schools of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and subsequently attended Pittsfield high school, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He studied for the medical profession in the Boston University School of Medicine, graduating in 1895 with the degree of M. D., and in June of that year he located in Melrose, Massachusetts, one year later removing to Wollaston. In 1895, Dr. Johnson began doing special medical work, and during 1898 and 1899 he took post-graduate courses in the Boston Polyclinic, New York Post-Graduate and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the surgical and medical staff of the Quincy City Hospital, and is aurist and laryngologist to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Dispensary. He conducts his practice in Boston, and resides in Wollaston.

King Vol IV

George H. T. Johnson, M. D., Atchison, Kans., died February 22,
1917, age 73. Graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of
Missouri, 1869. J. A. I. H. July 1917

JOHNSON. HARRY CHARLES

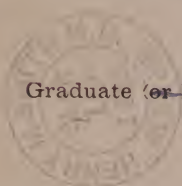
HARRY CHARLES JOHNSON, Logansport, Indiana, born in Logansport, August 18, 1880; high school graduate, 1900; graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1904.

JOHNSON, IRVING W

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



Irving W. Johnson
P.O. Box 111
Hartford, Conn.
of
Hartford College
Hartford, Conn.

It was but a year after the occupation of New London by Dr. Duffield, that Kennett Square was settled by Dr. I. D. Johnston. March 4th, 1852, he graduated at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in April of 1855 commenced practice. He has made no change in location, and by dilligence in business has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has been called many "hard names," and most grossly misrepresented; yet it has all conduced to his permanency and success. In 1861 he writes: "The progress of Homoeopathy in this community has been rapid from the first, and everywhere I find a deep and abiding interest felt in the cause." Dr. Johnston still holds steady to his faith and post.

Hom. in Chester Co. Jones.

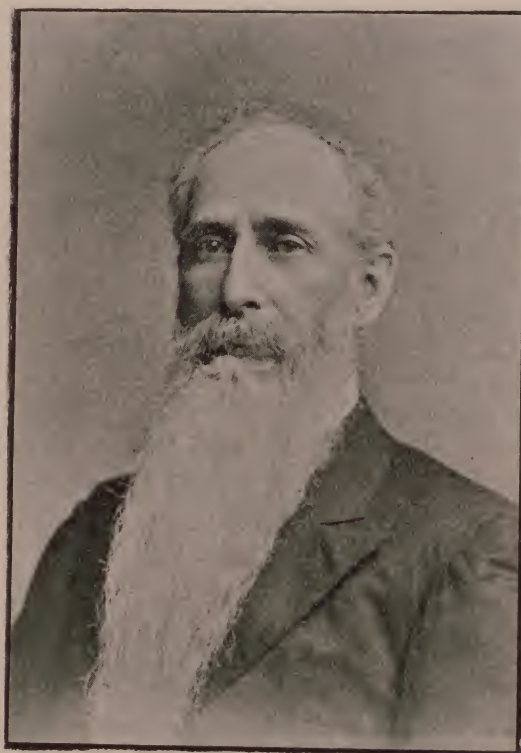
DR. ISAAC D. JOHNSON

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Kennett Square, Pa., Jan. 30.—Dr. Isaac D. Johnson died at his home here this afternoon, in his eighty-fourth year. He was an eminent medical author and a widely known practitioner of Kennett Square. His "Therapeutic Key" passed through sixteen editions.

His domestic work, "A Guide to Homeopathic Practice," has been translated into French and German and has been pronounced the best work of its kind in homeopathic literature. Dr. Johnson was one of the seniors of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Phila Press
Jan 31, 1911



I. D. JOHNSON, M. D.



JOHNSON, ISAAC D

ISAAC D. JOHNSON, M. D.

It is always a pleasure to remember the life of a conscientious physician, of one who, once convinced that a principle is true, makes it the rule of his practice. Such an one was Isaac D. Johnson, a Quaker, who was born at Elkview, Chester County, Pa., August 10, 1827, and died at Kennett Square in the same County, January 20, 1911. After a limited common school education he spent two years in Whitestown Seminary, New York. He was poor and worked on a farm between sessions of the school. An epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in the school. He assisted in nursing and went with two of the patients to a Hydropathic Institution, at the head of which was a Homœopathic physician. Here he became interested in medicine, which he afterwards read with Dr. Caleb Harlan, in Wilmington, Del., to which city he removed in 1850. Two years later he was graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In after years he frequently told how he and his chum, Dr. Smith Armor, still living in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa., during their college days each lived upon fifty-three cents per week.

In 1855 he began practice in the borough of Kennett Square, Pa., and remained there until his death. Dr. Johnson was a homœopath of the old school, with a profound aversion to anything like eclecticism. Only a few months before his death, upon hearing from an old patient of the questionable digressions of some of his brother physicians, he said with a wistful look, "It makes me wish for my youth. I should like to meet them in the open with straight-forward homœopathy." His steadfast and consistent labors were crowned with success and he soon had a large clientele. His professional brethren shared in the benefits of his work when in 1871 he published his Therapeutic Key. This celebrated little book went through sixteen editions and has been the constant companion of many a close prescriber. Who has not heard of Johnson's Therapeutic Key? In 1879 another work came from his pen, entitled "A Guide to Homœopathic Practice," which has been translated into German and French.

Thus while the personal practice was confined to the vicinity of a small borough, his influence for homœopathy commanded a wide field of usefulness. Without ostentation, but with the simplicity that always marks true greatness, Isaac D. Johnson was one of the strong men of our school. One of those who knew him best says, "personally he was spiritually clean, physically temperate and morally upright. His patience, industry and moral heroism make his memory a benediction to us that love him." I am sure, my confreres, that we can all join with the writer of this tribute and add our testimonial to the worth of another of the stalwart ones who has passed into the great beyond. His medical life was the embodiment and crystallization of Hahnemann's Law of Cure, and if Homœopathy continues to live in this land it will be because there are those still who practice medicine as did Isaac D. Johnson.

Jl Am Inst Hom Nov 1911 T. H. CARMICHAEL.

JOHNSON, JAMES D

107 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

My full name is *James D. Johnson*
I graduated at *Bellerose Hospital* Medical College, in the year *1869*
My present address is *Hartford* county of *Hartford*
State of *Conn.* where I have resided since *April 1st 1869*
Previous to that time I practised in _____
I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year *1869* at *Hartford*





JOHNSON, J. PRICE, M. D., of Hightstown, N. J., was born in Chester county, Pa., on January 25th, 1840. The early part of his life was spent at home on his father's farm. He was educated at Greenwood, Del., on the Brandywine, near West Chester, Pa., at a Quaker institution, kept by Jonathan Gause. Making choice of the profession of medicine, he commenced study therefor in 1862, but, owing to the unsettled condition of the country at that time, he relinquished it in the following year, and entered the army as a private soldier. On receiving his discharge, he resumed his studies in the spring of 1864 in the office of his uncle, Dr. I. D. Johnson, of Kennett Square, Pa. He attended his first course of lectures in the session of 1864-'65 at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Finding that he could graduate by attending a spring course at the Pennsylvania Medical University, he did so, with a view to entering the army as assistant surgeon. The war, however, closed about the time he graduated; he, therefore, abandoned all idea of joining the army, and again entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1867.

On receiving his diploma, he commenced practice in Lancaster county, Pa., where he remained for some time. Then he removed to Philadelphia. In the beginning of 1870, he changed his residence to Hightstown. After over three years' labor, he finds himself in the enjoyment of an extensive and remunerative patronage, possessing the full confidence and high esteem of both patients and neighbors. By his earnest efforts and untiring zeal, in connection with his successful treatment of disease, he has won many friends to the cause of homœopathy.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the New Jersey Homœopathic State Medical Society, and at its last annual meeting was elected as one of its censors.

Dr Joseph P Johnson was born in Chester County, Penna, on January 25th 1838 and died in Hightstown N J Dec 17th 1913 in his seventy-sixth year. He served his country on the tented field enlisting in the 21st Regiment, Penna Volunteer Cavalry in July 1863, serving until the end of the War when he received an honorable discharge. He attended lectures in the old Fom Med College of Penna graduating therefrom in 1867. His teachers were Hering, Lippe, Guernsey, Raue, Frost, and Morgan. He was classmate of writer graduating one year before him. He settled in Hightstown in March 1870 taking up the practice of the writer (Dr McGeorge who was moving to another field of labor, and he remained in Hightstown until he died'. He was a good physician being a fine example of the old time country doctor. Dr Johnson was taken seriously ill in September 1911, and shortly after had a paralytic stroke from which he never fully recovered. The sclerosed condition of his arteries did not improve and from the gradual softening of his brain, he became mentally infirm. In February 1913, I visited him at his home and when he recognized me, or remembered me, he was overjoyed to see his old time classmate.

It was a sad meeting for me for I felt that I should probably never see him again, and I never did. At the time of his death Dr Johnson was not a member of this Society having resigned a years ago, but while he was an active member he was useful member serving as Vice President in 1889, 1893 and 1894 and on the Legislative Committee in 1896 and 1897. No member of our Society had more influence in the Legislature at that time than Dr

Johnson and he would go to Trenton at any time to look after our interests. No one was more persistent nor more energetic in committee work than he. Dr Johnson never sought office but on account of his pleasing manner and executive ability his services were much in demand and he served his home town in Council, in the Board of Education, and the Board of Health. A former resident of Hightstown, now a prominent member of our profession, writes as follows of him: "His long residence and conscientious work in Hightstown endeared him to all the residents of the town. He was appointed United States Pension Surgeon a few years ago and served honorably and creditably in that position, a part of the time as Secretary." (Wallace George)

JOHNSON, JOSEPH H. S., M.D., was born in Portland, New York, August 30, 1856, of Sweedish parents.

At the age of seven he moved to Sherman, New York, where he lived two years, then to Corry, Pennsylvania, where he was sick with typhoid fever and was treated scientifically with huge doses of calomel and a grown-person's doses of whisky and quinine. He then attended the High School. Then journeyed westward when about eleven years old. He spent four years at High Forest, Minnesota, then moved to Fergus Falls, when that country was a wilderness. He began to work very hard clearing up the farm and studying everything in the line of books within his reach.

At the age of eighteen the church decided that he was needed in the ministry. Soon after going there, he learned to speak several foreign languages, so at the age of seventeen he could easily understand and converse on ordinary every day affairs in eight languages. He served as a guide and interpreter to people who were prospecting in the Park region of Minnesota.

In the spring of 1876 he journeyed eastward to Westfield, New York, where he rejoined his mother. For many years afterward his health was in a very precarious state as a result of years of intense study and hardships on the frontier. He soon began the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. John Berry Campbell.

In the fall of 1880 he started out selling books to get means to attend college; he worked six weeks when an attack of measles reduced his purse about \$150, but he had enough to carry him through a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons of Buffalo, New York. The following summer he located at Shingle House, Potter county, Pennsylvania, and practiced medicine. Remained there about three months and was very successful.

He returned to Buffalo and graduated there June 26, 1883. In the meantime, although a special act of the Legislature of the State of New York had been passed to legalize the

charter of the college beyond all doubt, the courts decided that the College of Physicians and Surgeons had no legal status, but at the following session the congresses of the state and Grover Cleveland, governor, conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon all the graduates by special act of law.

Dr. Johnson, through the kindness of Prof. G. A. Hall, came to Chicago in September, 1883, and attended the Hahnemann and graduated therefrom February 24, 1884.

He was elected to the chair of Professor of Diseases of Children in the National Homœopathic Medical College when it was organized.

Christmas day, 1884, he was married to Margaret C. Boosing, of Port Colbourne, Canada. She was the first woman who ever cast a vote at the general election in the City of Chicago or the State of Illinois—this was done November 4, 1889. They have one child, Clara Virginia Margurite, born August 23, 1889.

JOHNSON, LEORA

Dr. Alice Hatch will pay a tribute to the memory of Dr. Johnson.

Dr. Leora Johnson was born in Iowa City, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silvaney Johnson, Pioneer settlers of Iowa City. Her early education of University work was obtained in Iowa City. She taught for a short time then attended the Illinois Training School for Nurses, from which she graduated in 1880.

After Nursing for a short time in Chicago, she returned to Iowa City, just about the time of the establishment of the Homeopathic Department in the old Building on Clinton street.

She cooperated with Drs. Copperthwaite, Dickinson, Cogswell and Gilchrist in the establishment of the hospital and was its first superintendent, holding that position while she studied Homeopathy. Graduated from the Homeopathic College in 1890 and immediately opened an office and began a general practice.

For some years after the formal opening of the present Homeopathic Building, she was associated with Dr. Gilchrist

in the surgical work and had charge of Diseases of Children. Iowa Hom J1 Dec 1916

AN APPRECIATION

"This one thing I do."

This was the motto of Dr. Leora Johnson whose death is a source of grief to her relatives and many friends and also a great loss to Iowa City for during her entire life she has been most active in all works tending to philanthropic uplift or civic betterment, and by strict adherence to her motto, by entire concentration to the effort in hand until its final completion Dr. Johnson was able to accomplish many things. She was born in Iowa City, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silvanus Johnson, who were among the best known and most esteemed of the early residents, being members of the group that composed the social circle when Iowa City was the capital of Iowa and the official functions were held here. She was a student in the university for a couple of years but did not graduate.

Afterward she taught for a time and then went to the Illinois Training School for Nurses, where she graduated in 1880. It was during this time that she went, one Xmas eve, in company with several other nurses, to the Cook county hospital

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parents and gave generously to the organ fund when the new pipe organ was installed.

Since her death a former pastor wrote of her: "Dr. Johnson was a good woman. In the years of my ministry I learned to love her for her queenly qualities and for her deep interest in the welfare of the church and of the Kingdom. She was a worthy member of the board of trustees and worked sometimes beyond her strength to conserve the property and welfare of the church she loved. It was always a source of encouragement to me as pastor to confer with Dr. Johnson in matters pertaining to problems of church life. I always found her interested and sympathetic to a large degree and in whatever way she was able she ministered to the particular need."

The dominating note in Dr. Johnson's character was probably her intense interest in philanthropic work and her activities along the lines of social and civic betterment.

She was one of the earlier members of the King's Daughters and always one of the strongest workers. She was one of the originators of the plan for establishing the free rest room for women, and a member of the committee to perfect the scheme and raise the funds for the venture. She continued a member of this committee until the rest room was an established fact, then turned her attention to the development of a woman's exchange to be conducted in connection with the rest room.

She has also been a member of the Charity Department and of the Social Service Department and never hesitated to devote her time and strength, and experience to these various lines of social betterment.

Upon her return from Europe, at the beginning of the war, she was deeply distressed by the conditions she had seen and as chairman of the Red Cross committee of the King's Daughters, she asked for voluntary gifts for the Xmas ship. The response was spontaneous and her offices were soon a depot for a wonderful collection of new and beautiful things, gifts for the children

to help the children celebrate Xmas about a great tree that had been placed in the children's ward. During the merry making the tree took fire, the fire spread through the ward and Dr. Johnson helping the resident nurses to empty the ward and save the children was seriously burned about the hands and face. She lay for weeks in her own hospital, helpless from her injuries and her scarred hands have ever since been to her friends, the insignia of her bravery.

After nursing for a time in Chicago Dr. Johnson returned to Iowa City and working with Dr. Cowperthwait they succeeded in founding the Homeopathic hospital. This hospital was first established in the building on Clinton street now occupied by the School of Music. She then entered the Homeopathic Medical College and during her course was superintendent of the hospital. She graduated in medicine in 1890 and immediately opened an office here.

After the present hospital was built Dr. Johnson was associated with Dr. Gilchrist during the years that he was resident surgeon and she also had charge of the children's diseases.

She was a member of and held the office of vice-president in the Hahnemannian Medical association of Iowa; was an officer in the Johnson County Homeopathic Medical society and medical examiner in the Physical Culture Department for women in the College of Liberal Arts. In 1903 she took work in the London Homeopathic hospital and later post-graduate work in the London School of Medicine for Women. (Royal Free Hospital.)

During the last few years Dr. Johnson has practically retired from general practice and has spent a great deal of time in travel both in this country and abroad. She was in Paris when the present war was declared.

Dr. Johnson was one of the strong members of the Baptist church, having served in various official capacities. She placed a large memorial window in the church in honor of her

here made it possible for her to enjoy the new life to the fullest extent. We trust that one day we shall meet her in the beautiful land where all things lead on to perfection.

The time has now arrived to close our memorial service. We will pass out into the bustling world and its noise will soon dissipate the silence and solemnity of this hour. The noble examples of those who have departed, will still influence some of us, while the good they have done will go on growing and extending, working benefits of which we may be scarcely conscious.

Hymn—Nearer, My God, to Thee.

JOHNSON, L G

Goshen, Ind June 5th



A. J. of Hamacapathy
your circular
received, should be
happy to be present
at your meeting, did
not receive your
notice in time, but
write you in acknow-
ledgement of your
circular

Yours in the
Bonds of
Hamacapathy

L. G. Johnson
Goshen Ind

JOHNSON, M C BOOSING



M. C. BOOSING JOHNSON, M. D.,
Chicago, Ill.



JOHNSON, PERRY E., M. D., of Jacksonville, Fla., was born in Erie county, N. Y., July 3d, 1826. He is the second son of Ira Johnson, of Canton, Ills. His mother was Mary M. Perry, of the Commodore Perry family. His father is a successful and highly respected agriculturist. The subject of this sketch, tiring of the labors of the farm, which had shut him out from school advantages, left the paternal roof when nineteen years of age. His literary education was commenced in the Princeton, Illinois, Academy, where, after one year's training, he was advised by his teacher to go to Galesburg, Ills., and prepare for entering the Freshman Class of Knox College. He entered the class of 1848. Before the close of his collegiate course a severe epidemic of typhoid fever broke out in the locality of the college; he, with a number of his schoolmates, had the fever; many died. During his sickness he was treated by Dr. John Babcock, one of the earliest Western pioneer homœopaths. His life was saved by the use of the infinitesimal doses, but his sickness lost him his college year. Already weary of teaching school—his means of support and of study—he resolved to abandon his college course, and entered Dr. Babcock's office as a medical student.

From the first he has shown himself a strong and zealous advocate and defender of homœopathy. Before the close of his first year's study he had a newspaper controversy with an allopathic physician of ability, who had become jealous of the new school of medicine in consequence of Dr. Babcock's great success in the treatment of typhoid fever, and he was awarded the palm. Since that time he has written many newspaper articles in defence of homœopathy. He graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic College of Medicine in the spring of 1852, and located at Alton, Ills., where he introduced homœopathy. In the winter of 1854-'55, he attended a course of medical lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he also graduated, and subsequently attended a course of lectures in the Jefferson (allopathic) Medical

College of Philadelphia.

He married, in March, 1855, Caroline W. Ward, youngest daughter of the late Artemas Ward, of Worcester, Mass.

He has always been a hard worker in his profession and very successful in his treatment of the sick. His health failing, in consequence of hard labor and exposure in serving the sick in the severe and changeable climate of Illinois, he was compelled to abandon his old field of labor, and in December, 1872, he opened an office in Jacksonville, Fla.

P. E. JOHNSON, M. D., who first introduced homœopathy in Alton, Ill., and now has the most intelligent and wealthy citizens as his patrons, having an income of \$5,000 per year, offers to dispose of his business to a successor for less than half the receipts of a single year.

JOHNSON, R B

R B Johnson

Seyster

St Lawrence Co
N.Y.

JOHNSON, R B

Quincy 34 Court St. Brooklyn N.Y.

Copy to Mr. May 3/86
John L. P. Smith, Esq. 25

Dear Sir

You requested me to send
you the names of Homeopathic
Physicians in my neighborhood
which I have neglected to do
until the present time. Not being
able to find the blanks which
you sent me, I will write it
on this sheet of paper —
There is no other Physician in
my neighborhood than myself —
There is no Homeopathic Society
in this County but want one
bad

Yours in Honor
R. B. Johnson M.D.

1886

1886

Copy to
St. Lawrence Co. N.Y.

JOHNSON, SAMUEL H

SAMUEL H. JOHNSON, Califon, New Jersey, born near Hackettstown, N. J., January 11, 1858; graduated M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., 1884; graduated M. D., Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, 1886.

JOHNSON, SOLOMON D

SOLOMON D. JOHNSON, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born Fond du Lac, January 17, 1852; medical preceptor, Dr. A. H. Dorris of Fond du Lac; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical of Chicago, 1879; took a post-graduate course in Dr. E. H. Pratt's institution on orificial surgery; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JOHNSON, THEODORE M



PERRY COUNTY.

Homceopathy is believed to have been introduced into this county by Dr. William H. Johnson, who settled in Marysville in 1860, and died in 1873.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM S

Name in full

William S. Johnson M. D.

P. O. Address in full

Hyde Park Cook Co. Ill.

Graduate ~~(or Licensee)~~ of



Kahnemann Med. College of
Chicago Ill.

JOHNSTON, ANNA

ANNA JOHNSTON, practicing physician of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, studied for her profession in the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which she graduated M. D. in 1898. She is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, the Women's Homœopathic Medical Association of Pittsburgh, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

King Vol-IV

JOHNSTON, BENJ RICHARD

BENJAMIN RICHARD JOHNSTON, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was born in Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada, November 25, 1866, son of William Howard and Jane (Ransom) Johnston. He attended the graded schools of Barrie and Paris, Ontario, and was graduated from the high school at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1886. After reading medicine under direction of Dr. William Shepard, now of Le Mars, Iowa, he attended Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, 1890-1892, and Hering Medical College, Chicago, wherein he was graduated M. D. in 1893. He practiced in Onawa, Iowa, from 1893 until 1898, and since that time in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He was a student in the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine in 1902, and also did post-graduate work in London, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1904. His practice is general, with nervous diseases as his specialty. He is a member of the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital (State University of Iowa) at Iowa City; was lecturer on pædology, 1899-1902, and professor of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine since 1902 in the homœopathic department of the State University of Iowa, and also in the

general medical clinic since 1902. Dr. Johnston is a member of the Hahnemann Medical Association of Iowa, the Central Iowa Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy and the Masonic fraternity. He married Alice M. Goss, December 25, 1887, and their children are Kathryn D., Ernest R. and Florence B. Johnston.

King Vol 1V



Benj. R. Johnston, W. D.
Vol. 2 Chap 5 (old No 4)

P 32

James V. Vint.

Dr. J. C. Johnston, of Lebanon, began the study of medicine with Dr. C. D. Gloniger, a celebrated oculist of the same town, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1872. He graduated at the end of his second course, was led to investigate homœopathy, read some works on the subject, entered the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1874, and graduated in 1875. He settled in his present location, where, notwithstanding the many trials of earlier practitioners, he is meeting with encouraging patronage.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH ELTON

JOSEPH ELTON JOHNSTON, M. D., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is a native of that city. He took his degree in medicine in 1896 from the Cleveland Medical College, and later took a post-graduate course in electro-therapeutics. Dr. Johnston is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County.

King Vol IV—

JOHNSTONE, ROBERT *Bruce*

ROBERT B. JOHNSTONE. Washington, D. C., was born March 17, 1856, in Sand-Cut, Beechwoods, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the son of Robert Johnstone and Mary Parsons (Durgan) Johnstone, his ancestry on both sides of the family being American. Dr. Johnstone's early education was received in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, entering in 1883 and graduating in 1887. Subsequently he took a post-graduate course in the same college. He was established in Cherry Valley, Pennsylvania, from 1874 to 1875, and from the latter year until 1886 practiced in Pittsford, New York, remaining there until 1886. He removed to Philadelphia in 1893 and thence to Washington, where he is at present located and in active practice. Dr. Johnstone, while in Philadelphia, was visiting physician to the Woman's Homœopathic Hospital of that city. From 1893 to 1895 he was professor of institute and practice at the National Homœopathic Medical College, Washington, D. C. He married, in 1876, Mary E. Groff of Philadelphia. Their family consists of five sons and five daughters: Robert, Thomas, Katheryn, Raymond (deceased), Mollie (deceased), Mortimer, Marguerite (deceased), Marie, George and Helen Johnstone.

King Vol IV—

Death of A Hero.

Dr. A. Cuvier Jones, of Tuscon, Arizona, whose death had been erroneously announced by the journals a year or two ago, died at his home on the 25th of October after a lingering and painful illness. Primarily his disease was pulmonary tuberculosis, but upon this there was engrafted a chronic interstitial nephritis which was responsible for his demise.

Dr. Jones proved himself a real hero in the face of death. Two months before he died he wrote the editor of this journal a friendly letter, in which he announced that according to the best of his knowledge and belief he had about sixty days before him. A month later he wrote that his condition was progressing adversely at a generous pace and he now believed a month more would settle it. He had been in ill-health a long time, had had to leave his practice and friends in Colorado for the benefit the Arizona climate might bring to him, had lost his library, medicines, instruments and other office effects by fire without insurance, and was tired and willing to go. He sent messages of greeting to his friends through the Medical Century, spoke most sympathetically about the illness of Dr. Green, who had visited and sustained him greatly a few months before, and only wished he might once again meet some of his colleagues with whom he had worked in medical association labor in times gone by. His letters were brave, cheerful and resigned. Two weeks later he died.

Not often does a hero lay down his life with such complete acceptance of the inevitable. Dr. Jones had done a good work. His deeds remain after him. He fought a hard fight for a life worth living. Failure became a certainty and he accepted it with manly courage and real fortitude. Never in a long and varied experience have such courageous and cheerful letters come to us from a dying hero. Those

who know him will understand him. He led an honest life. He fought a good fight in his profession, always having been guided by the noblest aspirations, the highest aims. There was no faltering in the face of duty at any time in his career, nor did he falter when the messenger of death called him away. 'Tis glorious to die a death like that.

Med. Century, Dec. 1, 1899.

JONES, C. DARIEN.

Dr. C. Darien Jones began the practice of homœopathy in Albany in the spring of 1846. He had been an allopathic practitioner a few years. On investigating the homœopathic system he became convinced of its superiority, and immediately adopted it in practice.

World's Convention. 1876 Vol. 2.

JONES, CHARLES C.
~~JONES, CHAS. EDWARD~~

In the same year, December, 1873, Charles C. Jones graduated from the Albany Medical College, and commenced practice in Albany. He has been ever since associated with his father and former preceptor. He has just returned from Europe (June, 1876), having spent a year in study at several European hospitals and medical schools. He has taken the degree of Master of Arts in course. He has also received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

World's Convention. 1876. V. 2.

JONES, CHARLES EDMUND

Dr. Charles Edmund Jones, son of the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin Jones, who was one of the Pioneers in Homœopathic Medical practise in New York State, died at his home in Albany December 1st. Dr. Jones was born in Albany February 15, 1849. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1866, and from Hope College, Michigan, in 1870, delivering the master's oration and taking the M.A. degree. He studied medicine with his father and at the Albany Medical College. After graduating from the Albany College he took a course in the Homœopathic Medical College in New York, receiving his final degree in 1873. He then pursued a special course of study in hospital work in Vienna and other foreign capitals. He was a member of the Albany County Medical Society, having been its President and Secretary; a permanent member of the American Institute of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and one of the faculty of the Albany Homœopathic Hospital, in charge of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs. He never married, but always held a prominent place in social life as well as in public life in the city of his birth. He was a member of the Fort Orange Club, and had served as a member of the Board of Public Instruction of Albany.

The passing of Dr. Charles Edmund Jones, who died in the Albany Hospital last night, leaves vacant an important place in the medical fraternity of the Capital City. Undoubtedly one of the brightest and most skilful physicians, his loss will be a great one, and the vacancy caused will not be easily filled. His life was devoted to the alleviation of the pains and ills of humanity, and it mat-

tered not to Dr. Jones whether his patient had a well-filled purse or was among the poorest of the poor. His ability, his knowledge, and his time was devoted exclusively to his professional duties, and it may well be said that the sufferings of this world were made less for those who were within the circle of his activity.

A good man, a man of great ability, of varied resource and indomitable energy has passed away. In all the walks of life he sought to do good. His time, his money, his services were at the disposal of his patients, his friends and the public. No record of all the good he accomplished is possible. He did not blazon his achievements to the world, but no call ever was made in vain on him when it was possible to render the services required. The good that men do, as the world knows, too often is interred with their bones; and, though much of the good that was done by Charles E. Jones is known, all of it never can be ascertained. But enough is known to cause widespread sorrow at his loss among thousands of men and women to-day. He adorned his profession; in him civic virtue was highly developed; he was faithful to his friends; his services were at the disposal of the needy, as was his time for any good public cause. Not much more than this could be said in praise of any man, and to-day his friends, in sorrowful pride, may regard the record that has now been closed.

IN AM J1 Mon Jan 1900

JONES, CHARLES ~~ERASMUS~~ EDMUND

Dr. Charles Edmund Jones.

Dr. Charles Edmund Jones, son of the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin Jones, who was one of the pioneers in homeopathic medical practice in New York State, died at his home in Albany yesterday. Dr. Jones was born in Albany Feb. 15, 1849. He was graduated from the Albany Academy in 1866 and from Hope College, Michigan, in 1870, delivering the master's oration and taking the M. A. degree. He studied medicine with his father and at the Albany Medical College. After graduating from the Albany College he took a course in the Homeopathic Medical College in New York, receiving his final degree in 1873. He then pursued a special course of study in hospital work in Vienna and other foreign capitals. He was a member of the Albany County Medical Society, having been its President and Secretary; a permanent member of the American Institute of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and one of the Faculty of the Albany Homeopathic Hospital, in charge of diseases of the throat and respiratory organs. He never married, but always held a prominent place in social life as well as in public life in the city of his

N.Y. Times Dec 2, 1879

CHARLES EDMUND JONES, M.D.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

Dr. Jones was elected a member of the Institute in 1874 at its session held at Niagara Falls. He was a member of the Bureau of Sanitary Science in the years 1867-68. Dr. Jones was the only son of our late colleague, Dr. E. Darwin and Sarah Jane (Phelps) Jones, and was born at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1849. After graduating from the Boys' Academy in Albany in 1866, he entered Hope College at Holland City, Mich., where he graduated, receiving the degree of Master of Art in 1873. He studied medicine with his father, and graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1873, and afterward took a Post Graduate course at the New York Homœopathic College, spent the year 1875 in Europe, the greater part of the time at the Vienna General Hospital, and returning to Albany, entered his father's office.

He was a member of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, and its President 1885-88-89. He was also a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and its President in 1895. He died December 1, 1899.

A I H 1900

JONES, CHARLES S

In Memoriam.

Dr. Chas. S. Jones died of typhoid fever at his residence, 107 Oakwood Boulevard, Nov. 17, 1894. Age 38 years.

The doctor was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of this city in the class of 1890, and was a particularly bright man.

He had never engaged actively in the practice of medicine, but devoted much of his time to the relief of the poor, helping them in whatever way they most needed assistance. He was much interested in city missionary work, and by his apparently untimely death many poor and needy people of this city have lost a sincere friend and helper.

He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss, and to whom the profession extends its deepest sympathy.

Dr. Jones is not dead. The soldier has been called to a higher station.

Med Current Mar 1895

J JONES DAN LEE

James W. Hall - Capt. 1st Regt.
A. A. Harvey - Brigadier General
G. W. Hall - Major Med. Col. Phila.

JONES, EDWARD WHITE

EDWARD WHITE JONES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born in Morrisville in 1862, son of Thomas B. Jones and Anna E. White, his wife. Dr. Jones was educated in medicine at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in 1890. Since that time he has practiced in Philadelphia.

King Vol IV

JONES, EDWIN H

EDWIN H. JONES, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, physician, specialist in electro-therapeutics and X-ray work, is a native of New Jersey, born April 14, 1862, son of Edward H. and Mary A. Jones. He was educated in the public schools and later matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, where he came to his degree in medicine in 1889. Since that time he has been in continuous practice with, as has been stated, electro-therapeutics and X-ray science as specialties. In this particular field of professional activity Dr. Jones has acquired an enviable reputation, and it is not a violation of any ethical propriety of our homœopathic school to state that his appliances for special work are not equalled in the city of Philadelphia, if, indeed, they are surpassed by any similarly equipped establishment in the country. Best of all, Dr. Jones himself is an electro-therapeutist whose name is known in all professional circles and particularly in the societies and associations of those whose practice is along electro-therapeutic lines, the intelligent and skillful adaption of electrical forces—galvanic, faradic and static—as a means of cure. In September, 1888, Edwin H. Jones married Katharine E. Cobden of Woodbury, N. J., and has two children: Byron C. and Katharine C. Jones.

King Vol IV

DR. E. DARWIN JONES, the oldest homœopathic practitioner of Albany, N. Y., died at his residence, No. 140 State Street, at 9.30 o'clock, August 17, 1895. He had been in failing health some time, and the end was not a surprise.

He was born in Upper Jay, Essex County, New York, September 10, 1818, and moved to Albany in 1846. Prior to that time he had been a student in the office of Dr. Alden March for five years, and graduated from the Albany Medical College.

He practiced five years in Keeseville, Essex County. In 1844 he began the practice of homœopathy, and was one of the most successful of the new school in the city. He was the founder of the New York State Homœopathic Society, a member of the American Institute, and several other societies. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and for many years was treasurer of the Master's Lodge and Temple Commandery.

He was married September 8, 1842, to Miss Sarah Jane Phelps, daughter of the late Philip Phelps, and is survived by his wife and two children, Dr. E. D. Jones and Mrs. F. E. Wadhams.

—Dr. E. D. Jones died in Albany, N. Y., of old age. He was born in Upper Jay, September 10, 1818. He was one of the oldest and best known homeopaths in the State, and had been in practice in Albany since 1846, until a few years ago, when he was forced to retire on account of old age. He was one of the founders of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its president in 1873. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Am. Hom. Sept 29 95

N.Y. Tribune

DR. E. D. JONES.

Aug 17 95

Albany, Aug. 17.—Dr. E. D. Jones died here this morning. He was born in Upper Jay, Essex County, on September 10, 1818. He was one of the oldest and best-known homœopathic physicians in the State, and was in practice here from 1846 until a few years ago, when he was forced to retire on account of old age. He was one of the founders of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was its president in 1873. He was a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Jones was treasurer of the Masters' Lodge for thirty-five years and was a thirty-second degree Mason. Dr. and Mrs. Jones celebrated their golden wedding in 1892.

Hahr. Monthly. Oct. '95.

Name in full

E. Darwin Jones

P. O. Address in full

Albany N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Albany Medical College

DR. E. D. JONES died at his residence at Albany, Aug. 16th, at the age of seventy-seven years. Dr. Jones had been in active practice in Albany since 1840 until a few years ago, when he retired from professional life.

N Y Times Sept 1895

ERASMUS DARWIN JONES, M.D.

In the first list of members of the Institute, one hundred and fifty-two in number, published in 1846, appears the name of Dr. E. D. Jones, of Albany, N. Y.

He was born in Upper Jay, Essex county, N. Y., September 10, 1818, the son of Dr. Reuben Jones, whose father also was Dr. Reuben Jones, a prominent resident of Vermont during the Revolutionary period. He received an academic education at the Keesville Academy, studied medicine with Dr. Alden March, of Albany, attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, and graduated therefrom in 1841. He began practice at Keesville, N. Y., and while there entered on a thorough investigation of the principles of Homœopathy, was convinced of its superiority over the old method, and adopted it in 1844. In 1846 he removed to Albany, where he remained until his death, August 17, 1895. He held a commission as surgeon in the New York State Militia in 1842. His father was commissioned surgeon in the war of 1812, and his grandfather had held the position of surgeon in the Vermont Militia.

He was one of the founders and an original member of the Albany County Homœopathic Medical Society, having been present at its first meeting, held in 1861. He was elected President of the County Society at its third annual meeting in 1863, and elected as Delegate to the State Society from 1861 to 1864.

He was deeply interested in, and one of the founders of, the Albany Dispensary and Homœopathic Hospital. He was also one of the founders of the New York State Homœopathic Society, present at its organization in 1850, becoming at that time an active member, a permanent member in 1864 and a senior in 1876, and was elected its President in 1873.

He was one of the pioneers of Homœopathy in Albany; for many years one of its leading and most distinguished medical men.

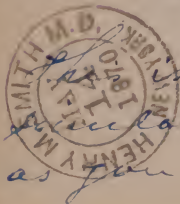
He married, September 8, 1842, Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of Philip Phelps, who, with a son, Dr. Charles E. Jones, and a daughter, Mrs. T. E. Wadhams, survives him.

A I H. 1896

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue, New York.

My full name is *E. Darwin Jones*
I graduated at *Albany* Medical College, in the year *1841*
My present address is *Albany* county of *Albany*,
State of *New York* where I have resided since *1846*
Previous to that time I practised in *Keesville N.Y.*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1844* at *Keesville N.Y.*



*the second time that I have answered
your question. I will answer as often
as you may desire. Yours
E. D. Jones*

JONES, E. M.

Located about 1853 at Dover, N. H. he remained until
September, 1854 when he went to

HOM Recorder Sept 1916

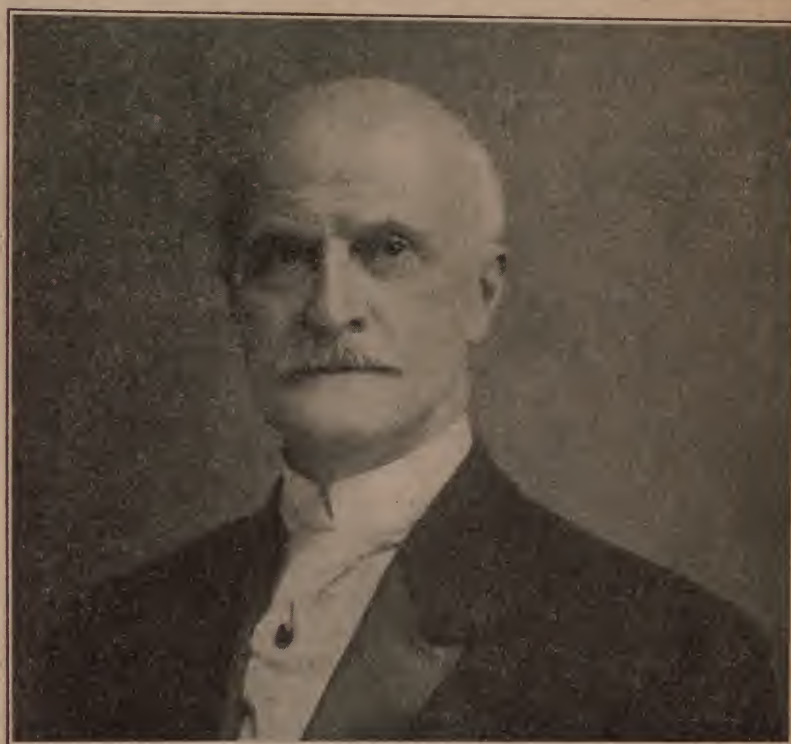
DR. ELI G. JONES.

As will be seen in the RECORDER's notes and comments on the
Dr. Eli G. Jones.

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that gave to the world such prominent men as Dr. Oliver W. Holmes, David Dudley, Field General Dudley, of Ohio; Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky. Dr. Jones is a lineal descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, one of the first Colonial Governors of Massachusetts.

Dr. Jones published a book of his poems in 1896, called "Poems of the Day." In 1892 he was elected Supreme Com-



DR. ELI G. JONES.

mander of Ancient and Illustrious Order Knights of Malta on the Continent of America, and Honorary Assistant Grand Master of the Imperial Black Encampment of the Order in Scotland. He is a past officer in eight different secret societies, a Past Worshipful Master of his Masonic Lodge and has traveled as far as the 32° in Masonry. He founded the "American Association of Progressive Medicine" and, at the second annual convention,

held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1913, was unanimously elected Honorary President for life. Dr. Jones is a graduate of the regular and Eclectic schools of medicine. As a medical author he is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. For twenty-five years he has been teaching physicians the *definite* action of remedies, and has had students from nearly every State of the Union.

BOOK REVIEWS.

SOME CLINICAL EXPERIENCES of Erastus E. Case, M. D., Hartford, Conn. 226 pages. 8vo. Cloth, \$2.00. Emerson Publishing Co., Ansonia, Conn. 1916.

This book is made up of various papers by Dr. Case that were printed in the Transactions of the International Hahnemannian Association running back many years, for the author is a veteran Hahnemannian physician, one who firmly believes in the *simillimum* and the high potency. It is an interesting book, containing clinical experiences that will strain the credulity of the materialist. For example, one is related of a black haired girl, three years of age, who was afflicted with head-lice. No matter how thoroughly and frequently they were cleaned away they would return. In addition she appears to have been close to a degenerate, being mentally weak, foul otorrhœa, foul breath, cough, enuresis, night sweats and so on. The totality of the symptoms called for *Nitric acid*, which was given in *C. M.* potency. This worked a miracle. The lice disappeared of their own accord and did not return. She became mentally brighter and more active bodily. For the benefit of skeptics we may state that many years ago Dr. A. von Villars reported a somewhat similar case in one of the German homœopathic journals. A woman brought a child to him who though apparently not so degenerate as the one Dr. Case writes about was afflicted with lice. Von Villars said he roughly told the woman to keep the child clean. She replied that she did wash and comb it frequently, but the lice would always return. Then she said that she had heard that the homœopaths had a remedy for lice. To shorten the story, Von Villars gave her *Staphisagria* 30 and to his surprise the lice quit.

HOM RECORDER Sept 1916

DR. ELI G. JONES.

As will be seen in the RECORDER's notes and comments on the Baltimore meeting of the A. I. H., the reporter was several times asked, "Who is that man Jones who is writing for the RECORDER?" Well, here is a sketch of the man, together with his half-tone, which, let us hope, will show up fairly well:

Dr. Jones was born in China, Kennebec Co., Maine, July 26th, 1850. He came from the "Jones family" of that State, who gave to the world clergymen, professors, lawyers, physicians, teachers, soldiers, etc. His parents were Eli and Sybil Jones, ministers of the Orthodox Society of Friends, that traveled extensively as missionaries in this country and in foreign countries. On his mother's side he belongs to the "Dudley family,"

Book Reviews.

V., 1913, was unanimously elected
Dr. Jones is a graduate of the reg-
of medicine. As a medical author he
sides of the Atlantic. For twenty-five
g physicians the definite action of rem-
ents from nearly every State of the

BOOK REVIEWS.

ENCES of Erastus E. Case, M. D., Hart-
8vo. Cloth, \$2.00. Emerson Publishing
1916.

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JONES, ELIJAH UTLEY, M. D., of Taunton, Mass., was born in Augusta, Me., May 2nd, 1826. Of his parentage and ancestry we have no definite information. His early education was received in Augusta. He entered Waterville College, Me., in his fifteenth year; afterwards he taught school for six years, and commenced the study of medicine in Gardiner, Me., in the office and under the direction of Dr. W. P. Jackson. He attended the Maine Medical School in Brunswick, Me., and then, entering the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, graduated in 1853. Immediately after his graduation, he settled in Dover, N. H., and, in 1854, moved to Taunton, Mass., where he still resides, engaged in the active duties of his profession. During the past four years, he has served as Secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In this position, which involves a large amount of labor, he has acquitted himself with admirable efficiency, and has contributed largely to its present standing and usefulness. He edited the first volume of its proceedings, covering a period of twenty years; and has written and published a valuable and interesting work on the "Early History of Homœopathy in Massachusetts." He is at present one of the editors of the *New England Medical Gazette*.

ELIJAH UTLEY JONES, M.D.

THE well-known and much-esteemed practitioner of homœopathy, Dr. Elijah U. Jones, died at his home at Taunton, Mass., Nov. 26, 1893.

Dr. Jones was born in Augusta, Me., on May 2, 1826, and at his death was in his sixty-eighth year. In early life he struggled with great energy to secure an education, which he accomplished at Waterville, Me., Bates College. He taught school for some years, spent two years at the Bowdoin Medical School and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854. In September of that year he located in Taunton, where he had a large and successful practice till within a short time of his death. Aside from a devoted enthusiasm for homœopathy and its institutions, he took a special interest in sanitary science and public health. He was a member of the American Public Health Association and took an active interest in its affairs. He made valuable investigation in ozone and climatic influences on disease. He edited with ability several volumes of the State Homœopathic Society's publications, frequently contributed to the medical journals and published several valuable articles. He was an influential member of his church, the Broadway Congregational, and was first vice-president of the Congregational Club. He was also deeply interested in educational matters, serving on school committees, etc., and was treasurer of the Old Colony Historical Society. In 1854, he married Mrs. Sarah Crofoot, daughter of Theodore Stone of East Douglass, who died some four years ago. He had no children, but an adopted daughter, Mrs. E. P. Washburn, of Taunton, survives him.

Dr. Jones was appointed by Gov. Robinson, in 1886, a member of the State Board of Health, and re-appointed to that position by Gov. Russell, in 1892. He did excellent service to the State, and reflected much credit upon homœopathy.

Dr. Jones was deeply esteemed by his professional brethren, very many of whom were present at his funeral. He will be much missed, not least from the Boston University School of Medicine, of whose teaching force he was a valued and efficient member.

N E Med Gaz Jan 1894

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Name in full

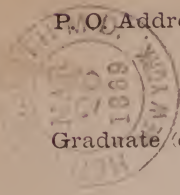
E. W. Jones,

P. O. Address in full

Taunton, Mass

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Penn Home College



E. U. JONES, M. D.
Taunton, Mass.



Taunton, Mass. May 27, 1886.

To Com. Arrangements. Am. Inst. Hom.

Gent. Nothing of which I S. Anderson Me, 1850-52
now know will prevent my attend-
ance at the meetings of the Institute
and - accepting your kind offer, - would as a
request you to obtain me a room in City?
at either the Brewster or Everett
house. Please obtain one on as low
a floor as possible, for I have con-
siderable difficulty in ascending stairs.
According to my present plans I shall
be in New York early Wednesday morning
June 5th - and will call at 105-4th St.
av - for instructions.

Yours &c.

E. U. Jones.

Augusta, Me

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E. U. JONES, M. D.
Taunton, Mass.

June 25, 1886

J. Franklin Smith, M.D.,

Chairman Bureau O. R. & S. Andover, Mass. 1880-'82

Dear Dr:

Did I report myself as a
member of the School Board of our City?

If not, I sh^d have done so. The
office is an elective one, and poli-
tics don't control it here.

Yours truly,

E. U. Jones,

(OVER)

Name (in full,) Elijah Utley Jones,
Date and Place of Birth May 2, 1826, Augusta, Me
If Graduate in Liberal Arts, Waterville College, Me, near
Medical Studies, Bolton University,

a. Name and Residence of preceptor

Wm Jackson M.D. Aug. of Gardiner, Me, 1850-52

b. Medical Colleges attended and when.

Maine Medical School Bowdoin College,
and Horn M.D. College of Pennsylvania,

c. College and Date of Diploma.

As above, 1854.

Places and Dates of Practice.

As assistant to Alpheus Morrill, M.D. Concord
N. H. 1852, Dover, N. H. 1853, whence, by special
& urgent request of late Dr Geo Barrows, came to
Taunton, Mass, Sept. 1, 1854, where I still remain,

REMARKS:

Professional, political, or civil positions held, papers or re-
ports written, or special work done.

On the Executive Committee of the Mass. Hom.
Medical Society for 15 years; its Secretary for
7 years; and its President in 1876; and on
some special Committee of that Society, excepting

(OVER)

Looking through the volumes which have been published for the past 30 years. They have consisted mostly of papers read before medical societies, reports of committees, monographs &c, no copies of which have been preserved. I was for a short time Assistant Editor of the N. E. Med. Gazette, have edited the first three vols of the Publications of the Mass. Med. Soc., writing the whole of the first 98 pp. In the first vol., with exception of short articles by Dr Vesalkeft — and especially the article on the Early History of Homoeopathy in Massachusetts, which could not now be written. All the remaining portion of that vol. comprising 20 years of our Medical Society's life I collated, wrote and edited. I have frequently been unfortunate to publish my lectures on Sanitary Science, but have only published two, which I desired to present before the classes more fully than I had time for in lectures, on Infection and Disinfection. Board of Health reports, local papers on Sanitary Matters; Papers for the Ann. Institute of Hom'y; &c &c.

I have never had occasion before to have such a review of my life, but it seems to me that I have been prompted by the desire only, to do good to others, and if I received good again, to be grateful, and if not, no matter. And though my life has by no means been an idle one, it now seems, in the light of this review, as though I might have done more work & better.

2
when acting as its Secretary and President, with
perhaps or usual omissions for at least 25 years,
and I do not now remember of failing of a
paper or report when assigned on such com-
mittee; Lecturer on Sanitary Science and Ma-
larial Diseases at Boston University Medical
School since 1879, President of the R. I. Rom.
Medical Society in , Member of Am. Institute
of Homoeopathy since 1856. Active member of the
American Public Health Association, Chairman
of the Municipal Board of Health, Taunton
Mass, since its organization, being appointed &
confirmed, by successive Mayors of the City, without
request of self or friends, (This remark simply to show
that Homoeopathy stands very differently in this city from
what it did 32 years ago, when a homoeopathic
physician was professionally, civilly, and, I may
say, socially, ostracised. And today I have received
my appointment, - a total surprise to myself, for
six years, on the Mass. State Board of Health, I
have held many offices which might be called
social, but which indicate the change of feeling with
regard to homoeopathy in the past 30 years, such a Treas-
urer of the Church with which I am connected, or its
Presidential Com, &c; Treasurer & other offices of such
societies as Old Colony Historical Society &c, These
"social" positions would not perhaps be included in
your heading. But I will remark that every
office which I have held, whether elective, or by
appointment and subsequent confirmation, ~~have~~ ^{had}
been unsolicited, and unexpected.

I cannot give a record of the papers which I
have written without taking much time, and

2

ELISHA UTLEY JONES, M.D.,

Was born May 2, 1826, at Augusta, Me. He attended Bates's College at Waterville, but did not graduate. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. William F. Jackson, of Gardiner, from 1850 to 1852, attended lectures at Bowdoin College, and graduated at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1854. Before graduating he had been an assistant of Dr. Alpheus Morrill, of Concord, N. H., and afterwards was in practice in Dover, in the same State, whence, at the request of Dr. George Barrows, he went to Taunton, Mass., September 1, 1854, where he continued to reside and practice until his death.

He took a prominent part in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, serving on the Executive Committee for fifteen years; was secretary for seven or eight years; was president in 1876, and on some special committee of that society, except when acting as secretary or president, for at least a quarter of a century, during which time he never failed to report or prepare a paper on any subject assigned to him. He was also a prominent member and an ex-president of the Rhode Island Society. He joined the Institute in 1856.

Besides being active in medical societies, he took great interest in the American Public Health Association; was chairman of the Board of Health of Taunton, and a member of the Massachusetts Board. He was an assistant editor of the *New England Medical Gazette* for a short time, and also editor of the first three volumes of the publications of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, furnishing, in the latter, the "History of Homœopathy" in that State. He was Lecturer on Sanitary Science and Malarial Diseases at the Boston University School of Medicine. He was also a member of various scientific societies. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah Crofoot, daughter of Theodore Stone, of East Douglas, who died in 1890. He had no children. He died November 25, 1893.

Am. Inst. Hom. 1894.



Elisha U. Jones, M. D.





ONES, GAIUS J., Rawsonville, O., was born in Remsen, Oneida county, N. Y., February 27th, 1840. He is of Welsh descent.

His great-grandparents, on his father's side, emigrated from Wales, in 1795. The families of his paternal grandfather and grandmother were prolific—counting no less than ten children in each family. The mother of Dr. Jones left Wales at the age of sixteen, emigrating alone to America, where, however, she had friends to welcome her.

The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm. After the age of seven, he was sent to the district school, which he continued to attend until he was thirteen. At the age of fourteen, he attended a select school for three months, and a year later entered the Academy of Prospect, N. Y. In order to do this he was obliged to walk two miles and a half twice a day, and working on the farm night and morning. The fall before he attained the age of sixteen he passed a very creditable examination before the School Commissioners, but was denied a certificate to teach, being under the required age. At fourteen, Dr. Jones performed the work of a man on his father's farm. By means of his industry and a most commendable hoarding up of his spare moments, he secured for himself a good education. Having no taste for agricultural pursuits, to which his father destined him, he entered, in the spring of 1861, a dry-goods store in the city of Utica, N. Y. While engaged here as clerk, he enlisted on the 24th of April, just after the fall of Fort Sumter, in the 14th Regiment New York Volunteers. In the month of August following, he was attacked with typhoid fever, from which he recovered so slowly, and which entailed upon him chronic diarrhoea and dyspepsia, that he was discharged from the army. Impaired in health, he could not engage in physical

labor, and resolved to devote himself to the study of medicine. This he commenced, scarcely believing that he would ever be able to engage in the practice. Almost impoverished by his long illness, he was unable to attend lectures until the winter of 1864-'65,

when he went to Cleveland, where he attended the Homœopathic College. In the spring, he found himself destitute. Having no choice, but compelled to engage in something that would yield him a maintenance, however modest, he commenced the practice of homœopathy, at Liverpool, O. In 1866, Dr. Jones married and moved to Holland Patent, N. Y., where he took the practice of his preceptor, but failing to find business as good as he was led to expect, he returned to Liverpool.

In 1868, in connection with Drs. Cushing, of Elgin, Rust, of Wilmington, and Peckham and Wilmot, of Rawsonville, he organized the Homœopathic Medical Society of Lorain and Medina counties, an organization which still exists, and does much good. Dr. Jones acted as secretary and treasurer the first two years. In 1871, he graduated at the Homœopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, and soon after was appointed Lecturer Adjunct to the chair of Anatomy, in the latter institution. After delivering a course of fifty-six lectures and demonstrating also, he was elected to the full professorship of Anatomy. Dr. Jones is associated with Dr. C. J. Wolcott, in a lucrative and increasing business.



Gaius J. Jones, M. D., Chairman of Local Committee.

Name in full

Gaius J. Jones

P. O. Address in full

Liverpool Medina Co. Ohio

Attended one course of lectures
at Cleveland Homeopathic College
and received a Diploma from the
Medina Co. Hom. Med. Society New York

DR. G. J. JONES,

Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Case Library Building.

OFFICE HOURS, 2 TO 5 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 3 TO 4 P. M.

AT RESIDENCE, 1068 CASE AVE., UNTIL 9 A. M.

TELEPHONES { RESIDENCE, EAST 184.
OFFICE, MAIN 902.

AUG 1 1899

Cleveland, O. July 30 1899

Dear Doctor Smith,

Just as soon as
Dr. Turner - our Registrar - has
time to go through the records
again, I will report to you
in regard to Dr. M. J. Brady,
Thomas C. Copheland, and E. Mr.
Hale. The others are all
corrected in this years list, (which I
now mail you) except that
the last initial of Dr. Adams
and Dr. Carrfield are wrong.

Yours very truly
G. J. Jones

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G. J. JONES, M. D.

GAIUS J. JONES, M. D.

Dr. Jones was born at Remsen, Oneida Co., N. Y., February 27th, 1843. Until the age of thirteen he spent all his time on the farm, obtaining only the ordinary education which was given in country schools of that period. At the age of seventeen, after an academy course, which was very creditable, he began to teach school, continuing in this position for only a year, when ill health compelled him to abandon it.

On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the 14th Regt. of New York Volunteers, and was one of a very large number who, while encamped on the Potomac, were stricken with typhoid fever. The next year he was honorably discharged as physically unfit to take up the arduous duties of the soldier and returned to his home, where under careful nursing and attention he recuperated.

Following out a long cherished wish, he began the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. M. M. Gardner, of Holland Patent, N. Y. He attended lectures at the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, O., for a year, and as was customary in those days, he began the practice of medicine before he graduated. His first location was at Liverpool, O. He was, however, induced to leave a very comfortable practice which he had gathered together at that place in order to take up the practice of his preceptor at Holland Patent. This arrangement, however, was unsatisfactory and he returned to Liverpool, where he remained until 1871. Then he removed to Grafton, O., where he speedily built up one of the most desirable practices in that vicinity. In 1872 he graduated from our College and was at once given a position as lecturer on anatomy. The following year he was made a full professor and retained this chair until 1878, during two years of this time filling also the chair of surgery. Until 1874 he remained at Grafton, coming to Cleveland for his lectures and also taking care of his practice. In 1874 he removed to Cleveland, where his rare judgment and exceptional ability soon won for him one of the most lucrative practices in the city. In 1878 he was promoted to the Professorship of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and during this long period of twenty-three years he has served continuously in that department, rarely missing a lecture, and building up for himself as a teacher a reputation that is second to none in the country. His thoroughness and conscientiousness, together with his honest desire to be everything possible to his students, have won for him their love and respect to a marked degree.

As a practitioner Dr. Jones has had marvelous success. His

good judgment, wide knowledge and unquestionable integrity have won for him the admiration and respect of all who know him. Quiet and reserved in his manner, he is slow to advance himself, and all the honors that have come upon him have come simply in recognition of his genuine ability and strength of character. He was Dean of the Cleveland Medical College during its entire existence, but when it united with the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery to become the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, he accepted the position of Vice-Dean. In 1898 he was elected Dean and has occupied this position since that time.

His public services outside of College work have been many. He has been a member of the staff of the Huron Street Hospital since 1874 and a lecturer at the Training School for Nurses which is connected with the Hospital. For some years he was surgeon of the 5th Regt. Ohio National Guard, as well as surgeon-in-chief of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad Employees' Relief Association, and surgeon of the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. He is interested in various business enterprises, where his executive ability has commanded the esteem of his associates, notable

among these is the National Safe and Lock Co., of which he has been president almost since the organization of the company.

In 1866 Dr. Jones was married to Miss Emma Wilmot, an estimable young lady of Liverpool, who has since their removal to Cleveland taken a high position in social and society circles. They have five children, of whom two, Frank G. and George W., are graduates of our school, both being in practice in this city.

Dr. Jones has been a member of the G. A. R. Army and Navy Post since the organization of the post. He has been a Mason since 1868, and is one of the few men in Cleveland who have taken the thirty-second degree. With all this, as will be seen, Dr. Jones is still in the 50's, and there is strong evidence that he will continue not only to alleviate the sufferings of humanity for years to come, but also to inspire hundreds of students with a greater desire for truth and knowledge. His ceaseless activity and success is constantly furnishing scores of young men with an example, that, if followed, will make it impossible for any of them to say: "I have lived in vain."

Cleveland Home Reporter Sept 1901



GAIUS J. JONES, M. D.
PRESIDENT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY
NARRAGANSETT PIER, RHODE ISLAND
1911



GAIUS J. JONES, M. D.

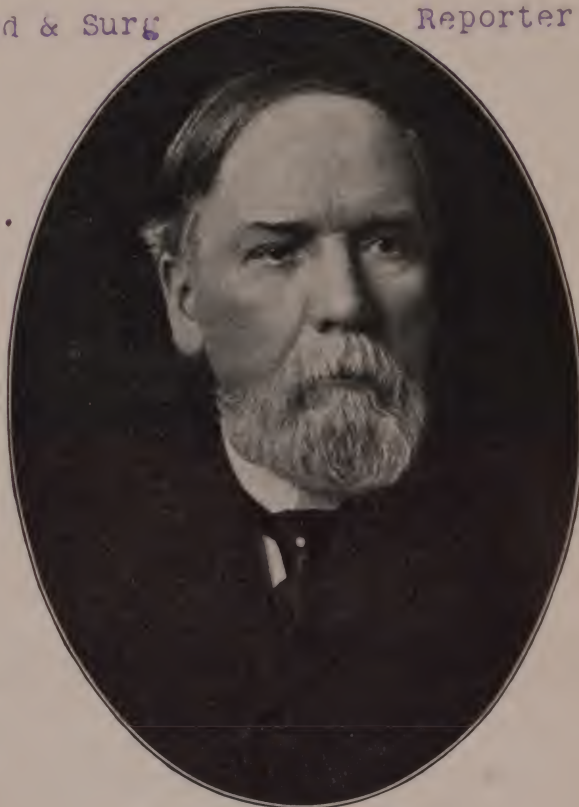
JONES, GAIUS J

DR. G. J. JONES FOR PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

We are sure the many friends of Dr. Jones will be glad to know he has consented to be a candidate for the president of the institute at the coming meeting to be held in California. This is as it should be. The few honors the profession has at its disposal ought to

Cl Med & Surg

Reporter June 1910



G. J. JONES, M. D.

be given to those most deserving. The Reporter is reasonably sure that Dr. Jones is the one man in the homeopathic school to-day who has a prior claim to have this high honor conferred upon him at the present time. It is true the Institute is fortunate in having among

its members many men who will make splendid officials when their time comes. They can bide their time. This is Dr. Jones' golden opportunity. He has worked hard and incessantly, for many years, in the interests of Homeopathy. He has never sought to be honored by his fellow workers. It is clearly the duty of the members of the Institute to honor him by electing him to the highest office in our national organization.

Med & Surg Reporter Dec 1907
PRESENTATION OF A LOVING CUP TO PROF. JONES.

Born at Remsen, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1843. Graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, 1865. Practiced medicine first at Liverpool, O., then at Holland Patent, returning again to Liverpool, where he remained until 1871. He then removed to Grafton, O., but being, soon after, offered a lectureship in his alma mater, he came to Cleveland, where he has remained ever since. Was professor of "Anatomy" for six years. In 1878 made full professor of the "Theory and Practice of Medicine," which chair he has filled to the present time. Was dean of the Cleveland Medical College 1890-1897, vice-dean of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College 1897-1899, and dean from 1899 till 1906. Is now president of the board of trustees and member of the executive committee of the faculty of the same institution. Is a member of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, the Eastern Ohio Homeopathic Society, an ex-president of the State Homeopathic Society, a senior in the American Institute of Homeopathy, and an honorary member of the Pennsylvania State Society.

THE BANQUET.

When a man has engaged in the practice and teaching of medicine for 42 consecutive years; when at the age of 65 he can truthfully say, "More men practicing in our school to-day have sat at my feet and learned their art from me, than from any other man;" when his years have been full of patient toil and steadfast labor for the cause he represented; surely such a man is worthy of all the honor, of all the respect, of all the esteem, it is within the power of his colleagues to bestow. Such a man is Professor Gaius J. Jones, and on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical Society, gathered at a banquet in his honor, at the

Colonial hotel, to do homage to a worthy man. A beautiful loving cup, subscribed for by nearly one hundred of his admirers throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, a token of the esteem in which they held the man and an expression of their appreciation of his labors, was presented in appropriate manner.

About 125 guests gathered to do honor to the occasion. From out of town were noted Hinsdale, of Ann Arbor; Walton, of Cincinnati; Wilcox, of Buffalo; Maxwell, of Toledo; Church, of Salem; Schneider, of Barberton; Cauffield, Dixon and Lyon, of Akron; Damon, of Medina; and Miller, of Portland, Oregon; many of them bringing their wives. The tables were flooded with flowers, and sweet music added much to the occasion.

After an exquisite menu had been served, Dr. H. F. Staples, president of the local society, read a short but fitting eulogy from the pen of Dr. J. C. Wood, and a note from Dr. Frank Kraft, deploring his inability to be present. He then introduced the toastmaster of the occasion, Dr. L. E. Siemon.

Dr. Siemon said in brief: "I have known Dr. Jones, compared with some men here, but a short time, but the longer I know him the better I like him. A wise man has divided the professions into five parts; first, medicine; second, the ministry and teaching; third, law; fourth, soldiery; fifth, merchant. For 42 years Dr. Jones has stood at the head of the first, and for over a third of a century at the head of the first and second together." In a few choice words he then introduced Dr. C. E. Walton of Cincinnati, who spoke on "The Loving Cup."

"Two years ago," said Dr. Walton, "I came to Cleveland on a mission similar to this, to aid in presenting loving cups to two men of much years and little work. Now it seems we are to perform the same function for a man of few years and much work." Dr. Walton's toast was in the shape of an original poem cleverly conceived and well rendered.

Dr. H. H. Baxter then presented Dr. Jones with the cup. "Most customs are modifications of those of our ancestors. When might was right and a man wished to rid himself of a dangerous rival, he invited him to a feast. Here he offered him wine, specially prepared, and needless to say, if he accepted the drink, his time on earth was short. It soon happened, however, that the rival refused to drink unless his host drank first. This growing suspicion of the cup necessitated a change in custom as the host did not care to drink his own poison, so finally, the cup of wine, drank of first by the host, then presented to the guest, became symbolic of love and good fellowship rather than

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of hatred and death. It is in this spirit, as a token of our esteem, love and appreciation of your true worth, that we present this cup to you." Dr. Baxter then read the inscription upon the cup; "*Presented to Professor Gaius J. Jones by his many friends and admirers in the profession, as a token of their personal esteem, and in appreciation of his labor and accomplishments in the field of medicine and his life-long devotion to Homeopathy. Cleveland, November 13, 1907.*"

Dr. Jones responded in brief as follows: "I had prepared an address for this occasion with great care, but matters have shifted from the general to the personal and I feel that I can better express my pleasure if I discard the formal address and speak from the heart. An occasion of this kind, knowing what the loving cup usually indicates, should be the proudest moment in a man's life. But it has, too, for him who receives it, another significance. It indicates that his sun has passed its meridian and is slowly setting; that he is far beyond the prime of life; that before him lies only the golden sunset. He thinks of the past, when the world was all a future, and he would for a moment, say with the poet:

'Backward, turn backward, oh time in the flight,
Make me a child again, just for tonight.'

"The autumn leaves have fallen forty-two times since first I came to Cleveland. For considerably more than a third of a century I have watched medical students come and go, and to me it has been a constant source of pleasure to watch the seed implanted, grow and bear fruit. It seems, when I look back over the years, as though a greater cohesion existed between the men of former times. They were united by the law of similia. Struggle and opposition made them link themselves closely together and the friendships formed then, never died. It would be well should we all get back to first principles and develop again that spirit of unity. Let us pledge ourselves anew tonight. I want to thank those who originated this function and all who have participated in it, especially those who have come from a distance."

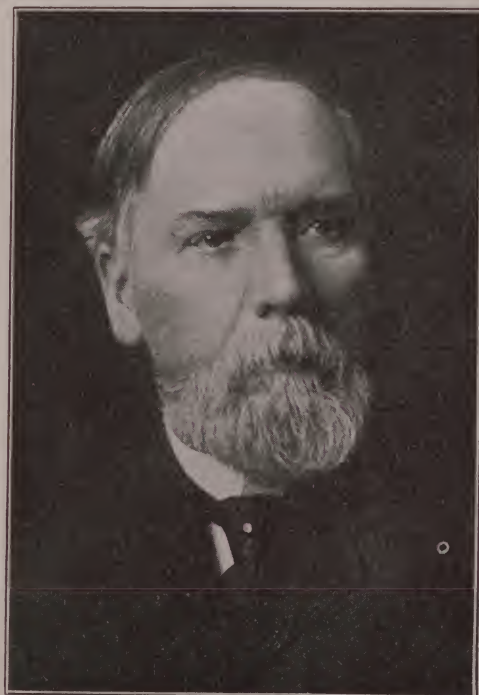
Dr. W. B. Hinsdale of Ann Arbor spoke on "Who Next?" He defined his text as not meaning who should next be the recipient of such a token as had been presented to Dr. Jones, but who should succeed these men, giants in their way, who are laying aside the burdens of the day. "They must be men, searchers after truth, for truth will prevail. What Homeopathy is in Ohio and surrounding states, is very largely due to the influence of Dr. Jones, for in his long period of service he has probably more than any other man in

the country, through his teachings, stamped his influence upon the profession."

The closing toast was by Dr. De Witt G. Wilcox of Buffalo and delivered in his usual happy vein. His text was "Jones, He Pays the Freight." It was full of brilliant sallies, from an excessive laudation of Dr. Jones to laughable puns on Dr. Miller and Dr. Wood and an expression of opinion on Dr. W. A. Phillips' good looks. Timely stories and a twisting of the text as only Dr. Wilcox could twist it, kept the audience in an uproar.

With the benediction by Rev. Mr. Wylie, the banquet closed—a good deed well done; an old warrior's years of service well recognized.

BORN
1843



DIED
1914

GAIUS J. JONES, M. D

Gaius J. Jones, M. D.

Gaius J. Jones was born February 27, 1843 at Remsen, Oneida County, New York. His father, Jonathan Jones, was of Welsh descent and his mother, Elizabeth Roberts came from Wales at the age of sixteen, remaining in New York City for a short time but soon taking up her residence in Remsen. She was a most capable woman, possessing a wonderful character, which undoubtedly exerted a lasting influence upon the life of her son, Gaius. His father was a mason and brick layer by trade but owned a farm and here his family was reared. The writer has heard Dr. Jones say many times, "Much of my success in medicine was made possible by the rugged physique gained through hard out-door work, strict discipline and the wholesome atmosphere of farm life."

He attended the district school for a few months each winter, as was the custom, and showed such a natural aptitude for learning that he completed the course at thirteen. He next attended a private school at Remsen for one term and then was sent to an academy at Prospect, N. Y. At fifteen he passed with high marks the examination before the school Commissioners. Because of his youth he was refused a teacher's certificate. The following year he was given a school and taught until ill health compelled him to take a needed rest. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he was the first citizen of the town to enlist. In 1861 he with a great many others contracted typhoid fever. Early in 1862 his health was still very poor and he was honorably discharged. After long and careful nursing by his mother he became stronger and soon began the study of medicine under Dr. M. M. Gardiner.

He attended the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, and first located at Liverpool, Ohio, in 1865. He was married in 1866 to Miss Emma Wilmot of Liverpool. He took up the practice of his preceptor in Holland Patent, N. Y. in 1867 but soon returned to Liverpool. In 1871 he moved to Grafton, Ohio, where he built up a wonderful practice. Dr. Jones was known, respected and loved by many and his calls came from far and near.

In 1872 he began his career as a medical teacher by accepting the position of lecturer on anatomy at the Cleveland Homeopathic College. His remarkable ability as a teacher was early recognized and 1873 he was given professorship of anatomy in which capacity he served the College until 1878. Dr. Jones at the time did much surgical work and for two years helped conduct the surgical department of the College.

In 1874 he moved to Cleveland and soon won, through his rare judgment and exceptional ability, one of the largest and most lucrative practices in the city. Dr. Jones soon found it impossible to continue with his extensive surgical work without interfering with his constantly growing general practice, and after accepting the professorship of theory and practice, he gave up surgical work almost entirely.

From 1899 to 1907 he filled the office of dean of his college, then he was elected president of the board of trustees. Under his guidance the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College made wonderful advances. His wide experience, through knowledge and marvelous success gained

for him national recognition as an authority on the theory and practice of medicine as well as a teacher and officer second to none. His quiet, kindly, thoughtful disposition was known and deeply respected by every student in college. Personally I can never forget the value of almost daily contact for six years in college and hospital with this wonderful man. Each day seemed only to increase my admiration until it grew akin to hero-worship.

Zeta Chapter of Phi Alpha Gamma was organized in 1897 and Dr. Jones was elected an honorary member about 1900. Brother Jones was a brother in the real Phi Alpha Gamma way. More I can not say, less would do him an injustice. Brother Jones always stood ready to give sound practical advice or "real coin" whenever called on. His hand has has come to the rescue of Zeta-Theta on many occasions.

Dr. Jones was president of the Cleveland Homeopathic Society, the Ohio Homeopathic Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He wrote extensively for Homeopathic Journals and was the author of a book on the practice of medicine.

Brother Jones died February 8, 1914, his health having gradually failed for several years. A long useful life of sacrifice and service to mankind is a grand memorial, and his was surely all this. A life that will serve as an example for many a young man, and if followed will lead to true success.

GEORGE D. NICHOLAS, JR.,
Zeta-Theta 1901.

Oct 1914



GAIUS J. JONES, M.D.

Gaius J. Jones, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Remsen, Oneida county, New York, on February 27, 1843. Both his father, Jonathan Jones, and his mother, Elizabeth Roberts, were of Welsh stock. After attending the district schools he was sent to a select school at Remsen, and then to an academy at Prospect, New York. He taught school for a time, but on account of ill health he abandoned that occupation and found employment as clerk in a dry goods store in Utica, where he remained until the beginning of the war of 1861-65. He at once enlisted in Co. E, 14th New York Vol. Inf., being the first volunteer from his town.

During his army service, Dr. Jones suffered an attack of typhoid fever, from the effects of which he did not readily recover, and in consequence of which he was discharged and returned to his home. When sufficiently recov-

ered he took up the study of medicine with Dr. M. M. Gardner of Holland Patent, New York. He attended upon the lectures of the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, and in March, 1865, began the practice of medicine at Liverpool, Medina county, New York. The next year he removed to Holland Patent and assumed the practice of his former preceptor, but returned to Liverpool in 1867. In 1871 he located at Grafton, Ohio.

In 1872 Dr. Jones accepted a position as lecturer on anatomy in the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, and in the following year was advanced to the full professorship, which chair he filled until 1878; during two years of this time he also lectured on surgery. In 1878 he was appointed to the professorship of theory and practice of medicine. From 1890 to 1897 he was dean of the Cleveland Medical College, but when that institution was merged with the University of Medicine and Surgery under the name, The Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, he was made vice-dean, which position he held two years. Since that time he has been dean of the college.

Dr. Jones has been a member of the staff of the Huron Street Hospital since 1874, and also a lecturer in the Cleveland training school for nurses. For several years he was surgeon of the Fifth regiment, O. N. G., surgeon of the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., and surgeon-in-chief of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. employes' relief association. He is a member of the Northeastern Ohio, the Cleveland, and the Ohio State Homœopathic Medical societies, of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a charter member of the Army and Navy post, member of Oriental Commandery of Cleveland, a charter member of Lake Erie Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons of Cleveland, and is a member of various other associations. In July, 1866, Dr. Jones married Emma Wilmot. Their children are Frank G., George W., Ida May, Nellie B. and Clara Jones. Both sons are practicing medicine in Cleveland. Dr. Jones has been the principal stockholder and president of the National Safe and Lock Company of Cleveland for fifteen years.

IN MEMORIAM.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES, M. D.

Dr. George Washington Jones died August 6, 1906, from shock resulting from an operation on the gall bladder. He had been in good health up to three weeks before his death at which time he developed symptoms of obstruction of the bile passages which became so severe that an operation was deemed necessary.

Dr. George Washington Jones was born in Liverpool, O., Feb. 22, 1871. His preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Cleveland and he graduated from Central High School in 1891. He chose the law as his profession and graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1894, practicing in Akron and Cleveland for five years. His father had always regretted his choosing the law as his profession and it was largely owing to this fact that he was finally persuaded to begin the study of medicine. He entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1898 and graduated in 1901. Immediately upon his graduation he entered upon college work in the department of anatomy and largely owing to his unusual ability and faithfulness in this work he was made professor of anatomy and head of the department in 1904. His ambition was to fit himself for surgical work and to this end, he pursued an extended course of post-graduate work at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital.

Dr. Jones was married in 1896 to Miss Nellie Nieberg, of Akron, and is survived by the widow and one child, a daughter of six years.

At a special meeting of the faculty of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, as offered by a committee consisting of Drs. H. L. Frost, B. B. Kimmel and J. A. Lytle:

We have assembled here today, to pay tribute to the life and character of one of our number whom death has removed from our midst. Dr. George W. Jones was an efficient teacher, an untiring and energetic co-laborer in the cause of medical education. In his death the community has lost a successful and faithful physician. His early medical education was acquired at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College under the direct tutelage of his father, Dr. Gaius J. Jones, Dean of the College. Graduating with high honors and showing exceptional abilities as a student, he was at once engaged as instructor in his Alma Mater. His success was duly appre-

GEORGE W. JONES, M. D.

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Dr. Jones was married in 1896 to Miss Nellie Nieberg, of Akron, and is survived by the widow and one child, a daughter of six years.

Dr. Jones was a thoroughly practical teacher; he was beloved by the medical students, respected and appreciated by the faculty, welcomed to the homes of his patrons; by his skill, perseverance and energy, his close application to his books was destined (had not death called him) to soon become one of the leading physicians and surgeons of northern Ohio.

He was strictly temperate; his life work was to benefit the human race. He loved his home, his family, his profession. He was respected, honored as a citizen of Cleveland. He was a true friend to the poor, always responding to their professional calls. In the death of Dr. Jones, the medical profession of Cleveland mourn his loss, the American Institute of Homeopathy, one of its young and brilliant members.

Dr. Jones joined the Institute in 1902.

A. I. H 1906

JONES, HENRY C

Dr. Henry C. Jones,

Century Jan 1907

Of Mt. Vernon, said to be the oldest practicing physician in Westchester county, died on December 4th, at the age of seventy-three years. Dr. Jones was born in East Hartford, Conn., and received his medical education at the Worcester, Mass., Medical College and the American Institute of Homœopathy. He had practiced in Mt. Vernon since 1856.

JONES, HENRY C



JONES, HENRY GUERNSEY

Mahn Monthly Dec 1897

Obituary.—Henry Guernsey Jones, M.D., was born in Darby, Pa., on September 7, 1861. He attended the public schools at Philadelphia, Pa. In 1877 became a student under his father for two years, entering the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1879. Owing to his poor health, he had to leave college the third year and entered his father's office, returning to college the following fall, and graduated in the spring of 1883.

His father, Dr. Stacy Jones, graduated from the same college in the spring of 1853, his preceptor being the late Dr. Henry N. Guernsey.

Owing to poor health Dr. H. G. Jones went to Texas in the fall of 1883, and entered the sheep business, hoping to be benefited by outdoor life, which he was. Urged by his friends, he opened an office in Fort McCavett, Texas, for the practice of medicine in the spring of 1887. On June 3, 1891, he married Camilla, the eldest daughter of Colonel William L. Black, of Live Oak Park Ranch. In the latter part of the same month (the 27th) he moved to Sonora, Texas, and opened an office there. On June 29, 1892, his son, Harry Leslie, was born. Besides building a home in Sonora, he owned a large ranch. He run sheep on this ranch all the time he was at McCavett, and a short while after moving to Sonora. When the tariff was taken off of wool he sold out and invested in cattle.

For the past year there was a gradual breaking down from overwork with typhoid fever cases. On August 19, 1897, typhoid fever set in. On September 2d his father was telegraphed for at Fargo, North Dakota, and he left immediately for his son's bedside, arriving on the 7th. He died on the 13th September, at 9.10 P.M. A noble man passed into eternity. He was buried at Live Oak Park Ranch.

JONES, HERBERT S


HERBERT S. JONES, Oradell, New Jersey, born in South Sudbury, Mass., November 5, 1851; literary education in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; graduated M. D., New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1888; ex-borough councilman and school trustee.

JONES, JOSEPH

Dr. Joseph Jones, of San Antonio, Texas, recently died in that city at the age of 69 years. He was formerly of Indianapolis, was a brigade surgeon in the Civil War, and a G. A. R. man. He practiced Homœopathy in San Antonio for 25 years, enjoying a large practice. A man of more than ordinary ability and character, he was much beloved by the profession of the State.

Century May 1 1902

JONES, JULIAN HENRY

 *Postmaster - Julian Henry Jones*
P.O. Address - Brooklyn, N.Y.
Graduate of - Harv. Med. Coll. of Penn.

JONES, J. H. ~~JULIAN HENRY~~
I

W C Located at Bradford, Vt., in

Pittsfield Mass.

Prof Williamson { Sept 5th / 59

Dear Sir

Will you please send me
a few of your Catalogues.

I am attending the Berkshire
Med College, and design
to come to your College
1 year from the coming
winter. I have several
friends here that are believers
in the True Law of Cure, and
I want to distribute a few
of your Catalogues.

Yours Respectfully

Prof W. Williamson and
"Phil. Pa."

J. Henry Jones.



Portrait of L. M. Jones

L. M. Jones



JONES, LEANDER P

ROCKEFELLER DOCTOR DIES

GREENWICH, Conn., March 19.—Dr. Leander P. Jones, the most prominent resident of this city, died at Belleaire, Fla. He had been sick for several months.

Dr. Jones was born in 1845 in Vermont. He graduated in 1874 from the New York College of Homeopathy. He came to Greenwich in 1876. He took an active part in the affairs of the town, and was the family physician to nearly all of the prominent New Yorkers who make their homes here, among them being the Rockefellers.

In 1894 he was elected State Senator, and at the close of his term of office he was asked to take the nomination for Governor, but declined.

N Y Journal Mar 19 '07

.N Am J1 Hom Apr 1907

DR. LEANDER P. JONES of Greenwich, Conn., died at Belleaire, Fla., on March 18th. Dr. Jones was born in 1845 in Southern Vermont, and was graduated in 1874 from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. After a short practice in Hartford, where he married Miss Hotchkiss of Kensington, he went to Greenwich in 1876. He was prominent in the affairs of the town. It was largely through his efforts that the gift of the \$200,000 Havemeyer School was obtained. It was he who made possible the Greenwich General Hospital and the recently completed Town Charities Building. He was elected State Senator in 1894. At the time when illness made it imperative that he should go South he was occupied with a plan for the organization of a young men's institute designed to combine work similar to the Y. M. C. A. He was for many years fleet surgeon of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and had just been reappointed to that office.

On March 18, 1907, Dr. Leander P. Jones, '74, of Greenwich.
Conn., died at Bellaire, Fla. Dr. Jones was born in 1845 in South-
ern Vermont. He graduated from Alma Mater in the class of '74.
He practiced for a short time in Hartford, Conn., where he mar-
ried Miss Hotchkiss, of Kensington. In 1876 he started practice in

Greenwich. Since then he has been prominent in local affairs, and
the Havemeyer School of that town was started through his efforts.
In 1894 he was elected a State Senator. Among the local offices he
held were those of warden of the borough, chairman of the School
Committee and Town Health Officer. The Greenwich General Hos-
pital, where both schools of medicine are on an equal footing, and
the Town Charities Building were made possible by his activities.
At the time of his illness he was busy with a plan for a young men's
institute similar to that of the Y. M. C. A. For many years he
held the post of fleet surgeon of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. He
was a member of our Alumni Association. Dr. Jones was a man be-
loved by all who knew him, and leaves behind him many a friend,
patient, confrere or associate who mourns his loss.



ONES, LEONIDAS M., M. D.,
of Brooklyn, Mich., was born at
Painesville, O., on August 24th,
1822. His parents emigrated to
Michigan, in the year 1828, when it was
sparsely settled territory. His educational ad-

vantages, therefore, were inconsiderable.
He attended the common school of the dis-
trict, and made the most of his opportunities
for acquiring knowledge from that source.
He received his medical education in Michi-
gan and in Ohio. He attended lectures at
the Western Homœopathic College, Cleve-
land, from which he graduated in 1858.

After graduating, he practised at Camden,
Mich., for some two years, with encouraging
success. Then, desirous of a wider sphere
for his energies, he removed to Brooklyn, in
the same State, where he has resided until
the present time. Being a skilful physician,
very attentive to all the requirements of his
profession, and a warm-hearted, kindly-
mannered gentleman, he has won his way to
the confidence and esteem of a considerable
portion of the community, his practice being
now large and lucrative.

It is worthy of mention that the father of
Dr. Jones was a military man, and that he
served as a major in the noted Black Hawk
war of 1831-'32; he was also the founder of
the now prosperous village of Jonesville,
Mich. His mother is yet living, having at-
tained the venerable age of eighty-three years.

Name in full

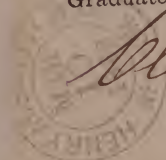
Leonidas M Jones M D

P. O. Address in full

Brooklyn Jackson Co Mich

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Homœopathic College



LEONIDAS M. JONES, M. D.

Dr. Leonidas M. Jones was born in Painesville, Ohio, August 24, 1822. In 1828 he went with his parents to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he received his early education. He graduated from the Western Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, in the class of 1858. After his graduation Dr. Jones located at Camden, Mich., where he remained two years. In 1860 he moved to Brooklyn, Mich., where he lived until his death. He became a member of the American Institute in 1875. He died at his home in Brooklyn, Mich., January 30, 1905, at the advanced age of 82 years.

A I H 1905



JONES, OLIVER QUINCY, M. D., M. H. S., of Brooklyn, Mich., was born in Camden, Hillsdale county, Mich., April 24th, 1851. He received every advantage in his early education. Having completed his literary and classical course, he entered upon the study of medicine under the instruction of his father, L. M. Jones, M. D., and R. B. House, M. D., partners. He remained in the office of these eminent practitioners until he had finished a full course of reading.

In September, 1871, he became a student at the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, O., where he continued through the terms of 1872 and 1873, graduating at that institution on the 11th day of February, 1873, having the day previous received the degree of M. H. S.

He immediately located in Brooklyn, and entered into a partnership with his father, which has since continued. He is devoted to his profession, having a large and abiding faith in the great law of *similia similibus curantur*. He has confidence in his ability, while modest respecting his knowledge of the science. He is of studious habits, his leisure given to close investigation of all new developments, and he is most earnest in encouraging all that can tend to strengthen the cause of homœopathy. His success as a practitioner has been marked, while he is highly esteemed by his patients and respected by his brethren in the profession.

OLIVER QUINCY JONES, Tecumseh, Michigan, born Camden, Hillsdale county, Mich., April 24, 1851; educated at Albion College, Albion, Mich.; graduated, 1873, Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College; organizer Lenawee County Homœopathic Medical Association.

pelvic abscess the fibroid entirely disappeared, and in the month of September, the menstrual period was re-established. During the greater portion of her illness this patient was well cared for at St. Vincent's Hospital; her treatment and nursing extended over a long period, and demanded the best and most untiring efforts of physician and nurses. The patients great tenacity of life was a most important aid to her recovery. At no period of her illness did that strong desire and determination to live forsake her; not even when her strength had failed so that her voice was but a faint breath, did she admit that the great sufferings and pains of her illness had extinguished in her a wish to continue her life. During the whole course of her sickness, she received great comfort from vaginal injections of hot water; her body, which was forced to remain so long in an unchanged position, was frequently rested by the hands of a manipulator.

The remedies prescribed were of the 12th and 30th attenuations and were given in the following succession, Arsenicum, Bryonia, Carbo vegetabilis, Lycopodium, Nuxvomica. An equal number of drops of the attenuated medicine was mixed with an equal number of drops of water; this mixture was given by means of a dropper, upon the tongue, from six to ten drops at a dose.

American Observer. V. 17.

June, 1880.

EDWIN A. LODGE, M.D., DETROIT, MICH., GENERAL EDITOR.

A MALICIOUS LIBELLER DISLODGED.

In July of last year an article was published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly* by Dr. Samuel Potter, of Milwaukee, entitled *Munchausen Microscopy*.

This referred to Prof. S. A. Jones, of Ann Arbor, in a very unbecoming and objectionable manner. Certainly unbecoming in a young man of about thirty years of age, in writing of a professor in one of our best universities, who graduated twenty years ago; objectionable as using language of a very reprehensible character, such as:

"Comments on the work of a Microcrith" (a very light weight.)

"The Picric-Pathological-Pepper-box exhales from the Michigan marsh."

"Mendacitas Jonesii."

"Hering flattery."

"If he knows anything."

"Smeared all over with filth, and the most exalted self-conceit."

"Michigan microwasp."

"Drives in his sting, careless of professional courtesy, and reckless of truth and honesty."

"Pseudo-microscopist."

"All the professor accomplishes is the airing of his own self-conceit and ignorance."

"A pretender in chemistry, physics and microscopy, as well as incapable of using the Latin or the English languages correctly."

"Utterly ignorant of the most ordinary arithmetical operations."

"Were he instead of Paul arraigned before Festus, the Roman Governor would have said, 'Jones, thou art beside thyself, much ignorance hath made thee mad.'"

"Unloading his dirty diatribes, his deceptive, diaphanous, delusive flatulency of filthy invective."

Then he finally quotes Proverbs 26, 5:

("Answer a fool according to his folly,
Lest he be wise in his own conceit.")

Considering the fact that the writer of this article was the young man who had only two years before written to Prof. Jones about matriculating in the college at Ann Arbor, having been "for some three years reading at random in medicine and surgery and kindred studies," and knowing the fact that he afterwards went to the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, and got a degree in a very irregular manner, it might be expected that Prof. Jones would reply to this M. D. (?) in an entirely different way from what he would have done to a regularly educated and courteous opponent. And so it was. He did not even condescend to address Dr. Potter directly, but wrote to the editor of the journal who published Dr. Potter's paper. Then he may have read the verse which precedes the one Dr. Potter quoted so insultingly, Proverbs 26, 4:

"Answer not a fool according to his folly,
Lest thou also be like unto him."

In the October and November Nos. of this journal we published Prof. S. A. Jones' letter, addressed to a Doctor of Philosophy, editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, on the Divisibility of Matter, &c. Very soon after its appearance, Dr. Saml. Potter, of Milwaukee, wrote to ask if we would publish a reply from him. We replied that the pages of the OBSERVER were open to Dr. Winslow for a reply of course. The article was addressed to Dr. Winslow, and we considered that if Dr. P. desired to make any reply, he could include such reply in Dr. Winslow's answer. This did not cut him off from being heard sufficiently in his defence, but it intentionally limited him to making such rejoinder through Dr. Winslow. Under the circumstances, we considered that our position was a correct one. Instead of submitting gracefully to our decision, Dr. Potter writes Nov. 17, 1879, a very

INSULTING and UNTRUTHFUL LETTER

crossmarked with *red ink* PRIVATE.

Insulting in its suspiciousness that we had promised Dr. Jones "not to let me" (Potter) "hit him" (Jones). "This" he says "is the

only sensible surmise I can arrive at from your reply." A wise man would not have been guilty of any such evil surmising; and our friends know that the history of this Journal has no such instance to mar its record of fairness.

Insulting as charging us with using unfair means to "prop Jones up in his chair," &c.

Insulting as charging us with being "evidently afraid to let him (Jones) enter the arena unprotected," &c.

Untruthful in stating that Prof. Jones had:

"never been examined for his diploma by any college faculty in the world. (1) The college where he attended lectures (Phila.) refused to permit him to come up for graduation examination (2) He applied to the St. Louis college, which gave him a M. D., upon the report of a few personal friends in Phil., but without ever seeing him at St. Louis or examining him (3) He applied to the Philadelphia college the following year as a St. Louis M.D. (4) received a special degree again without examination (5). Of this I was informed by Professors in both colleges (6).

Here are six statements, every one of which he has failed to verify.

After Dr. Potter had circulated a slander in relation to our own graduation, we said (p. 220 current volume), he either stood convicted of *malicious falsehood*, or of being a *reckless and inaccurate writer*, ready to stab a man's reputation on a suspicion, without taking any trouble to ascertain the correctness of his surmise. The same remarks apply with equal force and justice to these statements about Prof. Jones' graduation, as we shall prove most conclusively. We believe that there are only two physicians living (Prof. Thomas Moore and Wm. A. Reed), who were professors in the Philadelphia college twenty years ago. We shall publish the letters of these gentlemen who deny Dr. Potter's statements in every particular. We shall also publish a letter from the late Prof. C. J. Hempel, which corroborates the evidence of the other professors.

Let our readers note that up to the time Dr. Potter wrote us so meanly, insultingly, and untruthfully, he had never received from us any communication whatever, except the brief notice on a postal card that as the article he wished to reply to was written to Dr. Winslow, the pages of the OBSERVER were open to him (Dr. W.) for a reply. If we had said we would publish no reply whatever, that would have been just cause for complaint, but it would not have justified insult or untruth.

We had no hesitation in regarding Dr. Potter's statements as untruthful, because they directly contradicted the relation of the matter of Prof. Jones' graduation as given to us by the late Prof. C. J. Hempel, whose memory we revere, and whose veracity was unimpeachable.

We immediately wrote to Dr. Potter, asking him in relation to the regularity of his own graduation, questions similar to those we printed on p. 168 March.

the American libel. We professor and him. What

following:

controversy, I pamphlet, publishing examination long whom was mation on this y power is this however, alter litor of the Ob- a manner as to t our differences y their right to protection of the bly to any pub- L POTTER.

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ther he (Dr. as to require onsiders him- th impunity.

rotection of the any publication id that he will position. He e held to strict s wrong-doing e has inflicted. to whom he a of each with risonous libel."

On Feb. 22nd, Dr. Potter writes to Dr. Pomeroy, of Detroit, as follows :

DEAR DR. POMEROY—In reply to yours, I will do this. If you will take upon yourself the very disagreeable office of communicating the enclosed to Dr. Lodge, and he expresses to me his regret that he has allowed any intimation of the kind complained of to appear in his journal, *I will forego all proceedings. Otherwise my next letter to Dr. Lodge will be through my lawyer.*

* * *

(On margin in red ink.)

I have positive information that Lodge verbally informed inquirers that I am the M. D. alluded to in the last No. of his Journal."

Did the "*Old Observer*," fearless and frank, honest and outspoken, for nearly seventeen years, quail before the threat of legal proceedings. It did not! Was it demoralized? No! It was conscious that it had never done an intentional injustice to any one. The statement that we had told enquirers about our foot note (paying \$100 and dubbed M. D. without attending any lectures), was not correct.

We immediately wrote the questions which were printed on page 168 of our March number.

DR. POTTER'S FIRST LIBELLOUS LETTER.

Instead of replying to our questions, or resorting to legal proceedings as threatened, Dr. Potter issues March 25, 1880, the open letter which we published on page 219 of our April number. This was scattered broadcast. Dr. Younghusband, of Detroit, and probably others receiving packages of them for circulation. Across these was stamped in red ink :

"Doctor, if this is satisfactory, please say it on a POSTAL to an EDITOR OF A DECENT Homœopathic Journal."

We cannot say how many have been insulted by this libellous letter, and this red ink postscript. Up to the date of writing this article, we have received but one Journal, *The St. Louis Clinical Review*, edited at St. Louis by Philo G. Valentine, M. D., which has published this first open letter of Dr. Potter's, and it is a noteworthy fact that Philo G. Valentine, M.D., was Registrar of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, 1878, when Dr. Potter obtained his diploma from that Institution, and this same Prof. Valentine who signed Dr. P.'s diploma, also signed his recommendation for membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy!

What other "*decent Homœopathic Journal*" has published this libellous letter. And how indecent was it for Dr. V. to assist in

THE OFFENDER THREATENS.

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ad how indecent was it for Dr. V. to assist in

graduating Dr. P., recommend him for membership in the Ameri-
can Institute, and then hasten to give circulation to his libel. We
have regarded Prof. V. as an honorable physician, professor and
editor, and we do not want to lose our good opinion of him. What
explanation or justification has he to offer?

On April 30th, we received a postal card, with the following :

I regret that in my last paper on the Lodge-Jones controversy, I
stated the position of Prof. Jones erroneously. I find that a pamphlet, pub-
lished in 1860, shows that he was admitted to the graduating examination
of his class, and was passed by several of the Professors, among whom was
Dr. Chas. J. Hempel. I regret exceedingly that my information on this
subject was so erroneous, and the only reparation in my power is this
acknowledgment, which I hasten to make. This does not, however, alter
my position concerning the demands made of me by the editor of the OB-
SERVER. *Neither he or Prof. Jones has treated me in such a manner as to
require any consideration from me. I have offered to submit our differences
to a mutual counsel. This they have refused and I now deny their right to
question me on any subject whatever, and relying on the protection of the
College which has honored me, I will make no further reply to any pub-
lication which they may see fit to make.*

SAM'L POTTER.

MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1880.

This is a very lame, insufficient and inadequate apology. A most
unfortunate one for him to make in such a form. He finds *now* that
he was in error. Why did he not discover it before? The informa-
tion was accessible in the pages of this Journal Nov. 1878, page 546,
Also, Dr. Hempel's book* and in other sources. In our literature and
by the testimony of any who were in the Philadelphia Homœopathic
College in 1860. What right had he to circulate falsehoods at all, and
is he not inexcusable when the truth could have been ascertained so
easily?

Again, is it not audacity to repeat "*Neither he (Dr.
Lodge) nor Prof. Jones have treated me in such a manner as to require
any consideration from me.*" Wherefore we suppose he considers him-
self at liberty to continue his slanders concerning us with impunity.

Then this—weakest of all—"relying on the protection of the
College that has honored me I will make no further reply to any publication
which they may see fit to make." We are given to understand that he will
make no retractions. He dare not maintain such a position. He
must confess his wrong, and make ample apologies, or be held to strict
accountability for every slander. Acknowledgment of his wrong-doing
might be accepted, but it would not repair the injuries he has inflicted.
He might recall all his letters, or mail retractions to all to whom he
has sent his libels, but he could not follow the poison of each with
any sufficient antidote. "*He threw his sting into a poisonous libel.*"
Can he gather up the virus?

*Homœopathy a Principle in Nature.

We might say to Dr. Potter: Young man, accept a word of friendly advice from an old physician; one who was in honorable practice when you were but an infant. Cultivate your own character, and be careful hereafter of your neighbor's reputation. Learn the difference between mere reputation and true character. Reputation may be assailed and injured by the malicious defamer, but character is beyond his rude touch. Reputation is the creature of public opinion, which worships to-day and stones to-morrow, fickle as the winds, as fame which flies the seeker, as the bubble which a breath bursts, as notoriety which is unnatural and ephemeral, as peacock's feathers daubed upon a piece of poor pottery. Character is of the man himself, such as he is to the all-seeing eye, such as are the qualities which have been engraven upon his soul, sometimes burned into the texture of the vessel by fiery trials. Every line of truth which the Divine Artist has traced, remains. Persecutions do not destroy the moral nature, they rather strengthen its fibres. The earthen vessel in His hand is filled just as He pleases to fill it, graced with the adornments He pleases to put upon it, and then becomes fitted for good to the world, and the joys of His service. Character is beyond the power of the most malicious defamer. It cannot be even touched by his hand, or by evil speaking or writing.

Dr. Potter desires distinction: this is not wrong; to grasp at greatness is not an evil in itself, there are professional ambitions which are laudable, real honors which are attainable, and if he pursues the true path they will be reached. Right eminence is a thing of gradual growth, it is not the gourd of the night, or the mushroom of a day, there is nothing ephemeral about it. A man cannot be a student one year, a graduate the next, and a leader the third.

We try to conduct this journal "*with malice toward no one, with charity for all*," and, just as Lincoln who uttered these memorable words fought the rebellion, so we are against all that is of sham and pretence. We can do this considering that the man whose wrongdoing we oppose is *worthy of some consideration*; we have felt somewhat as the old deacon that Gough tells about, who, when asked to pray after a very conceited preacher had given a showy sermon, said: "O Lord thou knowest our young friend is a gas bag, do prick him good Lord, and make him humble." We do not suppose the old deacon had any hatred of the preacher, but he had a very sincere contempt for his assumptions. So we hate duplicity, we hate the lie, but may consider the deceiver worthy of reclamation, and should rejoice at his recovery.

E. A. L.

AFFIDAVIT OF DR. GEO. A. TABER.

To All Honorable Graduates in Medicine:

I, Geo. A. Taber, do most solemnly swear that on or about Sunday, June 9th, 1878, I took a Sunday-afternoon ride from the city of Ann Arbor, Mich.,

young man, accept a word of
one who was in honorable prac-
tivate your own character, and
reputation. Learn the differ-
character. Reputation may
defamer, but character is be-
the creature of public opinion,
orrow, fickle as the winds, as
ble which a breath bursts, as
emeral, as peacock's feathers
Character is of the man him-
such as are the qualities which
et times burned into the texture
e of truth which the Divine
ns do not destroy the moral
The earthen vessel in His
t, graced with the adornments
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against all that is of sham and
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tells about, who, when asked
had given a showy sermon,
ng friend is a gas bag, do prick
." We do not suppose the
her, but he had a very sincere
ate duplicity, we hate the lie,
of reclamation, and should re-

E. A. L.

D. A. TABER.

ar that on or about Sunday, June
om the city of Ann Arbor, Mich.,

with Chas. Gatchell, M. D., (1) by invitation. Our ride was south and west from the city and during the time Dr. Gatchell said to me: "Potter (2) has been to St. Louis, had seen Prof. Franklin and says he is just the man we want in our College! While he (Potter) was there he passed an examination before the Faculty (3) and received a diploma, paying for it one hundred dollars (\$100.) I helped him all I could in the matter, giving him a letter to Prof. Franklin, strongly endorsing and recommending him for the degree; *don't let [S. A.] Jones know of this.*" But a few months previous to this time I listened to a conversation from Dr. Gatchell, in which he said he thought Potter would matriculate with us and take our degree.

GEO. A. TABER.

Victory, N. Y., April 5th, 1880.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the sixth day of April, 1880.

DANIEL BIRD,

Justice of the Peace in and for the town of Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

(1) Dr. Gatchell was Lecturer on Theory and Practice in the University of Michigan, Hom. Med. Coll. at this time.

(2) "Potter" at that time referred to, Mr. S. O. L. Potter, but at his graduation he was christened Sam'l Potter, M. D.

(3) Faculty of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.

LETTER FROM PROF. CHARLES GATCHELL.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 24, 1880.

DR. E. A. LODGE—*Dear Sir:*—In a series of questions which you propose to publish concerning Dr. Saml. Potter, occurs the following:

"Did Prof. Charles Gatchell recommend Dr. Potter for the degree? If so, is it customary for a student who has attended the prescribed courses of lectures and passed the usual examinations creditably, to require recommendation for his degree? Did any one ever hear of such a thing?"

I am glad that the language of your query calls upon me, before any one else, for a reply.

I answer decidedly, *No*. I did *not* recommend Dr. Potter for the degree! Not but what I *knew* that when the time came for him to undergo his examination he would show himself to be unusually well qualified, but a little reflection on your part will teach you it did not fall within my province. My connection with medical institutions has taught me that it is the prerogative of the College faculty alone, through their Dean, after due examination of a candidate, to recommend him to the Board of Trustees, or Board of Regents, as the case may be, for his degree.

You also ask "Did Prof. Chas. Gatchell say that Dr. Potter had *bought* a degree?"

To this, again, I answer *No*! In the first place, I know that Dr. Potter *did not* buy a degree, and hence it is impossible that I should have said that he did so. If you can find any one who says that I ever made such a statement, you may set him down as a *deliberate falsifier* or else he is some *idiot*, with softening of the brain, and should be consigned to the proper asylum.

If you publish the questions proposed, I hope you will at the same time publish this denial.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. GATCHELL.

PROF. JONES VINDICATED.

LETTER FROM PROF. MOORE.

GERMANTOWN, PHILA., April 27th, 1880.

E. A. LODGE, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*:—Yours of the 23d inst. was duly received and *in reply to your request* I give you the facts in relation to the graduation of Professor Samuel A. Jones. M. D.

He attended two full courses of lectures in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in the winters of 1858-59, 1859-60, for which he paid the usual college fees. *He was regularly examined in the spring of 1860*, and there is every reason to believe that he passed an entirely satisfactory examination; but his diploma was withheld, at that time, by the Board of Managers, because of a *personal* difference with the then Professor of Surgery—the late Dr. ——— of whom, Sam'l A. Jones, together with two other students, Jacob Reed, Jr., and F. H. Ehrmann, openly expressed their opinion that Prof. ——— was incompetent to hold the Chair of Surgery in the College.

After having complied with all the requirements for the examination, and after having *successfully passed their examinations*, the injustice and illegality of withholding their diplomas from *personal* feelings was *protested* against by Prof. W. A. Reed, M. D., the late Prof. Chas. J. Hempel, M.D., and by myself. Upon what I believed to be *ex parte* testimony, Profs. Reed and Hempel were summarily removed from their respective chairs; and because of this action of the Board of Managers; and of the opinion which I held that a professor had no moral nor legal right to allow any *personal influence* to come between him and the ballot-box—except the moral standing and the medical attainments of the candidate—I felt compelled, from self respect, to resign the Chair of Anatomy which I then held in the College.

In filling the Chairs for the fall of 1860, I was importuned to take the Chair of Obstetrics, and only consented to do so on condition that the Board of Managers would reconsider their action in relation to the withholding of the diplomas of Jones, Reed and Ehrmann.

I am glad to have the opportunity now (though it has been twenty years since) of placing myself "square on the record" in

regard to my *motives* for again accepting a Chair in the College after the *unpleasantness* already referred to had just occurred. The announcements for the session of 1860-61 had been issued for several months, giving the names of the new Faculty, etc., etc., when just three days before the opening of the course, the Professor elect of Obstetrics, from his private reasons, resigned, and I was, as just remarked, urgently solicited by the Board of Managers to accept the vacant Chair. I acceded to their request because I felt it my duty to assist in sustaining the College, whose reputation had been undoubtedly affected by the occurrences of the last session, and because I was probably *the only one who could*, under the circumstances, bring the proper influence to bear upon the Board of Managers and the Faculty in order to obtain the unjustly withheld diplomas of the three unfortunate students.

I, therefore, decided to accept the Chair of Obstetrics, and to work especially for that object. In this I was successful, for at the public commencement held at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, March 1st, 1861, the Special Degrees of the College were conferred upon SAMUEL A. JONES, JACOB REED, JR., and F. H. EHLMANN.

Perhaps neither of the above named gentlemen ever knew of the part which I took in their behalf, or were aware of my *motives* in going back to the College, and of my lecturing a whole term, besides making new preparations, diagrams and other objects for demonstration. And although I have never received any thanks or a word of acknowledgement from either of them, yet I have had the satisfaction of knowing that their diplomas were honorably obtained, chiefly through my determination of having justice done, if possible, even if my efforts were never appreciated.

Excuse the great length of my letter, but it was a history I could not well curtail without omitting some of the facts of the case. It may all be irrelevant to the object you have in view, but if you find it to your advantage to publish it, it is at your disposal.

Yours ever truly and fraternally,

THOS. MOORE.

LETTER FROM PROF. REED.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27th, 1880.

DR. E. A. LODGE.—*Dear Sir* :—It would not be well at this late day to give you for publication the history of unhappy occurrences in connection with the graduation of Dr. S. A. Jones. But it is an "historical fact" that Dr. Sam'l A. Jones pursued the required course of studies with diligence and success in the old Homœopathic College

of Pennsylvania, *passed the examinations required* for the degree M. D., and received his diploma at the regular Commencement that College.

While a professor in that college, at his examination in the department in which I gave instruction, I esteemed Dr. Jones as in every way worthy of the degree which the authorities of the College granted him.

Very respectfully yours,

W. A. REED.

LETTER FROM THE LATE PROF. HEMPEL.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Oct. 12, 1878.

E. A. LODGE, M. D.—*My Dear Doctor*:—Your statement in the proof of editorial enclosed to me, that Dr's. Jones and Reed were blackballed on account of the spite which some members of the faculty entertained against me, is not entirely correct.

Allow me to state the true reasons why these young gentlemen were blackballed. One reason was, because Mr. Ward, a brother Professor Ward of the then faculty, had been blackballed by Professor Reed, brother of Jacob Reed, one of the rejected students. The main reason undoubtedly was, because the two young gentlemen Messrs. Reed and Jones, were in the habit of ridiculing Dr. ——— who filled the chair of Surgery in the College at that time on account of his incompetency as an operator. The young gentlemen used to come to me with their complaints about ———'s utter inefficiency. They were anxious to have ——— removed from the chair of Surgery, because they felt that he, being at the same time Dean of the Faculty, made the College and Homœopathy the laughing stock of our allopathic opponents. The young gentlemen knew that I sympathized with them, and that I was as anxious as they were to have ——— take some other chair, more especially the chair of Theory and Practice, for which he would have been eminently fitted. Our combined efforts to have ——— removed aroused his vindictive spirit and mortified his pride to such an extent that he vowed vengeance against these young gentlemen, and by his intrigues induced Professors ———, ——— and ———, to blackball the two students when they presented themselves for their final examination. *It was admitted by all their classmates, that they were the brightest and best qualified members of the graduating class of that year.* The remainder of your statement is correct, so far as Dr. Reed is concerned, *he did not graduate at the Jefferson*, but whether Dr. Jones did, I am unable to say. I can say positively that both these young gentlemen were, by order of the Trustees, examined before a board of our best Homœopathic Physicians, of which Dr. Williamson, ex-professor of Obstetrics, Dr. Helmuth, uncle of Prof. Helmuth, of New York, and one of our most eminent physicians, were members. And this board reported to the Trustees that these young gentlemen *were better entitled to a diploma than any students they had ever had before them.* Thereupon the Trustees disbanded the whole Faculty and Drs. ——— and ——— went to New York, to establish a College in that city.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. HEMPEL.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE,
Ann Arbor, Mich., Dec. 15, 1875. }

Editor of *Observer*.—I desire thankfully to acknowledge through your columns the following munificent donation to the library, and for which we are indebted to the generosity of the well-known publishers, MESSRS. BOERICKE AND TAFEL:—

1. A full set of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, and its continuation.
2. A full set of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*.
3. A full set of *Raue's Annual Record*.
4. The current volume of *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and its continuation.

An aggregate of thirty-four volumes.

It is desirable that our literature should have a full representation in the library of the *University of Michigan*, and so soon as may be it will be collected by purchase; but as many of our earlier publications are not in the market, I must appeal to the *amour propre* of the profession for an opportunity to obtain them by gift or sale.

SAMUEL A. JONES, M. D., Dean, etc.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 13. p 118.

American Observer.

E. A. LODGE, M. D., DETROIT, MICHIGAN, GENERAL EDITOR.

A RETROSPECT.

(Correspondence.)

ENGLEWOOD, July 8, 1875.

Mr. Editor:—I wish to ask if the OBSERVER has ever an out of the way corner for a few thoughts which are hardly in the line of Theory and Practice; and if its many readers will regard as an intrusion the publication of my own "case."

I believe the sentiment so finely put by Terrence—"I am a man, and nothing that pertains to man is foreign to me"—is universal, and that we are not indifferent to the experiences of one another. Hence it is that I take courage to pen this summer-day essay, trusting to the fellow-feelingness of all doctorhood.

Despite the disappointments, the trials, the hard knocks, and even the frowardness of Fortune, how deeply ones roots will strike in the place where one began practice. Now that I am about to enter upon another field of labor, a retrospect forces itself upon me. One reaching back fifteen years; one which brings me face to face with mistakes and failures in both practice and polity; one which, God be thanked, is not without its little triumphs and its tokens of progress made.*

I am not writing now to exalt the ego. *It*, if I know my own heart, is sobered into seriousness by this retrospect, and finds much more cause for deep thankfulness than for self-laudation. I am thinking of those who like me must make their beginning in ignorance and inexperience, and all my heart goes out to them, and I will not hide it from them.

I have mentioned tokens of progress made. I do this in humility but also in gladness, because it and a few books are all that I can show to-day for my fifteen years of work. I shall, then, try and

* The paper on *Plumbum in Morbus Brightii* is a "token"; it records the last work done in the place of my apprenticeship.

trace all that I have really gained to its source, confident that others may do as I have done, and *better*.

In the field of actual practice I soon found that a disease in a book and the same disease in a bed were by no means "as like as two peas." The discomfiture of this discovery I shall never forget. True, I had come to Englewood a "a black-balled" student, so thoroughly "officially" damned (*damnare* is the root, you know) that I couldn't even squeeze into "the omnibus class"—that Charon's boat which carries lame ducks into oblivion. I have the Dean's letter to this day which informed me, that "It becomes my duty to inform you, etc." I have also another letter from the same Dean, wherein, some years subsequently, it became his "duty" to offer me a chair in the faculty over which he presided. However, with all my "black-balling," and it was not "done by halves" as Isaac M. Ward, M. D., the only living survivor of *that* doing can testify, I know the deed was a greater honor to my principles than their diploma could have been to my attainments.

I do not know that I came to Englewood primed with sophomorical conceit; but, if I did have a cargo of it, it was speedily unloaded on learning that to describe a disease and to detect a disease are very different performances.

In addition to as diligent an use as I could make of eyes, ears, and fingers, I resolved to read up, in all that I could get on every case that I had, and to do this before I went to bed. It mattered not if the case were simple or difficult, or if I had treated it before; my duty was the same, and I unflinchingly performed it. I had always been a reader o' nights, but this work kept my lamp burning until 1.30, and often 2.30 A. M., and I doubt not but that it has "told" upon a body which was never of the strongest. But it is nobler to wear out than rust out, and we can never "go home" until our work is done.

I soon found that peace of mind in doctor-work can come only from the consciousness of having done for the case all that man has done. To find out what man has done required books. I had always been fond of book—thanks to a sickly childhood which, while it forbade my participation in the sports of my robust companions, threw me upon myself for amusement. Toys soon "played

out" and books were my solace. O halcyon days when I revered the Pilgrim's Progress as the *history* of a life. And isn't it?

But how to get the books that was the problem. Well, if God ever blessed a boy with great-hearted parents I am he—and poverty has had only two stings for me, one, that I have never yet been able to do anything for my hard-working parents, and the other when I turned heavy-hearted from books which I could not buy. My parents supported me, and nearly all my "fees," slid through my hands for books. I can look before me now and see volumes which served me in the years ago as "substitutes" now for a coat, then for a breeches, and as for undergarments, heaven bless my dear old mother's industrious needle! She could not, indeed, "gar auld claes look amaist as weel's new," but she *did* hold them together until they were verily "expended in the service." Meanwhile, I got the books! But, alas, for the thoughtless book-lover, I showed but a shabby outside. I had not read *Sartor Resartus*—and who calls a shabby-looking doctor!

O young doctor, it will postpone your pecuniary prosperity, but if you would wear the doctor's robe and ring honestly, you can make but the one choice. Clothe your soul in knowledge—your body is as an old coat which you will one day cast aside.

And here I must own a debt which has been gathering for many years. It is my coinless obligation to the booksellers. Of the living I would especially acknowledge the *Luyster Brothers*, of Fulton street, the *Leggatt Brothers*, of Beekman street, and *A. Denham*, of Murray street. Nowhere, that I know of, can a poor scholar's money get him so much for so little; and if I were called to sit upon a throne, I should still leave their familiar shelves with deep regret. Many a time have I left their doors dust-begrimed and penniless, but with a bundle of books in my arms and a bliss in my heart that your rich book-buyer can never know. *David Luyster*, my friend of the warm heart, which yearned for the scholar in his hunger and his poverty, has "gone over to the majority," gone where knowledge is not sold but given. I miss him from his old familiar place—I will meet him again when my lesson here is said.

Among my dead benefactors in books I number Reeves and

Gowans. They are now reading the great *editio princeps* from an older press than Guttemberg and Faust's.

And that old man who kept the book-stall on the corner, he, too, has gone into the grand company of the great book-makers. I never knew his name, but, when after an unwonted absence, I sought him in his accustomed place, he was not, and the books were gone. The very stones of that street can testify that in my heart I mourned for him as for a friend.

I cannot recount them all, but God bless the book-sellers, and keep a special benediction for the old book stalls.

In this history of my book-gatherings I were ungrateful if I forgot to mention my wife. You see, a book-loving financier who forgets to buy clothes for himself is very apt to have little left for the buying of clothes for anyone else. O gentle wife have I ever had one reproach; hast thou not borne silently with a prodigality which thou couldst but know was ill-advised and unjust. True, when my luggard conscience has pricked me over-sharp, I have smuggled in a bundle of books after dark, fearing that forbearance would cease to be a virtue, and that the deserved explosion would come. But thou hast ever been like Chaucer's patient Griselda unto me, and if I have been of use to my kind as a physician much, very much is due to thee!

But with all these helps my progress was slow until I became as a little child. That is until I humbled myself, and, following John Hunter's "Don't think but try," submitted a posology which I had despised *to experiment*. From the day that I gave my first dose of the 30th potency I know I have grown; and I grew simply because I had burst the hidebound shell of self-conceit. Except one becomes as a child one can enter neither the kingdom of Heaven, nor of knowledge.

Still another thing did I need for my education; for not the gown, the hat, the ring, the kiss—usages old as Salerno's fame—can make the doctor. The master-touch is at the giving of no university.

I have been clothed with *this* doctor-robe three years to-day. It has been like the invisible cloak of Jack, the giant-killer, not that it has hidden me, but because *it* has not been seen though I have worn it continually in my ministrations.

I know the robe is on me when I find myself kissing a sick child. I know I wear the ring when I wrestle at a bedside, and when travail for the sick disturbs my sleep.

My title to my robe and ring reads thus :

S. J.

Immigrated January 13th.,

Emmigrated July 8th.,

A. D. 1872.

I can never forget my title—it is written not on parchment, but on a tablet of stone, like the tables of the law, and it bears the signet of death. He is the only *Cancellarius* who can invest with the robe and the ring of true doctorhood. His shadow must darken the post-graduates threshold and make him crouch in ashes wearing sack-cloth, and put a life-long-lasting hunger in his heart

“—— for the touch of a vanished hand
And the sound of a voice that is still.”

O child, that bore my name, I owe my doctor's robe and ring to thee! Forevermore, in all retrospects, I must date my true doctorhood from the day when I learned how little I know *from thee*. No more at eventide shall I seek thy resting-place in the quiet shadow of the little country church—not *thy* resting place but that of thine empty chrysalis—all that we saw of *thee*. Gently fall each evening's shadows there until we both meet *in the light*.

But our retrospect is not all shadow, all trial, all cross-bearing; the departed days have their sunsets of glory, and the pathway of the past is peopled with friends.

To acknowledge every obligation, and to specify ones every indebtedness is not possible; but God remembers what we forget, and not one of them is lost.

There is one to whom I am especially in debt, whom I can never repay, and mayhap a little rhyme called forth by one of his many *doings* will more or less pertain to all my many, all my undeserved friends.

That I carry their good wishes with me is nearly all that makes this going away not wholly a thing of pain, and gives me heart for the rest of the journey.

To C. D.

I.

Once on the way of life I heard
A mortal groaning 'neath his load.
I stopped and said a kindly word
And helped him on along the road.

We parted soon; and as he went
His lonely way, I said: "Up there,
Beyond the blue-walled firmament,
Is one who has you in his care."

He journeyed on, with firmer tread,
And soon had faded from my sight;
And I forgot the words I'd said—
Holding both words and service light.

II.

That night I saw a vision rare—
'Twas even Him of Calvary—
I know that face divinely fair;
And, oh the bliss, it smiled on me!

And as I thrilled the dear lips spake:—
"O swift to aid as quick to see,
A cup of water for my sake
Is counted as it were for me."

III.

A harvest from a single seed!
Forever will the doing good
Bring recompense beyond all meed!
Lord, be the lesson understood.

Carl Müller.

Am. Han. Obs. Nov. 1875.

ALLOPATHIC STUPIDITY.—In 1849, Geo. B. Wood, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, published a treatise on the Practice of Medicine. In Vol. I, p. 571, speaking of dysentery, he says: "Dr. Young, of Chester, Pa., has employed buttermilk with success, as the exclusive remedy in numerous instances.—(*Am. Journ. of Med. Science*, N. S. *ijj.* 260.)

Dr. Wood's was a standard text book in the allopathic schools for a number of years, but I have never yet heard of an allopathic physician recommending buttermilk in dysentery. I have used it since 1851, and I continue to use it with the greatest confidence. In fact, I have more confidence in buttermilk or peaches without medicine, than I would have in medicine without their aid; less than a quart a day is of very little use.

ELIAS C. PRICE, M. D.

WHO, WHICH, WHAT AND WHEREFORE:

Miscellaneous - Homoe.
OR,

A FEW FACTS

FOR THE

HOMŒOPATHIC PROFESSION.

"*Ubi dolor, ibi digitus.*" "One must need scratch where it itches."

Burton's Anatomie of Melancholie.

"A puppet-play must be shadowed and seen in the dark: for draw the curtain, *et sordet gesticulatio.*

"Imposture is a specious thing: yet never worse than where it feigns to be best, and to none discovered sooner than the simplest. Imposture is ever ashamed of the light.

"If I have anything right, defend it as Truth's, not mine, save, as it conduceth to a common good. It profits not me to have any man fence or fight for me, to flourish, or take my side. Stand for Truth, and 'tis enough."

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

PHILADELPHIA:

1860.

In the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* and the *Evening Journal* of March 1st, and in the *Public Ledger* of March 2d, appeared a notice of the Twelfth Annual Commencement of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and also the following:

CARD

To the Homoeopathic Profession.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Homoeopathic Medicine, have been "black-balled."

Actuated by the holiest attributes of our common nature, honor and filial duty, we ask a suspension of opinion until the circumstances are presented to the profession.

(Signed) SAMUEL A. JONES,
JACOB REED, JR.

Philada., March 1st, 1860.

The purpose of this paper is the presentation of those circumstances.

Between the dates February 19 and 25, S. A. Jones, J. Reed, Jr., and F. H. Ehrmann, submitted themselves to the regular examinations for the degree of the above-mentioned College. The method of balloting in this institution is, that each professor shall cast five balls; that twenty-five "white balls" is the smallest number entitling the candidate to a degree, and that less than twenty of the same color, shall prevent the recipient from entering that realm of felicity yelet "The Omnibus Class," i. e. being again examined, but in the presence of and by all the chairs.

The candidates, S. A. Jones, J. Reed and F. H. Ehrmann received each eighteen "white balls," and as the chairs are seven, and the votes of each five, we received seventeen "black balls." These votes were cast as follows:

Jacob Beakley, M.D., Prof. of Surgery, five black; John Redman Coxe, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Homoeopathic Institutes, Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, five black; Isaac M. Ward, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence, five black; M. Semple, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology, two black and three white. [We do not say we are exactly struck by the somewhat significant correspondence between our respective votes from Professors Beakley, Ward and Coxe; still we may be pardoned if we happen to consider it rather peculiar.]

Thus after six days of that agreeable suspense common to "examination week," during which period the *vis circumstantia* quarrelled with the *vis viva*, and played sordid scurvy tricks upon those portions of our individual anatomies known as *Nervous System* and *Digestive Apparatus*, producing the consequent depression of spirits; after this time we found ourselves "black-balled."

I more than half suspect we were "had boys," for, upon hearing the result of the ballot, observing the coincidence in the number of our votes, and fixing our beyond doubt who had favored us with "blackies," we endorsed Hamlet's remark: "There's something rotten in Denmark," exception being only taken with regard to the geography.

On the morning of February 27th, S. A. Jones, J. Reed, Jr., and F. H. Ehrmann waited upon the Hon. A. V. Parsons, President of Board of Managers of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and presented the following protest, which the Honorable President submitted to the gentlemen of the Board on the evening of the same date.

To the Honorable the President and the Gentlemen of the Board of Managers of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned, Matriculants of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, request the Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Honorable President and Board of Managers, and for the following reasons:

We have complied with the requisitions demanded of the candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine according to the "Regulations of the College."

We have broken no law, violated no regulation, infringed upon no privileges.

Our course of study has been of the required length of time, our tickets are of the required number, and in this respect we are entitled to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Our examinations before each Professor were of such a character as to entitle us to a number of votes sufficient to secure the Degree; and we were assured that our examinations were satisfactory by the very ones who we believe "black-balled" us.

We believe, know, and are prepared to show, that we have been foully dealt with, and that threats have been uttered which will prove that we were rejected from personal motives.

We are prepared to show that the cause of our rejection is in the following:

In the early part of the present course a feeling of dissatisfaction was entertained with regard to the manner in which Professors Beakley and Coxe performed the duties devolving upon them as the incumbents of the chairs of Surgery and the Practice of Medicine.

This dissatisfaction was not confined to "second course" students, but was expressed by the majority of those attending their first session. A number of candidates for graduation, not fearing "the powers that be," not bound by the chains of policy, nor intent only upon getting a "degree," did

openly express their disapprobation, and, actuated by a love for the science and art of Homœopathic Medicine, and by a desire to further the best interests of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, prepared themselves to take action in this matter.

A paper was drawn up expressing a candid opinion of the Professors Beakley and Coxe, which paper was intended to be submitted to the students of "59 and 60," at a time when the honest expression of their convictions could not bring upon them the vindictive wrath of the interested parties.

Information of this intent was conveyed to Prof. Beakley; he then awed many of those at one time concerned in the movement and they withdrew from policy;* their opinions are still unchanged, though suppressed.

Prof. Beakley then *threatened* the chief movers in this matter, and the result is, as it is, we are defrauded of our legal rights.

We ask the Honorable President and Board of Managers, as men, to give this matter an unbiassed, unimpassioned and thorough investigation. We ask for justice. We have truth on our side and justice is not far off.

If partialities and the influence of cliques are to deprive us of our just rights we shall exercise our privilege and appeal to the medical profession at large,

Our case is without a precedent, but, if necessitated we will establish one, even at the expense of our insulted, injured and nearly ruined Alma Mater.

We pray this may not be received as a braggart threat, the fruit of thwarted ambition, of spleen, or of malice.

There is a time when all that is manly in man will arise and exercise its godlike prerogative of demanding its alienable rights; and there is also a time when man, hearing the demand, must deal godlike justice or forfeit the name of man.

Very respectfully,

your humble servants,

(Signed) SAMUEL A. JONES,
JACOB REED, Jr.,
F. HAHNEMANN EHRMANN.

At the same time Professors Thomas Moore, M.D., Wm. A. Reed, M.D., and C. J. Hempel, M.D., members of the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, did offer to the same conclave the following protest:

"*Philada., Feb. 27th, 1860.*

"*To the Honorable President: The Members of the Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.*

The undersigned, members of the Faculty

*They were at the time of writing, but before the degrees were given some of these very students signed a paper endorsing sentiments the very reverse of those we mention. This paper was gotten up wholly, or in part, by a student who had denounced Prof. Beakley, as a surgeon, in no measured terms. We are now convinced that some students will "blow hot and cold" for a degree. All honor to their principles!

of the College, do hereby protest against the rejection of Samuel A. Jones, Francis Hahnemann Ehrmann and Jacob Reed, Jr., candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, for the following reasons:

I. Each of these gentlemen has complied with all the requirements of the College, as declared in their published regulations, necessary for the qualifications for the degree of the College.

II. Each gentleman has been fairly and impartially examined by the undersigned, and, without exception, has been found completely furnished in the knowledge of the several branches of Medical Science as taught by their respective Chairs.

III. We have reason to believe that they have all of them given such evidence of their attainments in the other branches as should warrant their approval by the rest of the Faculty.

IV. We have reason to believe that their rejection has been the result of personal malice, excited by their free expression of opinion respecting the MERITS OF PROFESSORS Jacob Beakley and John Redman Coxe, Jr., AS TEACHERS OF SURGERY AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

V. We do know that threats were made by the Dean of the College that an expression of opinion concerning the merits of himself and Dr. Coxe "would be fatal" to those gentlemen who would venture to express such opinion. These threats were uttered on several occasions before the time for the balloting for candidates for the degree.

We do therefore earnestly appeal to you, representing the corporation of the College, to allow the degree of the College to the above named gentlemen, believing that it is now improperly withheld in consequence of the exercise of PERSONAL MALICE and from WOUNDED PRIDE rather than by a FAIR BALLOT INTENDED to declare a JUST ESTIMATE of the ATTAINMENTS of the several candidates."

Very respectfully,

Your humble servants,

(Signed) THOMAS MOORE, M.D.,
Prof. of Anatomy.

WM. A. REED, M.D.,
Prof. of Physiology.

CHAS. J. HEMPEL, M.D.,
Prof. of Mat. Med. and Therap.

Professor Wm. A. Reed, as spokesman, arose for the purpose of submitting this document to the Honorable President and Board of Managers.

Henry Homer, Esq., of the Board of Managers, moved that nothing be received by them unless presented through the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Jacob Beakley. This motion was seconded and carried.

Prof. Reed then begged to leave the protest with the Honorable President for his personal inspection and instruction.

Later in the evening, and when Professors Moore, Reed and Hempel had left the meet-

ing, the chairs of Physiology, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics, occupied respectively by Professor Reed and Professor Hempel, were declared vacant.

Our document, thanks to the Honorable President, did not abort. It enjoyed a regular delivery, and the result was Jacob Reed, Jr., received the following communication:

"To Messrs. Sam. A. Jones, Francis H. Ehrmann, Jacob Reed, Jr.:

Gentlemen:—Your petition was received this evening making complaint of certain members of the Faculty; the whole case has been referred to Doctors Williamson and Helmuth, who, assisted by Doctors Semple and Ward, will re-examine and report to the board.

You will therefore please report yourselves for examination to the above named gentlemen, who will doubtless appoint a time for the purpose.

W. E. G. AGNEW,
Sec'y B. M. Hom. Coll. of Med.

Jacob Reed, Jr., Esq.:

Sir:—Please show the above to your co-complainants and oblige.

Yours, &c.,

W. E. G. AGNEW,
Sec'y B. M."

At the time of receiving this document, Jacob Reed, Jr., and his "co-complainants" were in the following condition:

They had gone through "examination week" with its long anxious hours of hoping and fearing, yearning and desponding, such hours as every earnest student has known and will yet know. They were aware of Professor J. Beakley's avowed threat that the expression of an honest opinion would "prove fatal" to them. They calculated the probable extent of his influence, and placing the vote expected from him and his particular friends at the lowest consistent point this side of a total "black-balling" they found themselves safe. The result of the ballot had shown them the fallacy of their even desponding estimate—for it was a desponding and not a deserving estimate. The votes of Professors Beakley, Coxe and Ward declared them TOTALLY IGNORANT in the branches of Surgery, Practice and Obstetrics. Saturday night they "went through the motions" of sleeping; *encored* the "same motions" on Sunday night, and "ex-necessitate" repeated the *encore* on Monday night. Wearied from loss of sleep; worn with anxiety and unavoidable nervous prostration; stung with shame; jeered and cursed by the sycophant traitors of the "Class;" disgraced before the Profession and friends, and asked to stand another examination, and part of it before Isaac M. Ward, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics—a man who had proven himself FALSE at one examination, and who was to be taken simply on the trust of a generous credulity upon a second trial.

While in this state the following note was received:

"Philadelphia, Feb. 23th, 1860.

Mr. Jacob Reed, Jr.:

Dear Sir:—Be kind enough to inform Messrs. Jones and Ehrmann, that, Drs. Helmuth, Ward, Semple and myself will meet them and yourself at the College this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of giving you a re-examination, if you desire it.

(Signed) Very respectfully,
W. WILLIAMSON."

On the evening of February 28th, we presented ourselves before the Committee for the purpose of submitting to such an examination as was compatible with honor and justice. Samuel A. Jones was first called into the examining room. M. Semple, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, proceeded to examine him upon the subject pertaining to his chair. Mr. Jones declined being re-examined upon Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics, but expressed a willingness to be interrogated upon Surgery, Practice, and Obstetrics, *those branches upon which Prof.'s Beakley, Coxe, and Ward had pronounced him TOTALLY IGNORANT.* Mr. Jones gave as his reason for refusing a re-examination upon the specified four branches the fact that, upon them he had received at the regular balloting, some "white balls," at the same time asserting that if any Professor gave him one "white ball" it did not belong to him, as a student, TO QUESTION THE ESTIMATE HIS TEACHER WAS PLEASED, OR BOUND, TO PLACE UPON HIS ATTAINMENTS. *He only held that, when a Professor's vote bore an absurdity and a FALSEHOOD upon the face of it, he had the right of demanding an opportunity of proving that ABSURDITY and FALSEHOOD.*

That there might be no equivocation upon what "white balls" he had received, he asked the committee to examine the following testimonials.

"Phila., Feb. 28, 1860.

This certifies that Samuel A. Jones has been diligently examined by me, in Physiology and Hygiene, and has been found entitled to my full vote in balloting for candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed) WM. A. REED, M. D.,
Prof. of Physiology,
Hom. Med. College of Penna."

"Phila., Feb. 28, 1860.

This is to certify that Mr. Samuel A. Jones has been examined by me in Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and that I have found him entitled to my full vote, and that I cast my full vote in his favor at the balloting given on Saturday evening, Feb. 25th.

(Signed) CHAS. J. HEMPEL, M. D."

In addition to the above each of us now possesses a certificate similar to the following:

"Phila., Feb. 28th, 1860.

I take pleasure in stating that I have carefully examined Samuel A. Jones, upon Anatomy, and that I

The gentlemen to whom these were submitted, declined examining them, with the exception of W. Williamson, M. D., who said he "would look at them out of courtesy."

The Committee would not examine Mr. Jones on the conditions stated, and he withdrew. J. Reed, Jr., was next called. He declined a full examination;—asking only the privilege of proving how false and foul was the vote of Prof.'s Ward, Coxé and Beakley. He was dismissed without an examination.

F. H. Ehrman submitted himself to a full examination, and was again "black-balled;" though, thanks to the presence of Drs. Helmut and Williamson, not so badly as at the Faculty ballot.*

Prof. Moore, not approving of the conduct of Drs. Beakley, Coxé, and Ward, tendered his resignation to the Board of Managers.

AFTER his resignation had been handed in, reports were circulated among the students, stating that the Professor of Anatomy was resigning from pecuniary considerations.

Upon hearing of these statements, Dr. Moore presented the following document to the Hon. President and Board of Managers.

"Philadelphia, March 1st, 1860.

To the Honorable President and Board of Managers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—The Dean of the Faculty will present you my resignation as Professor of Anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. I deem it my duty to you, as Managers of the Institution, to state plainly the reasons inducing this step.

Firstly. I cannot consent to remain a member of the Faculty, when I am convinced that questionable influences have prevented a fair ballot in the case of some of our candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Secondly. I hold that no Professor has a moral or legal right to allow any influence to come between him and the ballot-box, except the medical attainments of the candidate.

Thirdly. Each of the candidates, S. A. Jones, J. Reed, Jr., and F. H. Ehrmann, had been declared by the Faculty entitled to an examination according to the requisitions expressed in the fourth paragraph of the published regulations for the session of 1859 and '60.

Fourthly. The fact of their having been admitted to the examinations before the

cast my full vote in his favor at the ballot given on Saturday, 25th inst.

(Signed)

THOMAS MOORE, M. D.,
Prof. Anatomy,
Hom. Med. Coll. of Penna."

* You will remember that at the Faculty ballot Mr. Ehrmann was declared totally ignorant upon the branches of Surgery, and the Practice of Medicine. As a comment upon this allow us to state that at the re-examination Mr. Ehrmann was catechised upon Anatomy, Surgery, Practice and Materia Medica, by Drs. Helmut and Williamson; and their votes were 5, 5, 5, 4. Well done Beakley, Coxé & Co.!

Professors shows that they had complied with every requisition laid down in the above mentioned paragraph.

Fifthly. I have had personal acknowledgments made to me by the Professor of Practice that, he had the right to be influenced in his ballot by other considerations than the merit of the Student: and by the Prof. of Chemistry, that F. H. Ehrmann could not have passed even if the first ballot had been conducted without bias; thereby implicitly admitting that such bias existed.

Sixthly. I cannot consent to remain a member of a Faculty where colleagues, who have discharged their duty as teachers and gentlemen,* can be removed by the Board of Managers upon the *ex parte* testimony of avowed enemies.

Seventhly.—I cannot afford to sacrifice my time and money to assist in sustaining an institution where such things are allowed and justified.

In conclusion, let me state that I shall be found ever ready to work for your institution, if I can be associated with colleagues in whose ability and devotion to Homœopathy I can have full confidence; and that even pecuniary sacrifices shall never deter me from performing my whole duty in this sacred cause.

(Signed,) THOMAS MOORE, M.D."

On Thursday, March 1st, the "Commencement" transpired, and Prof. Beakley's threat, that the expression of our opinion of him as a surgeon should "prove fatal," was fulfilled to his complete satisfaction.

We were told, by a respectable Homœopathic physician, that the publishing of this paper would injure the School, and we were advised to await the annual meeting of the corporators of the College, to lay our case before them, and to publish only if they denied us justice.

The Corporators met: the party were so strong (numerically) that a most unconstitutional motion to omit reading the Minutes of the Board of Managers for the past year was put, and although protested against, carried. Of course, we obtained no hearing.

This ends the chapter. We have stated the facts of our case; we have told "the truth, and nothing but the truth," yet, not "the whole truth," for there are circumstances which we can only state from the witness-box; we are without our degree; disgraced before the Profession and our

* NOTE.—Henry P. Lloyd, (one of this "Board of Managers," in a conversation with S. A. Jones, said: "We have a right to turn out a professor without asking him any questions." This was a reply made to a remark of Mr. Jones', that the Board of Managers had turned out Profs. Hempel and Reed, without allowing them the prerogative of the guiltiest criminal: the right to be heard in their own behalf; and added Mr. J., you should have granted this to Drs. Hempel and Reed, inasmuch as they were turned out upon the *ex parte* testimony of their enemies.

Gentlemen assuming a professorial chair in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, will do well to consider in what position they place their professional character. We hope this is a logical deduction.

friends, and may we not be allowed to write a few words for ourselves; to explain and justify our conduct?

Gentlemen of the Profession, we are poor and can afford to seek no other redress than an appeal to you. Your influence sustains the colleges of our school, and your voice can rebuke the wrongs perpetrated therein. Therefore, we ask from you all for which we now need care—a hearing, and a judgment.

Herein is our sin: We ventured from the student's humble seat to condemn palpable ignorance and culpable inefficiency, though it was throned in a Professor's chair.

When a professor of Surgery teaches that "the Ninth pair of nerves is composed of the Pneumogastric, the Spinal Accessory and the Descendens Noni," must the student, *because he is a student*, shout Amen!

When the same Professor teaches that "the Crystalline Lens is held in its place by the Hyaloid Membrane—that the Hyaloid Membrane *splits* and is reflected round the Lens, thus retaining it in its place," must the student cry—So be it!

When this identical Professor (?) teaches that "the inner layer of the Retina is *vascular*, and is formed from the Arteria Centralis Retinae by its expansion," must the student echo—Even so! O infelix we! for we could not do it.

Let us assert that we are not joking; we have been thus taught. We need not, here, multiply instances; but if occasion requires, our note-books shall give up *all* these choice droppings from such professorial lips.

Is there a time when the student may judge the Teacher? If you rebuke such an attempt as presumption, what will you do when the even student's judgment is the offspring not of vain conceit, but of absolute necessity?

Can man say what he will see, and what he will not? *Seeing*, can he *help forming* an opinion? If the student holds an honest, undeniable and irrefutable opinion, may he not, on his own responsibility, give it expression! If personal profit says *not*, must he selfishly act from policy, and be dumb, though he cannot be blind? If, however, the truths on which his opinion is based, are injurious, yea, fatal to a cause solemn as life itself, may not even a student, throwing aside personal profit and selfish policy, condemn unpardonable ignorance, though it be throned in the very Holy of Holies of his *Alma Mater*?

The buyer judges the thing bought, and

* NOTE.—At S. A. Jones' final examination upon Surgery, Jacob Beakley, M.D., after giving Mr. J. a delightful perspiration, (Anglice "quiz.") told him, that would do. Mr. Jones was nimbly leaving a place and person so Allopathically sudorific, when the said Jacob Beakley, M.D., called him back to have a "talk with him." That conversation was a "quiz" upon the part Mr. J. had taken in the expression of opinion concerning Dr. Beakley's capability as a Surgeon, and the student "defined his position" to the Teacher in these words: "I believe the Chair of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania can be better filled than it now is." Then the Teacher said to the student, "You have no right to *form an opinion*, sir! You insult me, sir!"

may not the student judge the teachings for which he has paid? A violation of a contract for certain articles, of a certain quality, at a certain price, is made amenable to the law; but, tell me, what redress has the student who bargains for the best article, at the best price, and receives what his own text-books teach him to contradict, *and contradict upon tenable grounds*? Will the law reach knavery when it steals the garb of Wisdom?

We claim the right to judge what we buy, even though Jacob Beakley, M. D., be the seller; and we will say to that gentleman, we believe the honest tradesman need never blush for his wares, nor the *true workman* ever be ashamed or fearful of his work; it bears the **sine cera* stamp of truth, and he need not fear the trial.

A student's opinion is simply a student's opinion: if faulty it will receive a just condemnation, and the judged one need not fear; but if even a student's *dictum* be based on an immutable truth, it will make a knave and a charlatan tremble: and more than this, it will not, it cannot be suppressed.

S. A. Jones and J. Reed, Jr., declined a full examination from the Committee: allow us to explain the motives which induced such a course.

We hold that, having received even one "white ball" from a Professor, we have no right to question his estimate of our proficiency in the teachings of his chair; but if declared *totally ignorant* by any teacher, knowing such an estimate to be false, we claim a student's right to prove the falsity of his vote, and vindicate our character as students.

We declined a full examination on this ground; but there are other considerations, viz: by the regulations of the College we were not entitled, by the vote we received, to a second examination, and when the Board of Managers, having received our protest, granted us a re-examination, it showed that they did not like the aspect of affairs, and it evinced a lack of confidence in some of the Faculty. As our protest expressed *our opinion* of Drs. Beakley and Cox, and as the protest of Drs. Moore, Reed and Hempel testified to their desire to give us justice, the suspicion of *foul dealing* must have rested just *exactly* where it belonged. Such being the case, when we were offered a second examination,

* As Jacob Beakley, M.D., has declared me *totally ignorant* of Surgery, allow me to display a little "larnin," lest, from having failed to pass his examination, a well-grounded charge of *total ignorance* in everything be brought against me.

At the Roman potteries many jars were cracked in baking. These defective utensils the Roman potter, with Yankee shrewdness, prepared for market by filling the cracks with wax which when covered with glazing could not be perceived. Upon being used the fire soon revealed the fraud; and the people when wanting a genuine article would not buy unless the potter, balancing a jar would strike it with his hand and say "*sine cera*," *without wax*. (The Romans took a salesman's word: the Yankees are smarter.) From this we derive the word *sincere*, *without deceit*. Sincerity compels me to acknowledge that since I have lived in Philadelphia, I have become very intimately acquainted with some men who are *decidedly waxy*!

we could not honorably allow ourselves to be re-examined upon those branches in which we had already been thoroughly "quizzed" and examined by gentlemen of unquestionable probity. We felt that the imputation which the investigation by our being catechized before the Committee would *naïl* upon Profs. Beakley Cox and Ward, should not even cast a shadow upon Profs. Moore, Reed and Hempel.

May we not ask, was it fair to permit Isaac M. Ward to sit in judgement upon us for a second time. We hold that he, by his vote at the first ballot, did forfeit all claim to our confidence.

In the case of S. A. Jones the foulest vote of the three blanks was that of this same Isaac M. Ward, M. D. Will he give S. A. Jones the opportunity of proving this in a court of justice? We put the question to him.

This Isaac M. Ward, M. D., had received sufficient testimony to prove that during the session of 1859 and '60, S. A. Jones had attended at least one Obstetric case, and in which instance the placenta had been retained (by adhesion) one hour and a quarter after the delivery of the child: it being then removed by Mr. Jones in the manner directed by W. Williamson M.D., in his lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, during the session of 1858 and '59. Under these circumstances, what could we think of this Isaac M. Ward! a man, who, in the face of such facts pronounced a student to be *totally ignorant* of the teachings of his chair! a man having once cast such a vote, and then presuming to sit in second judgement upon the recipients of his justice at a first ballot! a man crowned with the grey hairs of age! a man who spake so solemnly of morality, yea, whose every lecture was tinged with the "moral element"! who ever entered his chair leading Religion by the hand, that She might impress his teachings, stimulate our endeavours and—point his periods:—such a man falsifying himself once, and accepting the opportunity of doing it again—O Shame, where is thy blush!

We would not omit doing justice to Doctors Helmuth and Williamson. We had all confidence in their integrity. We were willing to abide by their decision upon our attainments in Surgery, Practice and Obstetrics, but we could not allow an examination upon the other branches, before even these honorable men, to impugn the character of Professors Moore, Reed, and Hempel. We are confident we could have had justice from Doctors Helmuth and Williamson, but we could not pay the price demanded.

We here present the protest which Jacob Beakley avowed should "prove fatal" to the endorsers thereof.

"To the Honorable President, the Board of Managers, and the Faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania."

GENTLEMEN:—

We, the undersigned, Graduates and Students of the Homœopathic Medical College of

Pennsylvania, actuated by a love for the Art and Science of Homœopathic Medicine, and by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of our *Alma Mater*, do respectfully present this expression of our opinion concerning the present incumbents of the Chairs of the Practice of Medicine, and the Practice of Surgery.

We regard John Redman Cox, Jr., M. D., as unworthy of the position he now occupies in the Faculty of the above-mentioned College, and for the following reasons:

First.—We most emphatically dissent from the views he expresses of Homœopathic Institutes: the principles he inculcates being repudiated by the best Homœopathic Physicians of America and Europe.

Secondly.—We declare his lectures to be most inefficient, inasmuch as in the whole period of our attendance he has not presented one single specimen designed to teach the changes transpiring in the various viscera during the progress of various diseases.

We feel that we cannot censure his conduct, in this respect, too strongly, inasmuch as a parallel course of teaching has not been pursued by any incumbent of the Chair of Practice in any College with which we are acquainted.

Thirdly.—We find him very remiss in the substance of his lectures. They are the fruit of reading, rather than of experience; and the course of reading is not, from its nature, at all calculated to interest, impress, and instruct the student.

We place but little value upon theories, yet we desire to be presented with such as are generally considered the nearest approximations to truth. In this respect we condemn Doctor Cox's puerile and pedantic proclivities to quote from the most obsolete of the Ancients rather than from the Philosophical investigators of the past and the present century.

The Semeiology of the Ancients is good; but the *Ætiology*, and the *Pathology* of Modern Medical Science is far better, and we have had too little of this from Dr. Cox.

Fourthly.—We must condemn the method of his lectures. We are confused by their lack of order and continuity. Doctor Cox also diverged from his sphere, for we submit that the Professor of Practice should not assume to treat those diseases universally assigned for explanation, to the Chair of Surgery, and particularly as Doctor Cox's Surgical treatment differed with that dictated by Doctor Beakley.

We are obliged to complain of Doctor Cox's delivery. His enunciation is harsh, abrupt, and indistinct, adding another obstacle to the comprehension of his teachings.

Fifthly.—We do not believe Homœopathy consists in prescribing from the "totality of symptoms," ignoring Pathology, and we do not, for this reason, consider J. Redman Cox, Jr., M. D., a fit exponent of Homœopathy.

We consider Jacob Beakley, M. D., as positively and undeniably unfit to fill the Chair of Surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and for the following reasons:—

First.—He is shamefully ignorant of Anatomy.

Secondly.—He is not even a second rate operator. We have seen him fail in one of the minor operations. We have witnessed an operation of his so faultily done as to demand even a student's condemnation. Charges of *malar praxis* are sometimes based upon very similar cases.

Thirdly.—We know that his teachings vary from the most tenable positions taken by the best Surgical writers: variations of which we can judge, and which we know to be unequivocally erroneous.

Fourthly.—In his teachings he contradicts himself, thereby confusing the student, and destroying that confidence which it should be the hope and aim of the Teacher to inspire.

Fifthly.—His course of lectures is incomplete to even a greater degree than is necessitated by the time given. He is too fond of expressing opinions upon extraneous subjects, and wastes valuable time in so doing: "Beakley's flights of fancy" are a by-word.

Sixthly.—His lectures are a disgrace to the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, inasmuch as the commonest teachings of English Grammar and Orthoëpy are daily disregarded. We desire not to be hypercritical. We are not so; we only ask for lectures, which will not disgrace us when heard by Alloëopathic visitors. We feel this all the more keenly, as his ignorance in this respect is not atoned for by a skill in the "Practice," or a knowledge in the "Principles" of Surgery.

Seventhly.—Of all the Faculty, the Professor of Surgery is the only one who has shown any dogmatism. Every chair save his has allowed us to exercise our own reason. *He* has required of us "the very letter of the law," and that only as expounded by Jacob Beakley, M. D.

It is a well-known fact that we as Homœopaths, are taunted with knowing little of Surgery; and in the face of the humiliating truths, we here express regarding the chair of Surgery, we do appeal to the Guardians of our *Alma Mater* that this disgraceful state of things be remedied. Let us, for the sake of Homœopathia, in this the first fortress, from which she did battle with the time-worn systems of Alloëopathy, let us, we pray, have such men in the chairs of Surgery, and of Practice, as shall do honor to our cause, and enable us to cope more successfully with our enemies.

We are indebted to Professor Semple, for hiding the prosy principles of so precise science at Chemistry, behind the poetry of its marvellous mutations, and inscrutable mysteries; thus wooing us to seek wisdom.

We are justly proud of Professor Moore, and boldly ask Alloëopathia to produce his superior. Well would it be for Homœopathy were all its exponents like him.

We are indebted to Professor Reed, for sounder views of Pathology and Practice, than any we have received from Professor Coxe; and we can ask nothing more from the chair of Physiology than he has given us.

We most seriously espouse Homœopathy as it is taught by Professor Hempel, and we can ask nothing more from the chair of Materia Medica than he has given us.

We are sorry to present this, but love for our cause and the best interests of our almost solitary *Alma Mater* demand the truth. We offer these facts with regret, untainted by malice, and earnestly ask your consideration.

SAMUEL A. JONES,
F. HAHNEMANN EHRMANN,
JACOB REED, JR.
And nine others."

"Non mihi credendum sed veritati," believe not me but the truth; you have the *causa belli*, and the consequences; judge for yourselves.

SAMUEL A. JONES,
JACOB REED, JR.,
F. HAHNEMANN EHRMANN.



Samuel A. Jones, M.D.



Prof. SAMUEL A. JONES, M.D., Ann Arbor, Mich.
The author of "The Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith."



Samuel A. Jones, M.D.

My full name is *Samuel A. Jones*
 I graduated at _____ Medical College, in the year *1860*
 My present address is *Englewood* county of *Prussia*
 State of *Penn* where I have resided since *1860*
 Previous to that time I practised in _____
 I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1860* at *Englewood*.
Hom. Med. Coll. of St. Louis in 1860
" " " " Prussia in 1861.

A CONTRAST

WITH A MORAL IN IT.

On Tuesday, June 23rd, while the "Committee of Nine" appointed by Professor E. C. Franklin, Dean of the Homœopathic Medical College, were holding a secret meeting in Ann Arbor to devise or *invent* means to depose Professor S. A. Jones from his chair in the College, Dr. Jones was engaged in composing a "preface" to his recent course of lectures on "*The Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith.*" In simple justice I send you a copy of the said "preface," leaving the profession to find the "moral."

"Go, little Book, the world is all before thee,
 Stand for the truth though all the world deride,
 Firm as a rock though all the world ignore thee ;
 As thou art true what need'st thou ask beside ?
 Go, little Book 'THE MASTER' now is sleeping,
 Truth seeks a witness, stand thou in his place :
 Fate puts his spotless honor in thy keeping,
 When craven mongrels would his work deface.
 Go, little Book, though place and power condemn thee ;
 Thou'rt not alone, thou canst not single be,
 For, though the many in their might condemn thee,
 One truth and God is Truth's majority."

Am Hom Obs
 July 1879

ANN ARBOR, June 26, 1879.

Respectfully yours,
 GEO. L. STONE,

Ann Arbor, 18th of October, 1898.

My dear Bradford:

May I be damned if Frau Hahnemann did n't drop in on me just as I was at breakfast, and a curious recollection flitted athwart my thought as I looked upon the old girl's faded-but-erstwhile-buxom face. If you care to know what it was, turn to Hempel's translation of the Chronic Diseases, p. 115, the first symptom recorded thereon. I just more than wonder what Leopoldine Sophie Henriette thought of "The Master's" prowess on that sublime occasion! I presume the better draught in Melanie's flue kept the old ram wide awake. I have often wondered why the old man had no "kids" by the French adventuress. He must have been virile and she must have been fructifiable, but nothing came of it. Ah, those French!

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I have been reading E.M. Smith's papers in the N.E. Med. Gaz. on the early homoeopaths, and I have noted what is said of Dr. Folger; but Dr. F. himself distinctly declares that Wilsey was the first homoeopathic student. This avowal may have been made in modesty, but it was made, nevertheless. However, Smith's record is on your side.

As I was wading through the paper in the Transactions I found that you had omitted some of the earlier names, and when I found your list was incomplete, I threw the whole thing aside from lack of time to go into the matter thoroughly. I wish now I had copied your list for future reference, but under the supposition that it was to be published immediately I sent it on to Kraft.

So you are the unfortunate who prepared "copy" for poor McClatchy! Well, I never! I am glad "Joe Guernsey" got the credit(!) for it, and I would advise you never to reclaim it. McClatchy's material must have been in a chaotic shape, and the "cakes

"e" abounded in those days, I should say!

The mention of "Joe" Guernsey makes me remark that he is a delectable individual in the way of absorbing other folk's work. He stole his "Bonninghausen" from Dr. R.M. Rolles, and is about as unblushing an appropriator as I have heard of in a long while.

But I am rambling among small things and will dismiss "Joe" to the limbo forgetfulness.

By the way, what has made Mr. Anschutz so fond of the East Indian heathen? Here are pages of valuable space devoted to the veriest "rot" that was ever used for padding a journal. My respect for the East Indian intellect is waning, and I am sure the American eagle will moult her plumage if ^{such} ~~xxx~~ stuff is not squelched incontinently.

Oh! as you doubtless are prowling around old book shops, may I ask you to keep an eye open for the BOSTON MISCELLANY, a journal that was published in 1842-3. I would greatly like to lay my hands upon a copy, and if you ever see one, please secure it for me.

You did not answer my enquiry about that book by Prof. Eschenmayer. I asked because if the college library has not already got it, I have a copy that I will deposit therein. You will find mention of it in Ameke's work, and as one the few friendly investigations of Homoeopathy it is worth a place in any homoeopathic library - so say if you already have it.

I now wish that your paper on the early practitioners had been given to Anschutz instead of to Kraft. Then you could have had it put in type and from proofs we were in a good shape to make the necessary corrections required for accuracy. Perhaps it is not too late for this yet.

Very truly yours,

Saml A. Jones.

Ann Arbor, 29th of December, 1898.

Dear Bradford:

I am glad to have the assurance of your better health. I had a dark outlook from Mr. Anshutz, for he considered you in a bad way, but it seems there is something yet for you to do: more power to your elbow!

Your silence needed no excuse; the last big book is more than an extenuation. Messrs. Boericke and Tafel sent me a copy into which I dipped here and there, and the labor required for putting it out made me tired to consider. And it is even more wearying to think that such work is so unremunerative.

I cannot write a line about it; there is so much left out in the way of dirty linen for one thing, and then there comes surging over me the recollection of the old injustice ^{so} that my pen could distill only gall. I shall have to give that book the magnanimity of MY silence.

It is quite a descent to come down to my "book." It was written in 1891, and its purpose was to lie on the doctor's office table to kill a few waiting moments for some patient and to tell him some little about Hahnemann. It had become wholly a thing of the past, when, reading it one day, I thought I should like to connect it with Tafel's name. I suppose that was all that induced the firm to publish it. Tafel deserves the sentiment on the inscription-page, for he stood like a rock for the true faith, while so many pharmacists have been blown hither and thither by the "trade winds." I am not in the mood for writing but I can and most heartily do, wish you a Happy New Year! Take care of yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Louis A. Jones.

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WILLIS A. DEWEY, M. D., - - - Editor

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VOL. XIX APRIL, 1912 No. 4

EDITORIALS.

DR. SAMUEL A. JONES.

IT falls to our lot to chronicle the death of one of the old guard of Homœopathy, one who was known wherever Homœopathy was known and one who was loved by all who knew him for his wonderful erudition, his abhorrence of all sham and pretense, his loyalty to the cause we serve and his whole-souled geniality.

Dr. Samuel Arthur Jones was born in Manchester, England, 1834, of Welsh parentage. He came to this country with his family and settled at Utica, New York, where he received his education. He returned to England in 1856. In 1860 he settled in Englewood, New Jersey, where he practiced his profession until the Civil War, when he enlisted in the 22d New Jersey Volunteers and served nine months in the Army of the Potomac as assistant surgeon, after which he joined the New York National Guards, but was soon invalided home with inflammatory rheumatism. Shortly after this he married and resumed his practice in Englewood. He practiced also in New York City as a consulting physician, and he held the chair of Histology and Pathology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, investing those subjects, then in their infancy, with a wonderful degree of interest, for he was one of the pioneer microscopists of the homœopathic school; in fact, he was a charter member of the New York Microscopical Society. Microscopy was ever a favorite science with Dr. Jones and he enriched our materia medica with many findings in drug proving which theretofore were untouched. Indeed he may be truly said to be the father of scientific drug proving. He was also a member of the New York State Exam-

ing Board. When the College of Homœopathic Medicine was established in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Dr. Jones was unanimously nominated by Dr. Carroll Dunham and the American Institute of Homœopathy as the only man for the place, and his appointment was made by the Board of Regents. He removed to Ann Arbor in the autumn of 1875 and began his work as the first dean of the department and its first Professor of Materia Medica.

It was during his incumbency in the department at Ann Arbor, lasting some five years, that he established a laboratory of experimental pathogenesis, which was the first scientific medical laboratory in the University of Michigan. Here he pursued the work of proving drugs; among others that of Picric acid stands out especially prominent. Many of these studies are to be found in the *American Homœopathic Observer*. Dr. Jones' knowledge of Materia Medica was most analytical and profound; he had a wonderful command of the history of medicine, especially of drugs, which he brought to bear upon the elucidation of drug effects.

Of his writings in the field of medicine, aside from articles in the periodical literature, which were many and frequent, he will be best remembered by two classics, namely, "The Grounds of a Homœopath's Faith," published in 1885, being three lectures delivered to the students of the old school department of the University of Michigan by request, and that charming fantasy, entitled "The Porcelain Painter's Son," published in 1898. Not alone was his endeavor directed to medicine; he was considered one of the best Carlyle authorities of the country and a writer on Henry D. Thoreau, publishing several books on the latter and many articles on the former. In fact, during his declining years most of his literary work was not in the line of medicine.

Dr. Jones died on the morning of March 9th, leaving a wife, eight children, many grandchildren and a host of friends to mourn his departure. He was buried March 11th. The faculty of the Homœopathic College and his former partner, Dr. E. A. Clark, of Ann Arbor, acted as pall bearers.

His last appearance before a medical audience was a few years ago, when he delivered in the amphitheater of the first homœopathic hospital at Ann Arbor, at the request of the faculty of the department, a lecture, entitled "Under Which King?" After exhorting his hearers to remain

faithful ever to the inheritance of Homœopathy he closed with these words: "Perhaps when you are gleaning the precious aftermath in thankfulness, you may give a passing thought to the memory of the worn-out workman who came to you by night bringing the challenge: 'Under Which King?'"

We cannot more fittingly close this brief and inadequate account of the life work of this Master of Homœopathy than to quote the closing sentences from the "Porcelain Painter's Son," which for the most part seems especially applicable to its gifted and distinguished author:

"Ripe in years, richly rewarded with earthly goods, loved by the afflicted, and revered by the world's wisest and best, he found his exceeding great reward. And while he sat in the vineyard in the cool of the evening there came to him the messenger of the Master of the Vineyard; and he arose and followed him."

S. A. JONES.

The younger generation of homœopathic physicians will not be so much impressed with this name as will be those who emerged from college, say, thirty years ago. At that time Dr. Jones was what is now popularly called a "live wire." His writings were read by all, and they were often far beyond the "spicy" order. Well, he will be heard no more. He passed away on March 9, at his home in Ann Arbor. He was seventy-eight years old, and had been an invalid for a long time, though it is said that his mind was wonderfully clear and active until the end. We are hoping to have in an early number of the JOURNAL some words of appreciation from one who knew him better, personally, than we

J1 A I H Apr 1912

THE UNIVERSITY HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER

VOL. X

APRIL, 1912

No. 2

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Doctor Samuel A. Jones, First Dean.

A year or two ago we announced the death of the second dean of the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan, Doctor Thomas P. Wilson. It is now our painful duty to announce the death of the first dean, whose demise occurred upon March ninth last, Doctor Samuel A. Jones. With the passing of these two men, the profession suffers irreparable loss. They were not much alike, each possessing his individualistic peculiarities. Each was learned, versatile and virile. Nature used unusual moulds in casting them, moulds she has never duplicated.

Doctor Jones was aggressive, and the conspicuous feature of his aggressiveness was an unlimited fund of resource and the cogency with which he pursued his purpose. He added largely to the literature of Homœopathy. During the active years of his life, all our journals were being enriched by his contributions and made interesting by his controversies. Probably his writings indicate more scientific and technical learning than those of any other of our American writers. He was learned in medicine and literature. He was especially interested in the writers of the Brooks Farm School, and enriched his large private library with all their editions.

He made provings of drugs, and if justice be done him, he is entitled to the credit of establishing the department of physiological chemistry in the University.

Doctor Jones came to Ann Arbor in 1875, was dean of the De-

partment just then being established, and was professor of Materia Medica. He came from New York, in which city he practiced as a consulting physician. He was professor of Histology and Pathology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He served in the Army Medical Corps during the Civil War. His nationality was Welsh; his birthplace, Manchester, England; the year of his birth, 1834.

Doctor Jones proved and introduced picric acid. He also made several provings of various salts of lead. The HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER, the ancestor of the UNIVERSITY HOMŒOPATHIC OBSERVER, was usually his medium of communication to the medical world. The portrait presented in this number is from one of his latest photographs, and is regarded, by his family, as very natural and satisfactory. Should any of his former students or any friend wish a separate print, it can be furnished by this office.

College Reunion at Institute Meeting.

As has been announced to the alumni from time to time by various means, there will be a dinner given by the faculty to those who have been students of the college. The plans are so far perfected that the dinner is announced for six o'clock, Wednesday, June 19th. The event will occur at the University Club Building at Pittsburgh.

College Headquarters at the Institute.

Across the street from the Institute headquarters in Pittsburgh is the University Club. What could be more fitting for a university department than a university club house? At this place will be held the faculty's dinner to their guests. The faculty will have privileged tickets to the club, which, like all such dignified organizations, is quite exclusive. It is hoped that all alumni will feel the ferment so working in their bones that they will make straight for the Pittsburgh meeting, and call around to the College office, which will be temporarily removed to the Pittsburgh University Club.

JONES, SAMUEL A

Jl A I Hom May 1912
IN MEMORIAM.

It is not only because increasing years impress us more strongly than is possible in the springtime of life with the meaning of recurring and ever more numerous vacancies death causes among those with whom at one time or other we lived and worked, that the sounding of "taps" for an old associate leaves the heart more tender and the spirit more chastened. It is not even because the death of some one we knew well brings home to us more forcibly as we grow older the knowledge that we, too, may be called soon. Man is not always a coward. Much as he loves life and activity the presence of death is ever with him; he is accustomed to it. Aye, even—

"With the knowledge of death as walking one side of me,
And the thought of death close-walking the other side of me,"

man accepts philosophically that which has been decreed for him and from which there is no escape. It is rather because increasing years give us a closer insight into the real meaning of life; and that insight comes to us, not so much from the fairness and honesty with which we pass judgment

upon ourselves, as from the observation of the aims, triumphs and failures of the lives of those about us. In due time, unless we are hopelessly in the dark, we apply to ourselves the knowledge gained by a study of the other lives, and thus we receive, perhaps late in the day, a very distinct, graphic reflection of our own gnarled, faulty self.

Many years ago, in 1879, Dr. Samuel A. Jones,* then Professor of Materia Medica in the Michigan University Homœopathic Medical College, and its Dean, when, at the invitation of the students of the College of Medicine and Surgery, delivering a number of lectures on Homœopathy, spoke as follows:

"If I were asked to state what chiefly distinguishes the homœopathic physician from his older brother in the science and art of medicine, I should at once reply: 'Not the law of cure, not the infinitesimal dose, not the Hahnemannian hypothesis of chronic diseases; none of these, but simply this—his fixed faith in the efficiency of drugs.'

"This life-giving belief, this faith without which a man's works are only automaton-doings, is a rare merit to-day, a merit always, in fact, particularly a merit to-day.

"A merit because it ever was, and ever will be, cheering and grand to find a man believing something; having one fixed place where he can be found—was seen there yesterday, is there to-day, will be there to-morrow—having convictions that blossom from his belief as a flower bursts from the seed; having also a purpose that comes from his convictions as the fruit follows the flower.

"Beyond question, a belief, a fixedness in something, is particularly a merit to-day, because old-time 'fait' has gone out of fashion, and utter disbelief, unfaith, is held as the evidence of what is called 'progress.'"

These sentences, I believe, express tersely the best there was of the man who at that time was one of the most interesting and conspicuous figures in American homœopathy.

The creation of the homœopathic department of the great Michigan University, after years of most strenuous controversy and legislative agitation, had attracted especial and general attention to homœopathy. Upon this new departure in the educational work of a famous State institution was, therefore, centered the bitterest opposition of the entire dominant school, with all its vast political, professional and social influence and resources. The intruding department was also the "child of prayer" on part of the men who had fought, often at tremendous personal sacrifice, for its establishment.

After the people of Michigan, through successive legislatures, had affirmed that homœopathic taxpayers are justly entitled to a portion of the benefits of the vast sums expended on the campus of a State institution wholly supported by the people, and had finally found a way to insure a compliance with their demands, Dr. Jones was placed at the head of the newly created college, and this choice—wise or unwise—was based upon the belief of men well qualified to judge, who were convinced that he was the one man in the profession whose learning and whose capacity for an aggressive and determined fight would probably meet the emergency.

In the course of time there were years when it seemed as though possibly the selection had not been wise, but looking back now, dispassionately, wholly without prejudice, it seems that the judgment of the men consulted had not been faulty. It is very doubtful if any living man, without giving serious offense at almost every turn, could have better met the machinations of the opposing forces who had openly avowed their determination to drive homœopathy off the campus by any means in their power; could have more successfully placated lack of sound judgment, unreasonable demands and often lack of intelligence on part of the friends of homœopathy; could have always held himself in check under innumerable petty annoyances calculated to upset the equilibrium of an even exceptionally well-balanced temper; could have invariably kept control of a humor

*Died at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 9th, aged seventy-eight years.

keen as the edge of a razor and of a tongue that knew how to say biting things. It is just to remember all this, and to tenderly cover what in those long ago years seemed short-sighted and perhaps frivolous, with the mantle of an honest appreciation of all the man had to endure and all he immovably stood for. And it is something to be gratefully recalled that the man thus tryingly placed and sorely provoked under the stress of innumerable temptations to do the wrong and hasty thing, loved by one, found fault with by nearly all, never failed to hold the intellectual respect of the people among whom he had passed those many years of storm, who saw him daily after his retirement from all connection with the university, and who, after more than a quarter of a century, bore his aged body to his long home.

It was both a source of strength and often a source of weakness that Dr. Jones was intensely critical in temperament. An all-devouring reader of professional, scientific and polite literature, and possessed of a remarkably active and correct memory, he yet was in no sense "constructive;" and thus, with few exceptions, he left nothing save such contributions to periodical literature as were written when he was in the midst of the fight, and which do not in any sense show the best there was in him. Sensitive to an unusual degree, he was given to pass harsh judgment upon what displeased him, and this impulsiveness often led him into hasty action and speech which lessened the efficiency of his really great work and not rarely reacted upon himself unexpectedly and severely. But such was the charm of his personality in his happier moods that many a one of his then associates and pupils will take infinite pleasure in recalling the memory of this strange, brilliant and complex personality.

His faith in homœopathy was profound and intelligent; as a physician he gave proof of great skill in applying to the sick the resources of the homœopathic prescriber, and to this faith, the writer believes, he remained true to the end of his long life.

When closing the lectures referred to, he did so by quoting these sentences from Samuel Brown:

"The highest and most enduring reward of scientific exploration, conducted in the spirit of the masters and not in that of the hirelings, is not even the finding of truth; it is the finding of new strength, faith deepened in foundation, more capacious love and hope building higher and higher." And his last words on that occasion were: "O dead master, in that God is the A-l-just, thou hadst and now hast all of these, and thou canst leave thy work to Time's arbitrament without the shadow of a single fear."

May not a part of that sentence be placed upon the grave of S. A. Jones?

Ann Arbor, 1st of October, 1894.

T. L. Bradford, M.D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Doctor:

I have just returned from a prolonged outing and I find your letter of the 23rd ult. awaiting me.

I have made application to the authorities and if the desired numbers are preserved, you will soon receive them direct from me.

Have you a catalogue of your college library? I ask because I have reached that period when one begins to calculate upon his exit from this Vanity Fair, and I have a medical library that will go somewhere, en bloc, when I get through with it. Of course, my first thought is of the college that should have been my alma mater. Of my five sons, four are certainly not going into Medicine - the fifth has not yet gotten far enough into life to consider such matters. Should he elect the profession of his father, he will inherit some four thousand volumes of lies and conjectures &c.

If he is too sensible to even look at Physic, then the aforesaid lies and conjectures will go to some Medical College to bewilder future generations.

I should like to look over your catalogue, for perhaps I have some things that I would like to be rid of before the world is rid of me.

I have often thought of visiting Philadelphia for the sake of looking at your new building, but the fatigue of riding on a rail dismays me, and I must gaze at you from the New Jerusalem, I suppose.

Very truly yours,

Saml A Jones

Ann Arbor, 4th of April, 1896.

My dear Bradford:

It was on the 28th of last January that you sent a few lines and half a dozen photos of men and places of renown to every homeopathic physician. I did not reply at the time because you asked me, especially, for some 'cuss words' and I did n't have one on hand - fact! Such a demand for home consumption that my stock was exhausted, for such a vocabulary must be ^{very} ~~very~~ extensive to meet the Michigan demand.

Of course, the Meissen and the Coethen pictures were of much interest, but I gazed upon the icons of Gross, Hartmann and Rummel with the deeper interest, for each of them was a sturdy workman in his day. The photo of Gross reminded me that Dunham one day showed me the copy of Hahnemann's ²⁰Chronic Diseases that had once belonged to that same Dr. Gross. It was most copiously interlined with verifications and showed that practice to those early disciples meant and was serious work. We latter-day drones have fallen far short of our duty, for every symptom in our voluminous Mat. Med. is like a smooth coin from the mint that is waiting for us to stamp upon it its absolute value; this the clinical application alone can do, and this we neglect to do.

I would much like to know what became of that particular copy of the C.E., but as Dunham's boys went back on their father's faith, I do not believe the school will ever get hold of that valuable work.

But apart from a lack of the desired 'cuss words,' I was, and still am, in a peculiar mental condition. It is downright inertia, not to say hebetude. It is though thought was paralyzed, or frozen, for I have lost all aptitude for wri-

ting; each attempt was more than irksome, and the result of each ^{endeavour} ~~endeavor~~ was worse than drivel. I have had such spells of utter ineptitude before, but never one that lasted so long. I am led to ascribe it to my age, for I am entering upon the last year of the 'grand climacteric' - 63. Whether I have entered upon my second childhood 'for keeps' I do not know, but I expect to be semi-stupefied for another year - and as long after that as it may please the Great Dispenser. It had ever been a pleasure to me to write, but I can easily forego that function for Silence is the better. But with the hebetude came a distaste for reading - I should not say distaste, either, for it was more that reading was too much of an effort and had not its wonted zest. In a word, it is a plain warning that I must face the 'Finis est!' that will be written of us all. I should be thankful, however, if the decay did not begin at the top; but I have defrauded myself of so much sleep in my life for the sake of reading that ~~that~~ outraged Nature may put in her just claim for damages - and none of us can shirk payment of that claim.

This is why I have not written that review of your Life of Hahnemann yet. I would not do it invite Minerva, and I have not been able to do it in other-wise. I must wait and hope for at least a flicker of my old self before I attempt it. I should be content if it were the last thing I wrote on Medicine.

Some time since I turned for solace to pure literature and was safely delivered of two books, published by the Rowfant Club, of Cleveland, Ohio. It is a 'swell' club, and publishes only very limited editions: one of mine had only 96 copies, the other 106. You can find a copy of each in the British Museum if you ever feel like reading them - unless, indeed, you read them when you visit me at the next meeting of the Institute: which fail not to do at your peril!

I hope to make one visit to Philadelphia before I die just to see the old college in its new nest, and when you see before you such an 'innocuous desuetude' as your most obedient has become, you will pardon a silence for which

Ann Arbor, 17th of March, 1898.

My dear Bradford:

It really seems like an imposition to ask you if your much work leaves you time enough to look over the enclosed and say if it is worth offering for publication.

It was first written some seven years ago, and in four afternoons. Three homoeopathic doctors used to meet nightly in a snug room at the beer-house, and each after-noon I found time enough to write a chapter, which I read at our gathering that night.

The occasion of the writing was a prize that Luyties offered for the best medical story, which was subsequently to be published in his "trade journal."

The prize was awarded to a physician who was more intimate with the "house" than I. But I can truly say that, as literature, his was not the best piece of writing. Luyties pretended that a committee from the University of Missouri was to adjudicate the award. I found out that this was an utter falsehood, for "The Porcelain Painter's Son" is at least written in correct English, while the prize-taking story is not.

I submitted the story to B. and T. for publication—estimating the thing as worth \$200.00. Tafel could n't see that amount of value in the manuscript; so it was returned to me. (I probably allowed my romantic veneration for Hahnemann to place too great a value upon the "fantasy founded upon fact," and no doubt imagined his followers(?) would esteem the story as highly as I did.)

The story has been knocking around in my papers ever since; so the other day I copied it once more, and now I send it to seek its fate.

I'll be testotally danned if I know whether it is pure "rot" or not. It was only with a strong effort that I got through the copying(as you can judge from the slips and corrections); so if it is only dannable, do you d it, and right heartily, too, for it is wholly out of the realm of my adoration at this writing.

Of course the scene in the garden is a pure figment, but it is only a figment for the lamp story, which is true. It is however the strongest thing in dramatic effect in the whole story.

If the story has any function to fulfill it is as a little book that lie on the table in the doctor's waiting-room, and, catching a patient's eye, exalt the character of the porcelain painter's son -- whom we of to-day not honor as he deserves; nor do they who are benefitted by his self-sacrifice.

The patients do not KNOW anything of him; so perhaps the little story will help his memory to its need of gratitude.

Faithfully yours,

Sam'l A. Jones

P. S.

If it should be thought worthy of publication I should put on the title-page: A Fantasy founded on fact. By the author of "The Grounds of a Homoeopath's Faith." It is also my purpose to inscribe it to the memory of A. J. T., "A steadfast disciple of the Master."

JONES, S

aph for Bradford.

Ann Arbor, 12th of April, 1897.

Der Dr. Bradford:

This will introduce Dr. Ernest Myssens, of Brussels, Belgium.
His purpose in his visit is the study of Homoeopathy and its institutions in the
U. S.

Anything that you can do to facilitate his object will add yet another to
the countless obligations of your bounden servant,

Saml A. Jones

alone, thou canst not single be;
the many in their might condemn
and God is Truth's majority. Thee,

23, 1879
11, 1895

Saml A. Jones.

an autograph for Bradford.

Go, little Book, the world is all before thee,
Stand for the truth though all the world divide,
Firm as a rock though all the world ignore thee,
As thou art true what need'st thou ask beside?

Go, little Book, 'The Master' now is sleeping,
Truth seeks a witness, stand thou in his place -
Truth put his spotless honor in thy keeping
When craven rascals would his work deface.

Go, little Book, though place and power condemn ^{thee},
Thou'rt not alone, thou canst not single be,
For, though the many in their might condemn ^{thee},
One truth and God is Truth's majority.

Ann Arbor { June 23, 1879
Sept. 11, 1895 }

Saml A. Jones.

Philada. Feb. 29th, 1860.

To the Board of Managers of the Hom. Med. College of Penn.

Gentlemen,

The Board of Examiners consisting of Drs Helmath, Ward, Semple and myself, appointed to re-examine Messrs Reed, Jones and Ehrman, beg leave to report:

That a meeting was held at the college building last evening, and that Messrs Reed and Jones declining to be re-examined upon any branches except those on which the vote at the first examination was unfavorable to them, were not examined by your board of examiners.

Mr Ehrman was examined on all the branches and obtained Twenty three (23) affirmative votes.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Williamson,

Chairman.

To the Hon. President & Board of Managers
of the Homoeopathic Med. College of Pa.

Gentlemen,

The Dean of the Faculty will present you my resignation as
Professor of Anatomy in the Hom. Med. College of Pa.

I deem it my duty to you, as Managers of the Institution, to state
plainly my reasons inducing this step.

First: I cannot consent to remain a member of the Faculty when I am
convinced that questionable influences have prevented a fair ballot in
the case of some of our candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Second. I hold that no Professor has a moral or legal right to allow
any influence to come between him and the ballot-box, except the medi-
cal attainments of the candidate.

Third. Each of the candidates, J. Reed, jr., S. A. Jones & F. H. Ehr-
man had been declared by the Faculty entitled to an examination accor-
ding to the requisitions expressed in the 4th paragraph of the published
regulations for the session of 1859 & 60.

Fourth. The fact of their having been admitted to the examinations
before the several Professors, shows that they had complied with every
requisition laid down in the above mentioned paragraph.

Fifth. I have had personal acknowledgements made to me by the Profes-
sor of Practice that he had the right to be influenced in his ballot by
other considerations than the merit of the students; and by the Profes-
sor of Chemistry that Mr F. H. Ehrman could not have passed even if the

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first examination had been conducted without bias, thereby implicitly admitting that such bias existed.

Sixth. I cannot consent to remain a member of a Faculty where colleagues who have discharged their duties as teachers and gentlemen, can be removed by the Board of Managers upon the ex parte testimony of avowed enemies.

Seventh. I cannot afford to sacrifice my time and money to assist in sustaining an Institution where such proceedings are allowed and justified.

In conclusion, let me state that I shall be found ever ready to work for your Institution, if I can be associated with colleagues in whose ability and devotion to Homoeopathy I can have full confidence; and that even pecuniary sacrifices shall never deter me from performing my whole duty in this sacred cause.

Very respectfully

Thomas Moore, M. D.

Philada, March 1st, 1860.



JONES, STACY, M. D., of Darby, Pa., was born in Moorestown, N. J., November 23d, 1828. His father was a Pennsylvanian of Welsh descent; his mother, a native of New Jersey, was of English ancestry. Both father and mother were members of the Society of Friends—Orthodox. When in his second year his father moved to a farm which he had purchased in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa. After working on the farm until he was fourteen, he went into a store kept by a cousin, in Medford, N. J., and continued there two years, when he went to Westtown Boarding School, where he remained several years; served as an assistant general teacher two sessions; then taught a select Friends' school in Woodbury, N. J., until his twenty-second year. While engaged in teaching his mind was directed to the study of medicine, and he planned to

enter an allopathic college; but his father having had a severe attack of rheumatism, which, resisting the allopathic remedies, yielded readily to the genial influence of homœopathy, under the guidance of Dr. Henry N. Guernsey, then a young physician, he was urged by his mother to examine the claims of the new school. Accordingly he sought an interview with the Professors of the College in Filbert street, Philadelphia, from whom he received valuable information and a list of books, in which Hahnemann's "Organon" was most prominent. After careful study of this work, and observing the numerous cases of successful treatment, which, at different times, came under his notice, he was induced to prosecute the study of homœopathy, and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. H. N. Guernsey, of Frankford, Pa. He matriculated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851, and graduated in 1853. In that year he commenced practice in Upper Darby, and in 1856 moved into the borough of Darby, where he has since continued.

On June 23d, 1858, he married Miss Martha A. Rahow, and has three children.

In political sentiments he is Republican, though holding no office but that of School Director. In religion he is connected with

the Church of the New Jerusalem.

Dr. Jones has moved along in a quiet, unostentatious way; not seeking public renown, but laboring faithfully in his profession. He has corresponded but little with the medical journals; has kept a faithful record of the cases he has had under his charge, and invented for his own use a system of pneumonics, by which he is able promptly to remember the remedies answering to the different symptoms.

Some years since he endeavored to institute "a circulating letter" among the physicians of the adjoining districts. It was in operation for a short time, with the title of the "Homœopathic Corresponding Circle," with a constitution and by-laws, but fell through in consequence of the little interest of the members.

Stacey Jones, M.D., student of Henry N. Guernsey, M.D., graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1853, and soon after that date settled in Upper Darby, Delaware County, and commenced the practice of medicine. He remained in his first location for three years, and then moved to the borough of Darby, where he continues to practice successfully.

W.C.



STACEY JONES, M. D.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1870.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Will you assist me in compiling a correct list of Homœopathic Physicians in the United States, by filling up and returning to me, *at once*, the following blank, if you have not already filled up a similar one.

I will be much obliged to you for any information relative to the introduction of Homœopathy in your neighborhood, together with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

Stacy Jones

I graduated at

Penn. Homœopath.

Medical College, in the year

1853

My present address is

Garby

county of

Delaware

State of

Penn. Co.

where I have resided since

1856

Previous to that time I practised in

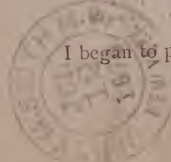
Upper Merion

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1853

at

Upper Merion



DR. STACY JONES.

Dr. Stacy Jones passed to his eternal home on the morning of December 12th at one o'clock, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. He graduated from Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, in 1853, and practiced his profession at Darby, Pa., for thirty-three years until, on account of poor health, he was compelled to retire from active practice. He spent the remainder of his days in study and writing. He is survived by his wife and two children. His eldest son, Dr. Henry Guernsey Jones, graduated in 1883, just thirty years after his father, and died in Sonora, Texas, in 1897.

Hom Recorder Feb 1906

Stacy Jones.

We learn from one of the publications of Boericke & Tafel that Dr. Stacy Jones has departed this life. Dr. Jones is famous for a number of peculiar and odd little works that have helped by their very oddity to attract attention, and having done that to add to the sum of human knowledge, especially homœopathic knowledge. He it was who gave us the *Bee-Line Repertory*, a little book that was based on a practical basis—an everyday working basis, not on a strictly homœopathic or any other creed-al basis. He worked on the theory that the practitioner having a bad case to minister to would be glad to find any port in the storm, and so he prepared for him as much information in a small space as possible. This little book has stood many a busy man in good stead. Then there was his *Medical Genius* which is a veritable multum in parvo. His latest was his poetic essay to put the homœopathic remedies into little doggerel easy to learn and as easy to recall at two o'clock of a stormy morning when the rest of the homœopathic knowledge was at home six miles away. Thus in various ways he contributed to the success of our profession. However odd and peculiar his printed works may have seemed at the first, they always approved him to be a first-class homœopath and a good general physician. He seems not to have been much in the public eye, save as the author of several of these catchy works enumerated and some others. But his works will survive him. May the Fates give him sweet sleep and a bright awakening.—*Dr. Frank Kraft.*

Hom Recorder July 1906



JONES, STEPHEN D., M. D., of Indianapolis, Ind., was born in Montgomery county, O., on December 1st, 1824. He is of Welsh descent. His ancestors, some generations back, emigrated to America, and settled in Nantucket, Mass. Subsequently they removed to North Carolina, and from thence to Montgomery county, near Dayton, O. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and acquired most of his education at a common country school, his nearest approximation to collegiate honors and experiences depending upon a year's training in a village academy. After leaving this institution, he became a teacher, and labored in that capacity for two years. In 1845, he entered the office of John Hall, M. D., as a student of medicine, and devoted three years to preparation for his profession. He attended three full courses of lectures at the American Medical Institute, which subsequently merged into the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, O., and graduated in March, 1849. Returning to Dayton, he entered into partnership with his preceptor, who died of cholera in the following July, just at the close of that fearful epidemic which spread over the country at that time. In 1855, he went to Granville, O., and took charge of the water cure and infirmary at that place—an institution devoted specially to the treatment of diseases of females. He remained here four years, and then removed to Wabash, Ind., where he erected the Rural Home Hygienic Institute. He continued here four years, during which period he and his partner, Dr. Woodbury, published the *Western Health Journal*, devoted to "hygienic, mental and physical culture, and to the restoration and development of the whole man." This journal gained quite a wide popularity in the West, and received many flattering notices from the press generally. The *Indianapolis Daily Gazette* gave to him a highly complimentary notice, in which, speaking of his excellence as a physician and as a man, it says: "Dr. S. D. Jones is a moral, honorable and upright man, as well as benevolent, generous, and kind. He may be ranked among the very foremost

in his profession, and we can, without any reservation, commend him to the confidence of those among whom he may reside."

About the year 1854, he began to investigate homœopathy, and soon became con-

vinced of its superiority over all other systems of practice, and he has ever since been an able and zealous advocate and defender of the same. In 1864, he removed to Richmond, Ind., where he was engaged in the active duties of his profession until 1870, when for the purpose of educating a semi-mute daughter at the State Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, he removed to Indianapolis. For fifteen years he has given special attention, and a large portion of his time, to the treatment of diseases of females, and his efforts have been crowned with that success which attends on native talent, matured and developed by severe application and extensive experience. Dr. Jones is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He has been married twenty-three years. It is the voluntary testimony of one who has known him long and intimately that "his individualising characteristic is modesty—a quality so pronounced in his make-up, as often to subject him to painful embarrassment, and but for the importunate intervention of friends, would have deprived the public of any sketch of his life. He is capable of achieving great results in the furtherance of the faith he professes. . . Through the influence and example of such men as Dr. Jones, conjoined with reading, I have—though an eclectic—come to look upon homœopathy as that system which is destined to soon replace all other schools in the higher circles of society."

Name in full

Stephen L. Lones

P. O. Address in full

Richmond
Wayne Co Ind

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

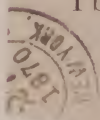
Eclectic Medical College
Cincinnati Ohio
1849

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS JONES, M.D.

Was a student at the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, from New Hampshire, during the sessions of 1852-3 and 1853-4, graduating in 1854. He began to practice Homœopathy in Wilton, N. H., whence he removed to Lyndborough in 1857. He joined the Institute in 1867 at the session in New York, though his name does not appear in the list of members till 1867. He died December 18, 1880.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

My full name is *William Augustus Jones*,
I graduated at *Cleveland* ~~Hom~~ Medical College, in the year *1854*.
My present address is *Lyndborough* county of *Hillsborough*
State of *New Hampshire* where I have resided since *1857*
Previous to that time I practised in *Wilton N. H.*
I began to practise Homœopathy in the year *1854* at *Wilton N. H.*



JONES, WILLIAM H

Name in full

Wm H Jones

P. O. Address in full

Abingdon Va

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Trinity



Biographical Memoir of Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., LL. D. By BENJ. F. BOWERS, M. D.

Benjamin Franklin Joslin was born at Exeter, R. I., November 25, 1796. Homœopathy was first promulgated in Germany the same year. Thus he was coeval with the system which so largely occupied his attention in after life, and which he so ably illustrated and defended. A simple delineation of his character, and a brief review of his life and labors, will establish his claim to respect and admiration. The intelligent, conscientious physician, exercising his profession in the spirit of our Divine Master, who came not to be ministered unto but to minister; who went about doing good, and who said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive," is ever held in honor in proportion as his character is understood. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Such virtue it is our duty to honor and to emulate.

In 1799, with his parents, he removed to this State and resided at what is now named White Creek, and at Hoosick until 1820. He assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm, and showed a taste for agriculture. From early boyhood, his candor, truth and honesty were proverbial. He showed such a decided taste for study and applied himself so assiduously, and seemed to have so little inclination for the amusements and sports of boys of his own age, that he was marked as singularly abstracted. He might have been seen tending his father's sheep, with book in hand, intent upon his studies, and at the evening fireside, by the light of a pine knot, poring over his Greek. In his minority, he relinquished his interest in the paternal estate in consideration of having his time for study. He was soon qualified for teaching, and for several winters taught school, at the same time pursuing his own studies. Such was his proficiency and aptitude for study that after a year's attendance at the Cambridge Academy, under David Chapel, A. M., and Alexander Bullions, D. D., he was prepared to enter the senior class in Union College, where he graduated in 1821. He studied medicine in the city of New York in 1824-26, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in 1826. He was distinguished for his assiduity and the accuracy of his knowledge, and was congratulated by several of the professors as having sus-

tained the most satisfactory and brilliant examination for the medical degree of any of his class. He took the professorship of chemistry and the natural sciences in the Polytechnic, Chittenango, where he practiced and lectured the same year. In January, 1827, he was called to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Union College, which he held for ten years. He filled the office with marked ability and at once took rank as a man of science. At this time, also, he was happily married to Phoebe Titus, a young lady of cultivated mind, who could sympathize with his devotion to science and aid him in his literary career. He was strongly attached to his profession, and, as he intended to make that the business of his life, in 1835 he moved from the college into the city and gave up a part of his recitations in college for the purpose of attending to practice. For a number of years he gave lectures on anatomy and physiology, with dissections. One of these lectures, published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, is a very ingenious attempt to give an original and satisfactory explanation of the beauty of form on principles purely physiological, and was very favorably noticed in the London Medico-Chirurgical Review, Jan., 1839. In 1833, he delivered a discourse on the privileges and duties of man as a progressive being, before the New York Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and also wrote the circular to the members of that society in relation to literary and scientific transactions. These very able and characteristic productions show that the author looked upon scientific investigations as an imperative duty essential to the progress of the human mind in the sciences and arts, and to the education of the human race. "Every real contribution to human knowledge," he says, "makes an indelible impress on the condition of man; it affects future and distant ages." "The man who adds one stone to the edifice of science, is not laboring for a single country or a single age, but for the whole civilized world and for all future generations. The stone which he adds is to be built upon; his labors are to guide the labors of others; he is a fellow-worker not only with the ancient and venerated founders, but with the architects of future times who shall engage in the same glorious work and carry it forward to perfection." In a short article, written in May, 1837, he says: "My grand object should be to do the will of God, as manifested by revelation and nature. No plan, or purpose, or act, must violate conscience. But man is so constituted that in pursuing this object and obeying conscience, he promotes his own happiness even when that is not the motive. He promotes present or future happiness, or both. So far as self is concerned, my objects may be: I. Moral (including religious) im-

THE EVENING POST.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1862.

OUTSIDE READING MATTER.

Obituary.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Joslin, one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of this city, died at his residence on the 31st of December. He was born in Exeter, R. I., November 25, 1796, and in 1799 removed to this state, where he has since resided. He graduated at Union College in 1821, and as a physician at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city in 1826. He did not enter at once upon the practice of his profession, but became Professor of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences in the Polytechny, Chittanooga, in 1826, which position he held until 1827, when he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College. There he remained till 1837.

Determining to devote himself exclusively to the practice of medicine, he entered into partnership with Dr. B. F. Bowers, of this city, but his reputation as a man of scientific attainments had preceded him, and he was induced to accept the appointment in the University of the City of New York, to the same chair which he had so well filled at Schenectady. In 1844 he resigned his professorship, and from that time until within about a week of his death he practised medicine.

As professor he was in an unfavorable position for receiving new doctrines so generally spoken against, although his habits of close observation and the studies to which he had so long been devoted eminently qualified him for their examination. His conversion to homœopathy was characteristic of him. A physician of his acquaintance having delivered an address attacking and abusing homœopaths, wrote to Dr. Joslin, among other distinguished physicians, for his opinion of homœopathy, intending to publish it with his address. Dr. Joslin, unlike some philosophers, in his simple honesty thought it necessary, before giving an opinion on an important subject, to know something about it. As the readiest way to satisfy his own mind he was advised to test the homœopathic attenuations upon himself. This he did, and was soon convinced of the efficiency of imponderable doses, and his experiment was, to some extent, a verification of the homœopathic materia medica.

Dr. Joslin was an industrious, faithful student, a profound and original thinker, enunciating his ideas with remarkable clearness and precision. He was the author of several standard works on homœopathy and a frequent contributor to scientific and professional journals. His wife died in August last; he has left two sons, residents of this city, Rev. Titus Joslin, a clergyman, and B. B. Joslin, Jr., M. D., a physician. Both have attained distinction in their professions.

A special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of this city, of which Dr. Joslin was president, was held on Thursday evening, and the following resolutions offered by Dr. Bayard were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life Benjamin F. Joslin, M. D., LL. D., president of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of New York; therefore,

Resolved, That in him we have lost a ripe scholar, an able practitioner, one who directed the force of his intellect to the advancement of our science, and whose name is associated with the earliest advocates of Homœopathy in this city.

Resolved, That this society is deeply grateful to the memory of Dr. Joslin, for the additions which he has made to our Materia Medica, and for the various works which he has written in elucidation and defence of our principles.

Resolved, That in Dr. Joslin's life we have set before us an illustrious example of uprightness of purpose and conscientious discharge of duties.

Resolved, That this society do present to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement, and as a token of our deep respect and esteem will attend the funeral, on the morrow, as a society.

Doctors Gray, Bayard, Bowers, Kellogg, Hallock, D. D. Smith, F. P. Wells of Brooklyn, and others, testified to the worth and integrity of the deceased, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a public address on his life, character and services.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Obituary.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOSLIN, M. D., LL. D., one of the most prominent homœopathic physicians of this city, died at his residence, Dec. 31, 1861. He was born in Exeter, R. I., Nov. 25, 1796, and in 1799 removed to this State, where he has since resided. He graduated at Union College in 1821, and as a physician at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City in 1826. He did not, however, enter at once upon the practice of his profession, having received the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences in the Polytechny, Chittanooga, in 1826, which position he held until 1827, when he was made Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College. There he remained until 1837, when he determined to devote himself exclusively to the practice of medicine, and for this purpose he entered into partnership with Dr. B. F. Bowers, of this City. His reputation as a man of scientific attainments had preceded him, and he was induced to accept the position in the University in the City of New-York which he had so well filled at Schenectady. In 1844 he resigned his Professorship, and from that time until within about a week of his death he practiced medicine. His conversion to homœopathy was the result of investigations, which he was induced to make by receiving a request from a friend to give his opinion of the system. Dr. Joslin was an industrious, faithful student, a profound and original thinker, enunciating his ideas with remarkable clearness and precision. He was the author of several standard works on homœopathy, and a frequent contributor to scientific and professional journals. He was a widower, and leaves two sons, residents of this City, Rev. Titus Joslin, a clergyman, and BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, JR., M. D., a physician. At a special meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New-York, of which Dr. Joslin was President, held Thursday evening, the 2d inst., resolutions of respect for the deceased, and of condolence with his family, offered by Dr. BAYARD, were unanimously adopted.

provement. II. Intellectual improvement. III. Promotion of my health. IV. Improvement of external condition. I purpose to do something each day to advance each of these objects. Besides, Sunday shall be peculiarly appropriated to the first, and to the acquisition of theological knowledge. Nine o'clock, A. M. and P. M., are the stated times for private devotion. In the evening, or even morning, ten o'clock may be substituted when company necessarily prevents the appropriation of time for this purpose at nine. I must frequently do something for the good of others when there is an immediate and obvious self-sacrifice. This is one of the grand features of christianity. The oral instructions, the beneficent and self-denying practices, and the final self-sacrifice of Jesus, strongly inculcate this. I must every day practice exercise and temperance for the preservation or improvement of my own health. The improvement of my finances is a duty which I owe my family; I owe it also to the public, that I may not become a burthen to it when incapacitated by sickness or old age. This object must necessarily engross considerable time. Intellectual improvement may include the advancement of science, which I owe to the world."

Nature he looked upon as a manifestation of the will of God, and the laws of nature, as laws of God, essential to the well-being of man, to be discovered and interpreted and understood by experience and observation; with such views of the dignity and importance of scientific investigations, he prosecuted the work with zeal, persistency and method. During nearly thirty years he made regular meteorological observations several times a day, and recorded them in a number of large folio volumes. This immense work, the result of so much time and care and labor, it is to be hoped, will not be lost to the world. These volumes ought to be properly authenticated so as to secure due credit to the author, and deposited in some public library where they will be safely kept and be accessible for reference; with the lapse of time they will become more and more valuable, and a hundred years hence may settle questions of great interest to mankind. In scientific and professional journals, and in the transactions of philosophical and medical societies, a considerable number of articles from his pen have appeared, consisting chiefly of original observations and theories in physics, meteorology, mechanics and medical science. He had a taste for mechanics, and possessed inventive genius. Some valuable mechanical improvements now in general use were invented by him. He attached the highest importance to facts, and in all his articles his reasoning is based upon admitted facts, or upon original experiments or observations generally made by himself and brought for-

ward to illustrate some law or explain some principle. He had great simplicity of character, a love of truth, always demanding accuracy of statement, and a "large, sound, roundabout sense." The operations of his mind were quick and logical, although his mathematical studies and the habit of looking all round a subject and considering its various relations, sometimes gave an appearance of slowness which really was owing to the comprehensiveness of his mind and to a wise circumspection. His character was pure, without reproach, a blessed inheritance for his children, a bright example for all. He had a quick perception of the ludicrous, and a quiet humor, which was sometimes very amusing, and which he could turn against an adversary with great effect. He spoke and wrote with care, gave force and precision to his expressions, and conveyed his thoughts with great clearness. In early life, he embraced the Unitarian views of christianity, and while professor in Union College in 1834, he was baptized in this city, by the Rev. William Ware, and united with the First Unitarian Church here. A few days before his death, he expressed his unabated faith in the doctrines he had so long held. Kind and benevolent, with a strong sense of duty, he willingly wronged no one, but rendered justice to all. He set a high value upon time. Every hour had its appropriate duty, and every duty its appointed hour. His industry was remarkable; no man more faithfully discharged his duty to his patients, examining with critical care and ascertaining all the facts, and giving to every symptom its due influence in the selection of the remedy. Fair and honorable in consultation, no one had cause to fear any design on his part to supplant or injure a professional brother. He promptly declined any case to which, from previous engagements, he felt unable to do justice.

In 1837 he resigned his professorship, formed a partnership with the writer and removed to New York. His scientific reputation, however, had preceded him and led to his appointment, in 1838, to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of the city of New York, which he held until 1844. In 1839 I was led to examine and adopt Homœopathy. In 1840 our partnership was dissolved. Dr. Joslin was prejudiced against Homœopathy, and was not convinced by my experience. I assured him that he could soon be convinced of its truth, and that the easiest way of testing it was to try it on himself. A physician of his acquaintance having published an attack on Homœopathy, wrote to Dr. J. for his opinion of the system, intending to publish it. Dr. Joslin was unwilling to publish an opinion which was not founded on a knowledge of the subject. He determined, therefore, to make

the experiment in the way proposed to him. "I took," he says, "the third attenuation of a medicine, and avoiding the study of its alleged symptoms as recorded in books, I made a record of all the new symptoms which I experienced. When this record was completed, I examined a printed list of symptoms, and was surprised to find a remarkable coincidence between them and those I had experienced. I at first thought it probably an accidental coincidence. I repeated the medicine, and again found a coincidence equally striking. Another medicine was then tried, with similar precautions and similar results. There was a new set of symptoms, very different from the former, but generally corresponding with the printed symptoms of the last medicine taken. Thus the evidence accumulated from week to week, until I became thoroughly convinced that such a number of coincidences could not, on the theory of probabilities, be accidental. There were thousands of chances to one against such a supposition. I *knew* that the attenuated medicines were efficient, and the Homœopathic materia medica, so far as I had tested it, substantially *true*. The incredibility of the power of the small doses and of the attenuations, had been my greatest stumbling block. This being removed by actual and direct experiment, I felt confidence in Hahnemann, and justified in making therapeutic experiments to test his grand law of healing. The result was equally satisfactory, and gave me a firm confidence—which every year's practice has tended to strengthen—in the exact truth and inestimable value of the Homœopathic law, and the superiority of the Homœopathic method of practice over every other system and combination of systems." These experiments were made in 1842, after sixteen years' experience in Allopathic practice. His mind was so strongly impressed by his first trials that he ever after attached the highest importance to the proving of drugs as the best way of convincing unbelievers and as a means of advancing the art. Having arrived at the truth in this practical way, no merely theoretical objections had power to disturb his faith. The teachings of Hahnemann were carefully studied, and his doctrines, confirmed by observation and experience, were generally adopted. In 1843 Dr. Joslin was elected president of the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society, and in 1844 he resigned his professorship in the University of New York, and devoted himself exclusively to medical practice to the close of his life. The numerous articles on Homœopathy from his pen are among the ablest and most important of his writings. His theory of potentization he believed to be an addition to physical science. The volume on the *Homœopathic Treatment of Epidemic Cholera* by

him, is a standard work, has gone to a third edition and been republished in Europe. His volume entitled *Principles of Homœopathy* in a series of lectures, also republished in Europe, is a masterly explanation and defence of the Homœopathic doctrines, which will place the author in honorable companionship with the great founder of the system, Hahnemann. He was a Fellow of the Albany Medical College, member or honorary and corresponding member of various scientific and literary societies, and in 1857 was made Doctor of Laws by Union College. In the affairs of the country he felt a deep interest, and by his steady devotion to justice and liberty, was true to his Puritan blood. His general health was good and seemed to give promise of continued life and usefulness, although for many years he occasionally had indications of disease of the heart.

On the 25th July, 1861, a slight attack of paralysis gave the first alarming indication that his constitution was breaking down. This attack soon passed off, but left a debility from which he never fully recovered. This was followed by a heavy blow on the 27th of August, in the death of his wife, a companion and friend to whom he was ardently attached, and who for so many years had been devoted to him. When anticipating her death, he said they would not be separated long, he should soon follow her. On Sunday, December 22d, 1861, he was attacked suddenly with severe pain in the spine between the scapula, which became intense, destroyed all consciousness and he seemed to be dying. He gradually recovered, but was much prostrated, and it was some time before his mind became clear. He had a number of attacks, but on the whole seemed better, until the final paroxysm closed his life on the 31st December, 1861. During his short sickness, when not overpowered by the severe paroxysms, his mind was active and clear; he enjoyed the society and conversation of friends and the consolations of religion. Some medical attendant was with him almost constantly, as it was feared every paroxysm might prove fatal. The *post mortem* showed extensive ossification of the aorta, and as the immediate cause of death, rupture of the aorta near its arch. He left two sons, both in this city, Rev. Titus Joslin, a clergyman, and B. F. Joslin, Jr., M. D., a physician. Both have attained distinction in their profession.

The worldly-wise may doubt the policy of his course, but wisdom is justified of her children, and in her bright record will be found inscribed the name of the skillful physician, the honest man, the sincere christian, Benjamin Franklin Joslin.

The following is a list of some of his published papers: "Physi-

ological Explanation on the Beauty of Form," *Transactions of the State Medical Society*, "Irradiation," 1833. "Discourse before the United States Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa," 1833; "Circular to the members of the Phi Beta Kappa," 1833; "Meteorological Observations and Essays;" *Appendix to Report of the Regents of the University*, 1836; "Atmospheric Origin of the Aurora," *American Journal of Science and Art*, Vol. XXV; "Explanation of the Support of a Spherical Body on a Jet of Water," *American Repertory*, 1841; "Erect Vision from an Inverted Image," *United States Journal of Medicine*; "Observations on Vision," *Hay's Journal of Medicine*; "The Character of Hahnemann, an address on the Anniversary of his Birthday, April 10th, 1855;" "Letter to the Homœopathic Physicians of the United States;" "Advice to the Public in relation to Cholera," 1849; "Homœopathic Notation," 1852; "Reports of the Central Bureau;" "The Proving of *Rhus radicans* and *Rumex crispus*;" "Reports on the arrangements of the *Materia Medica*;" "Verified Symptoms of *Rumex crispus*," *The American Homœopathic Review*, and many other articles in the same journal; as "Impurities in an Attenuating Liquid, the advancement of Medical Science, and Potencies in connection with Crudities, &c.

Trans. N.Y. State Hom. Soc. 1863.

Address by Dr ~~Chas~~ Bowers.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOSLIN, M.D.,

WAS born in Exeter, R. I., November 25th, 1796. His father was a farmer; and the son, while engaged in the labors of the farm, pursued his studies during all his leisure hours, devoting his evenings chiefly to the acquisition of Greek. After a year's preparation under superior instructors, he entered the senior class of Union College, where he graduated in the year 1821. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, and passed the finest examination of his class. He held for ten years the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Union College, to which he was called in 1827. For the last three years of his professorship he practised medicine in connection with his labors at the col-

lege. In the year 1837 he resigned his chair and removed to the City of New York, and the year following was appointed to the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of the City of New York, which position he held till 1844.

About this time the attention of Dr. Joslin was called to homœopathy. A physician who had published an attack upon the system, having applied to him for his views, with the intention of making them public, Dr. Joslin, who was possessed of great integrity of purpose, saw at once the impropriety of expressing views upon a subject without becoming thoroughly acquainted with it, and, therefore, began to investigate it. He commenced by a trial of the remedies upon himself. The first trial was sufficient to impress him strongly in favor of the system, but, in order to test it more fully, he repeated the experiments. The effect was to re-assure him, and, after repeated trials, he became thoroughly convinced of the efficiency and truth of the system. Like the high-minded Christian man that he was, to know was but to do. He declared himself a disciple of Hahnemann.

Dr. Joslin had been for sixteen years a practitioner of the old school, and knew fully the resources of that system. Therefore when he expresses a firm confidence in the homœopathic method, and the superiority of that system over any other, which every year's practice tended to strengthen, we have the testimony of one who knew of what he wrote, and testified of that which he had seen.

In 1843, Dr. Joslin was elected President of the New York Homœopathic Medical Society. He has written numerous valuable articles in defence of homœopathy, which have become standard works both here and in Europe.

Not only in his profession was Dr. Joslin a superior and leading mind, but he was pre-eminent as a friend and as a Christian man. Warm in his affections, and true in his principles, he left a record which is blameless. At the age of sixty-five years, his constitution which, till then, had borne evidences of unabated

Died B. F. Joslin, M. D., of New York. At a special memorial meeting of the Homoeopathic Medical Society, of the county of New York, held May 27th, 1885, the following resolutions were read and adopted.

A. B. NORTON, M. D., Secretary.

WHEREAS, It pleased Almighty God to lay aside from the active practice of his loved profession our esteemed associate, Benj. F. Joslin, M. D., and lately to remove him from this life,

Therefore Resolved, That we bow to this providence, believing that he has found in the world beyond, as certainly as in this, that service for others that constitutes one chief source of felicity.

Resolved, That we recognize in the service of Dr. Joslin, as an active member of this society, as its presiding officer; as the superintending physician of the Five Points House of Industry; as a wise counselor in the emergencies of general practice, an earnest, enthusiastic, devoted physician; one who added lustre to the honored name he inherited; a Christian gentleman, whose example we may emulate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late colleague as an expression of our deep sympathy, and that copies be furnished our medical journals for publication.

U S Med Inves June 1885

vigor, received a severe shock from a stroke of paralysis. In about four months he was again taken severely ill, and departed this life on the 31st of December, 1861, passing away with the old year.

His memory is preserved in the hearts of his friends and children as that of an earnest, loving and God-fearing man, who will ever hold an honorable place among the worthies of our school and profession.

A more extended account of his life and numerous medical and philosophical writings, was published in the first volume of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society's Transactions, 1863, by Dr. B. F. Bowers.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1867.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1867.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1885.

At a special memorial meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of New York, held May 27, 1885, the following resolutions were read and adopted:—

Whereas it pleased Almighty God to lay aside from the active practice of his loved profession our esteemed associate, Benjamin F. Joslin, M.D., and lately to remove him from this life: therefore

Resolved, That we bow to this Providence, believing that he has found in the world beyond, as certainly as in this, that service for others constitutes one chief source of felicity;

Resolved, That we recognize in the service of Dr. Joslin, as an active member of this society, as its presiding officer, as the superintending physician of the Five-Points House of Industry, as a wise counsellor in the emergencies of general practice, an earnest, enthusiastic, devoted physician,—one who added lustre to the honored name he inherited,—a Christian gentleman, whose example we may emulate;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late colleague as an expression of our deep sympathy, and that copies be furnished our medical journals for publication.

A. B. NORTON, M.D., *Secretary*.

N.E. Med. Gaz. V. 20. p 336.

DR. BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN died at his residence, Montclair, N. J., April 20. Dr. Joslin retired from practice on account of ill health, about two years ago. His father, Dr. Benjamin F. Joslin, was one of the pioneers of homœopathy in this city.

N Y Med Times May 1895

BENJ. F. JOSLIN, M. D.—New York, June 1st, 1885—At a special memorial meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society, of the County of New York, held May 27th, 1885. The following resolutions were read and adopted (A. B. NORTON, Secretary.):

WHEREAS, It pleased Almighty God to lay aside from the active practice of his loved profession our esteemed associate Benj. F. Joslin, M. D., and lately to remove him from this life; therefore,

Resolved, That we bow to this Providence, believing that he has found in the world beyond, as certainly as in this, that service for others constitutes one chief source of felicity,

Resolved, That we recognize in the service of Dr. Joslin, as an active member of this society; as its presiding officer; as the superintending physician of the Five Points House of Industry; as a wise counsellor in the emergencies of general practice, an earnest, enthusiastic, devoted physician, one who added lustre to the honored name he inherited; a Christian gentleman, whose example we may emulate.

JOHN BUTLER, A. M., M. D.—The following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, In the recent death of John Butler, A. M., M. D., L. R. C. P., the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society has occasion to mourn the loss of an esteemed member; and

WHEREAS, It is befitting that this body should take suitable action to attest the feeling aroused among his professional associates by this untimely and most untoward event, therefore be it

Resolved, That in our intercourse with Dr. Butler we knew him as an earnest and laborious physician whose bright and carefully trained intelligence had enabled him to attain to high rank in general medicine and to pre-eminence in the special branch of electro-therapeutics;

Resolved, That our acquaintance with him rapidly ripened into friendship because by reason of his many attractive social qualifications, and by reason of his high moral principle he impressed himself upon us as a man in whom affection and sincerity were conspicuous characteristics;

Resolved, That in thus expressing its feeling the society desires to extend its sympathy to the family and friends of our lamented colleague;

Resolved, That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be transmitted to their families and that their publication be requested in our medical journals.

Name in full

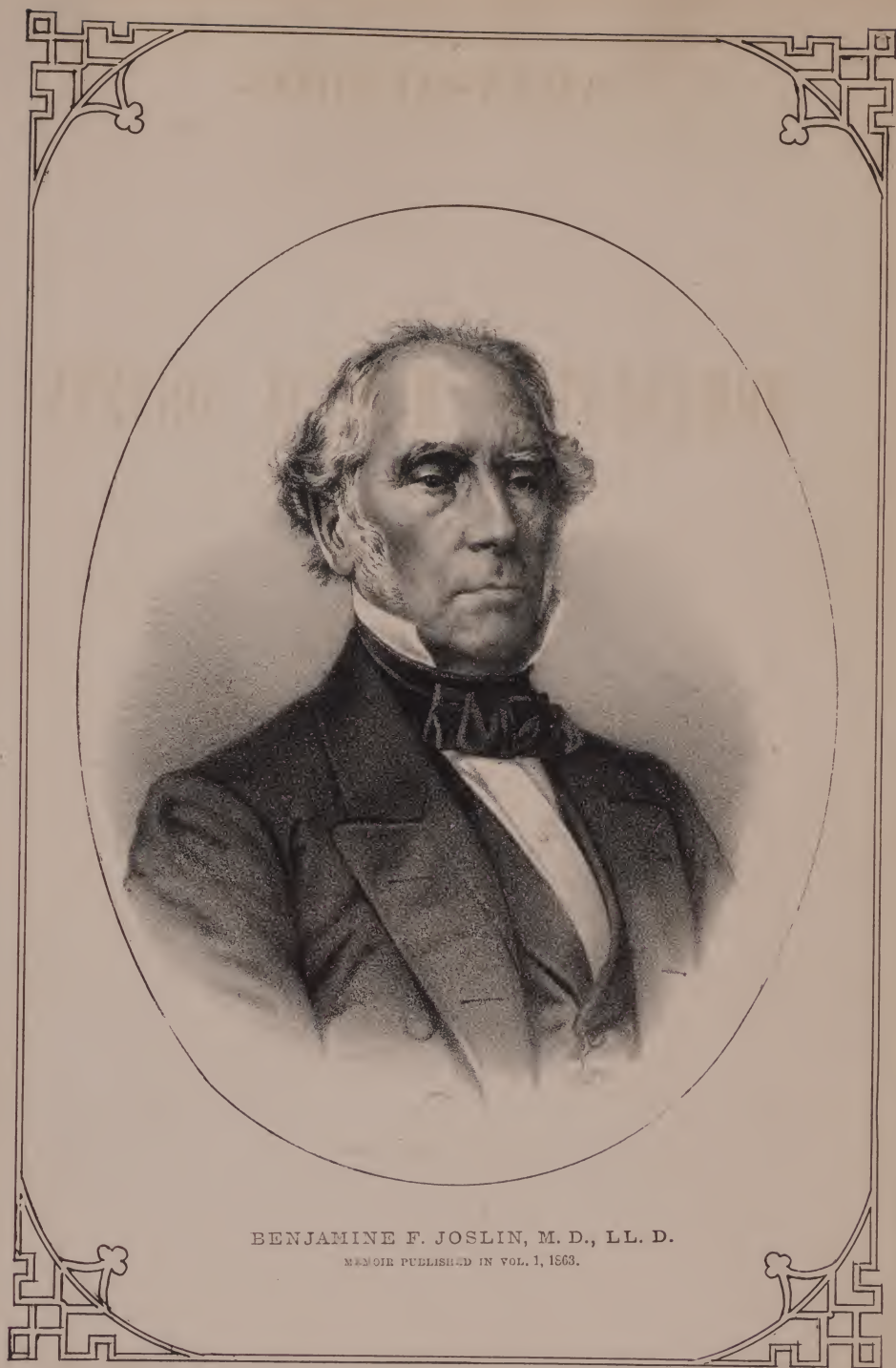
Benjamin F. Joslin M.D.

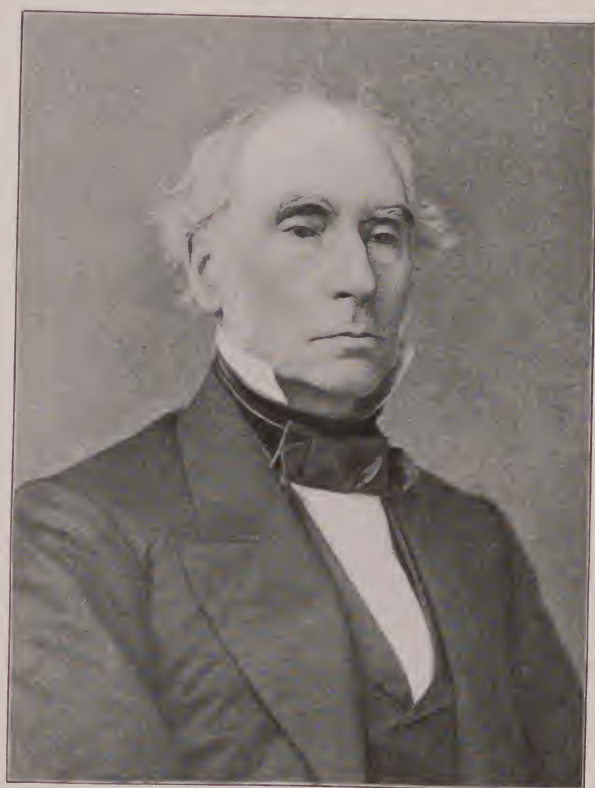
P. O. Address in full

50 W 29th St N. Y. City

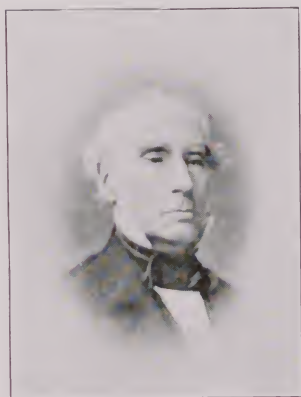
Graduate or Licentiate of

Medical Dept. N. Y. University
of the City of New York









B. F. Joslin, M.D.



JOSLIN, BENJAMIN F., Jr., M.

D., of New York city, was born in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., November 8th, 1830.

After having completed his laical course of education, he commenced the study of medi-

cine under the instruction of his father and Professor William Darling. He received his degree in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, in the session of 1851-'52.

Since obtaining his diploma he has practised medicine in New York city. His experience in cases of small-pox has made him an earnest advocate of the principle of more frequent re-vaccination than what is customary. He entertains the sincere conviction that both varioloid and small-pox may, with proper precautions and due exertion on the part of professional men—combined, perhaps, with some action on the part of the State—be entirely erased from the long catalogue of human diseases.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOSLIN, JR., M.D., Montclair, N. J.

Dr. Joslin was born November 8, 1830, at Schenectady, N.Y.; his father, Dr. B. F. Joslin, Sr., being then professor of mathematics in Union College. He was a student in 1851-2 in the University of the City of New York, and began the practice of medicine at an early age in his father's office. Both his father and his uncle, Dr. B. F. Bowers, were among the earliest practitioners of Homœopathy in this country, and under their guidance and tuition, young Joslin was grounded in the faith and soon attained a successful practice.

Though not a prolific writer, Dr. Joslin contributed articles, from time to time, to the medical journals, of which one, "Vaccination a complete protection against Variola," may be specified here, as demonstrating that no person ever contracted that disease, in whom the susceptibility had been *completely* destroyed by vaccinations repeated at ten to fifteen days' intervals, until they ceased to "take."

Dr. Joslin was a most conscientious physician, never

sparing himself, and always ready to respond to any call for his professional services. Rich and poor had an equal claim upon his time. All who, like the writer, have ever been associated with him in dispensary and other charitable work, can bear testimony to his prompt fidelity, to his tender sympathy with all classes of sufferers, to his careful diagnosis and prescription, and to his generous response to all worthy claims upon his purse as well as upon his time. Ever modest and unassuming, he never let his right hand know what his left hand gave. The "worthy son of a worthy sire," he was not ambitious of high official position, but quietly did his allotted work, as in the sight of God rather than of man. His strict integrity, his generous sympathy, and his true manliness endeared him to a host of friends and patients, in whose hearts his memory is blessed.

But his too strict devotion to the profession he loved, his refusal to spare himself when he could serve others, aged him prematurely; and after little more than thirty years of active practice, failing health forced him to retire. At Montclair, N. J., he lived and suffered for the last two years, upheld by his unfaltering trust in his God, and by the untiring care of his devoted wife, until he entered into rest on April 18, 1885, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. *Requiescat in pace!*

§ I H.A. 1885

EDWIN M. KELLOG, M.D.

JOUSSET, PIERRE

By far the best known figure in the French homœopathic world has recently passed away at the venerable age of ninety-two in the person of Pierre Jousset, senior editor of *L'Art Medical*, and director of the St. Jacques Hospital. Born at Nantes in Brittany in December, 1818, Jousset went to Paris as a student in 1838, with an introduction to Jean Paul Tessier, who had just been appointed to one of the clinical chairs. Tessier was not slow to recognize vigor of intellect and a strain of originality in the young Breton, and Jousset, on the very threshold of his student's career, was introduced to a select company of advanced thinkers in therapeutical matters, most of them at that time occupying the post of *interne* at one or other of the Paris hospitals, and comprising besides Tessier himself such men as Davasse, Milcent, Imbert-Gourbeyre, Gabalda and Helot, to whom were added before long Ozanam, Scellent, Frédault and others. Amongst this company of the *élite* Jousset's powers developed rapidly, and after having been *interne* successively to Guéneau de Mussy, Solon and Ricord, he ended by carrying off, at the competition of 1846, the gold medal of the *internat*, which placed him at once amongst those to whom all hopes and all ambitions are lawfully permitted. But, alas! the medical tendencies of the small but valiant phalanx above mentioned were not those of the official teaching of the day although, as yet, nothing more heretical than the doctrine of the essentiality of diseases, as opposed to the "organicism" of the faculty, had been promulgated.

Veiled hostility was, however, soon changed into violent proscription when Tessier, in 1849, at the earnest entreaty of his pupil, Dufresne, son of a well-known Homœopath of Geneva, decided to give Hahnemann's therapeutic method a trial in his wards; sceptical at first, Tessier was forced, at the end of a very short time, to yield to facts, and, in company with all his pupils, Jousset at their head, acknowledged the undoubted efficacy of drugs administered in infinitesimal doses to patients suffering from acute and chronic ailments.

The results of Tessier's honesty were, for Jousset, for the time being, disastrous, for at the next competition he failed to obtain the professorship which ought to have been his almost for the asking. The result was that Jousset retired in disgust to the provinces, and practiced for the next eight years in a small town in Poitou.

In 1854 came the foundation by Tessier of *L'Art Medical*, a journal which has fulfilled in France much the same *role* as was formerly occupied by our own *British Journal of Homœopathy*, and Jousset returned to Paris to assist Tessier in the editorship. From that moment Jousset became, what he has ever since remained, its mainstay and principal contributor, although it was only nineteen years later, on the death of Milcent, its second editor, that he actually became editor-in-chief and director of *L'Art Medical*, a journal whose influence for good upon Homœopathy in France has been incalculable.

Once fairly installed in the editorial chair, we find Jousset directing his superabundant energies towards a scheme which he had had at heart for years, viz., the foundation of a regular clinical teaching in the wards of the St. Jacques Hospital, and at the beginning of January, 1874, he de-

livered the first of those unrivalled *Leçons de Clinique Medicale*, which, in their published form, now occupy three goodly volumes, and have attained world-wide celebrity, having been translated into the chief European languages.

Jousset's literary activity during the whole of his career has been simply prodigious, for in addition to detached articles constantly appearing in *L'Art Medical* he published successively (in addition to his clinical lectures) systematic treatises on the following subjects:

1. *Elements of Pathology and General Therapeutics*.
2. *Elements of Practical Medicine* (now in its second edition).
3. *Elements of Materia Medica and Positive Therapeutics* (conjointly with several collaborators).
4. *Compendium of Homœopathic Therapeutics* (with his son, Dr. Marc Jousset).

Jousset held, in addition, an acknowledged position in the scientific world, and took an active part in all scientific Congresses which have been held in Paris for more than a generation. This was acknowledged in a most striking fashion at his funeral on December 23d last, when Jousset was followed to the grave not only by the whole of his homœopathic colleagues, but by a large contingent of allopathic friends, amongst whom figured Dr. Landouzy, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (!), an act of piety and of reconnaissance honoring not only the deceased, but the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

DR. J. GALLEY BLACKLEY, *Homœopathic World*.

Jl Am Inst Hom May 1911



DR. P. JOUSSET,
President of the International Congress, Paris, France.

JUDKINS, CHARLES WILLIAM, M.
D., was born in Somerset county, Maine,
June 14, 1856.

He received a fine classical education in Waterville Classical Institute and Colby University, Waterville, Maine. He commenced the study of medicine in 1878 with Dr. W. E. Fellows, of Skowhegan, Maine. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1881. Dr. Judkins practiced medicine for seven years in Somerset county, Maine, and then removed to Colorado in 1888, and during most of the time since he has been in practice at Aspen, one of the greatest silver camps on earth.



CHARLES W. JUDKINS, M. D.,
DENVER, COL.

Aspen, Colo. - Oct 30 1897

Dr. J. L. Bradford -

Dear Doctor:

I see that
you buy Homeopathic journals -
I have several volumes of
the Hahnemannian Monthly -
The New England Hom. Bulletin
and the Chicago - and I
think another Homeopathic
journal at Worcester
Mass. - that I will send
you for one trial of publication
if you will send them -

Yours truly

C. Dr. Watkins M.D.

Aspen

Box 480

Colo -

R. S. I think there are
quite a number of old
numbers of various magazines
that I will throw in if they
are of use -

If you wish I know men
hereabouts about the volume
of C - you can write to my
father - L. E. Perkins
or Browman - and he will
tell you what they are -

C. W. J.

JUETT, FRED L

FRED L. JUETT, Lexington, Kentucky, was born in Oxford, Scott county, Kentucky, May 31, 1868, son of William Thomas and Maggie Lou (Nichols) Juett, the family being of French descent. He attended the country schools and for a short period Kentucky Wesleyan College. His professional education was obtained in

Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and since his graduation he has practiced in Lexington. He is a member of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Society and of the Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society. He married Betsy R. Gorham, October 17, 1903.

King Vol 1V

JUMP, JULIA CHAPIN

JULIA CHAPIN JUMP, M. D.,

Oberlin, Ohio, attended the session of the Institute at Atlantic City 1891 and was elected a member. She also attended the meetings in Chicago in 1893, in Newport in 1895 and Detroit in 1896, taking part in the discussions. She was the second child and second daughter, of John and Elizabeth Chapin, and was born at Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., January 20th, 1832. When she was four years old the family removed to Brownhelm, Ohio and three years later to North Amherst, where Julia attended the public schools. In 1849 she began teaching in North Amherst, and for the first two terms received one dollar per week and "boarding around". She was married November 8th, 1852 to Rufus E. Jump of Erie county, Ohio. One son, their only child died in early manhood. In 1856 they removed to Indiana, remaining two years, removing thence to Oberlin, where Mrs. Jump took a college course and graduated in 1865. During the last three years of her course she taught in the Academy and after graduating taught five years in the grammar schools at Oberlin, then twelve years in the grammar schools of Cleveland.

In 1880 she began the study of medicine with Dr. Hamilton F. Biggar in Cleveland, while she continued to teach. Two years later she matriculated at the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College, graduating there in 1884, when she began practising in Oberlin, continuing there until her death, March 15th, 1897. Dr. Jump was a member of the Board of Directors of the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College at the time of her death.

a I 14, 1898

526-528 F

Drē

526-528 PROSPECT STREET.

Cleveland, O., May 18 1898

MAY 20 1898

She Dr
me Na

My dear Dr Smith

1
O Send you a
few pointers that no doubt
will be all you require
relative to ~~the~~ Pump

Inst. C.

Membr. Sc

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Ce

Soe A

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2

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2

If you want more can
furnish it to you

As Neurologist for our State
Society I prepared last Jan
a Memorandum to her

My kind regards to
your brother

Sineus Tene
D. B. Beckman

MAY 20 1898

Cleveland, O., _____ 189—

She Julia Chapman Dumps.
 She was born in Oneida Co NY in 1832
 Educated Common School

Insta Commenced teaching in common
 Memb Schools at age of 17 & taught, for
 Socy 31 years 1868 entered Oberlin
 College She graduated in
 Soc Oberlin College 1865

pr She taught 17 years in the
 no Grammar School in Oberlin
 tra 1884 She graduated at
 the Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital
 Colley 8th Commenced the
 practice of Med in Oberlin,
 She was 52 years when she
 began the practice of Med
 She does a large Medical
 business

Drs. Beckwith & Pomeroy,

526-528 PROSPECT STREET.

2

Cleveland, O., _____ 189—

She was a ready writer for
Med. journals

A member of the American
Institute 189.

Member of the Ohio Homoeopathic Medical
Society 1892

member

Lorain County Homoeopathic
Society

The ever increasing
professional success of Dr. Pomeroy
is due to his energy & his well
trained & disciplined mind

Dies at Clinton

March 15-1897

Dr. Ellen F. Hawkins.

Cleveland, Ohio June 10 - '98

2 N. D. 1898

be at The
Atlantic City

My dear Dr. Smith: JUN 13 1898

Mr. Rufus E. Jump is living on a farm at the edge of town, where he and the doctor have lived ever since they came to Cleveland. a daughter was born at the 1st day of Jan. the family three years

I have delayed writing in Julia hoping Mr. Jump would be in, and I could ask him as to the place in Erie County from which he came. but fear if I wait longer, the information would be too late to be of any value to you. She began to on the first- her week was married they had one in they removed by two years,

Fraternally yours
Ellen F. Hawkins
Indiana, where

Aberlin, O. June 3 - 1898
Henry M. Smith, M. D.

to H. D. 1898

at The
Atlantic City

Dear Doctor:

I have done the best in my power, to fill the blanks forwarded me 2nd day of Jan by Dr. Beckwith of Cleveland

and hope the result will be entirely satisfactory, three years

Much might be said of the high esteem in which Dr. Jumps was held. Her old patients love to talk of her, when they come into her office, which I have occupied since her death.

Fraternally yours

Ellen F. Hawkins

was married
They had one

in they removed
by two years,

Indiana, where

Julia Chapin Gump N. D. 1898
Was present, and elected a member at the
meeting of the Institute held at Atlantic City
in 1891.

She was the second child & second daughter
of John & Eliza Chapin. She was born at
Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y. on the 2⁵th day of Jan.
1832.

When she was four years old the family
moved to Brownhelm, Ohio, and three years
later to North Amherst, Ohio, where Julia
attended the common school. She began to
teach in North Amherst in 1849, for the first
two terms receiving one dollar per week
and "boarding around".

On the 8th day of Nov. 1852 she was married
Rufus E. Gump of Erie Co. Ohio. They had one
son, who died in early manhood.

They lived in Ohio until 1856 when they removed
to Indiana, where they remained only two years.

removing in 1858 to Oberlin, where Mrs. Junk
took a college course, teaching in the
Academy the last three years of her course.

She was graduated in 1865, after which she
taught five years in the grammar school in
Oberlin, then twelve years in the grammar
schools of Cleveland.

In 1880 she began to study medicine
with Dr. H. F. Biggar of Cleveland, while still
teaching in the public school. In 1882 she
entered the ^{Cleveland Hom.} Hospital College of Cleveland, where
she attended two courses of lectures, grad-
uating in 1884. She began practicing in
Oberlin where, she continued until death
March 15, 1897.

At the time of her death she was a
member of the Board of Censors of the
Cleveland Homoeopathic Hospital College.

JUNKERMANN, CHARLES FRANKLIN

CHARLES FRANKLIN JUNKERMANN. Lancaster, Ohio, born Sugar Grove, Ohio, January 12, 1862; at the age of nineteen left school and learned telegraphy; employed by a railroad company from 1881 to 1888, and during that time took up the study of medicine; graduated M. D. from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1889; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

JUNKERMANN, EDGAR BURNETT

